
THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED
FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPERS

VOL. I
YOKOHAMA
May 30, 1870 to May 16, 1871

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER,

[VOL. I, No. I.

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, MAY, 30TH, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



ASIA, with its numerous races and shades of character, although tritely and truly honoured with the title of the "cradle of civilization," presents at this day so many varieties of this great principle, and generally so different from everything that now obtains in Europe, that it continues to command the engrossing interest of more advanced peoples. It contains almost every state of civil polity within the two extremes. It does not possess the wild savage as found in Australia and portions of the American Continent, nor has it the amount of learning and scientific attainment, which places Europe and the United States on so high a pinnacle; but between these extremes, all degrees of progress may be observed; each with its own title to attention.

The characteristics of Asiatics, too, are as various as their civilization. The Bengalee meek, submissive and even cringing. The Malay hot-blooded and revengeful. The Chinaman quiet, plodding and mercenary. The Japanese quick, high-spirited and chivalrous. All have their own degree of bravery. But the Indian requires a leader, the Japanese would lead. The

Chinaman imagines there is no learning, no science in the world that can improve his condition, or equal that of his country; the Japanese sees promptly how far he has been in the background, and is nervously eager to be taught. But the Chinaman who consents to learn goes in for mastering his subject, whilst the Japanese, directly he has "an inkling of knowledge," is impatient of restraint and fancies he has all. Thus although there is much in the Japanese character that is captivating, there is also much that may, and often does, lead him into difficulties. Yet among all the races of the Far East, there is none approaching so nearly to the most civilized; nor any who will so rapidly acquire an equality with them, as the Japanese.

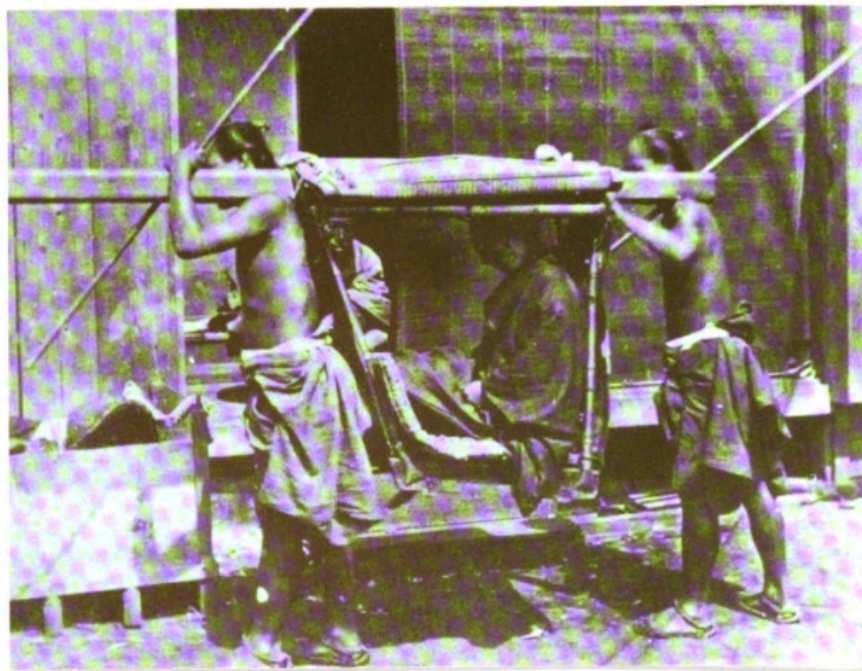
But there are points about them which still more impress the foreigner in Japan. The fact, that what we found them in 1859 the Portuguese Missionaries described them to be in 1550 and in all probability they had been for centuries preceding, evidences the anti-progressive nature of feudalism when left to itself; and those who carry back their reminiscences of them, even in Yokohama, only some five or six years, saw them as to dress and habits as they may have been before the days of



KANASAWA.—THE TEA HOUSE.

Clovis and Pepin, or even at the time when Cæsar's victorious legions found our British ancestors little better than savages.

In this year of grace 1870, the people of these islands are more universally able to read and write than are those of England and France. The much-vaunted education of the Scotch is a thing of only two centuries. The laws first instituted by the later Stuarts were only permanently enforced during and subsequent to the



CANGO.

and we do discover a genuine kindness in them that is unsurpassed. If, therefore, we are able to give our friends at a distance a favourable idea of the country in which our lot is cast, and better still, to induce strangers in Japan to judge of the people as they are by nature among themselves, rather than as they are sometimes taught to be by rough and rude treatment in the more ordinary haunts of foreign visitors to the open ports, we shall

reign of Charles the 2nd. But in Kagosima, when Xavier first arrived in the year 1552, his first act was to translate the ten Commandments, and circulate them throughout the country because "all the Japanese were able to read."

So far as foreign intercourse is concerned, with the sole exception of Marco Polo, no European would appear to have visited Japan until it was accidentally discovered by the Portuguese in 1545. Much that was told by the former, however, and discredited, respecting the wealthy islands of Zipango, was confirmed on the arrival of the latter; and it is only with a feeling of shame that one hears Europeans of a *calibre* far inferior to Japanese gentlemen, and not superior to the lower stratum of the middle class, speak of the subjects of the Mikado as "uncivilized." They are doubtless behind the age, in arts, science, and the higher branches of mental culture; but in some important elements of civilization, they might give a lesson to their critics.

Of the nobles, the instincts are noble. The gentlemen are courteous, but independent. The common people, down to the mere labourers, are strong, cheerful and open-hearted. As to the softer sex, they compare favourably with their sisters in other lands. In no class do we see the rough and savage nature as it is too frequently exhibited by some of our own countrymen.

In this the first number of a serial in which a large portion of space will be devoted to Japanese pictures of scenery or character, and allusions to them, we think it right to say, that we love Japan and the Japanese people. We do not find less faults in the latter than in our own people, but we cannot see more;

be only fulfilling an end we have very much at heart—the cultivation of good-will and brotherhood between the outer world and the subjects of the most ancient imperial dynasty in the world.

The Illustrations.

THE CANGO.

THE CANGO is a most uncomfortable means of conveyance to all but Japanese. Everything in Japan is most nicely adjusted as to rank and its privileges. The nobles ride in norimons, which are like Indian palanquins cut short, so that it is only possible to sit in them with the legs tucked in, after the manner of Asiatics. Even these norimons are of different sizes, materials and ornamentation, according to rank, and the very length and thickness of the pole are all regulated. But the cango, such as is shewn above is a mere bamboo affair, in which the occupant is regularly bundled up and shaken together. The men carry it as depicted, and run along making light of their journey and of their load, and a Japanese can travel in one of these from Yokohama to Yedo, some 20 miles, for about a dollar if poor, or twice as much if well off—this being a matter that, among themselves, the Japanese take into consideration.

KANASAWA AND DAIBUTSZ.

A FOREIGNER in Japan finds, in proximity to each of the open Ports, many objects and places well worthy of a visit. The whole country is more or less rich in scenery, and there is

plenty within an easy ride of Yokohama that in point of rugged grandeur may be mentioned side by side with Switzerland itself. Equestrians and pedestrians alike may go in any direction they please and find themselves well repaid for whatever fatigue they undergo; for it is not easy to find any portion of the country that is not more or less charming to the eye.

The most frequented route taken by visitors to Yokohama, who seek to see all that is to be seen in a short time, is by Kanasawa to Kamakura and Daibutsz. In this our opening number, we present two pictures of this excursion—one of the great bronze idol of Buddha at Kamakura, known by the name of Dai Butsz—the great Buddha; and the other, the most frequented tea house or native hotel at Kanasawa, situate on the shore of Goldsbrough Inlet, at a distance of about ten miles from Yokohama, and seven from Daibutsz; forming an agreeable halting place *en route*, and generally availed of by foreigners who give more than one day to the jaunt as their sleeping place.

About the middle of the 12th century was born Yoritomo, the greatest of Japanese heroes. He made Kamakura, the place at which he had fixed his residence from an early age, the eastern capital of the empire; causing it to assume much the same position that Tokio (Yedo) does now;—but the great idol was set up long before his day. We are told that one of the effects of the introduction of Buddhism into Japan, which took place at the beginning of the seventh century, was, that the sovereigns were content to abdicate after very short reigns. Dickson says:

“This led to the successive appointments of mere children as emperors. The ages at which several of the emperors, over a lengthened period ascended the throne, tended to reduce the position of emperor to a name, and to throw the entire power into the hands of the Ministers. The system began immediately after the introduction of Buddhism at court, and the minds of the boys and women who successively were nominal sovereigns of Japan were directed to the study of books of the religion, to the erection of magnificent temples, and to the manufacture of enormous idols and bells.

In a note he adds:—

Such as the enormous copper figures of Buddha at Narra, Kamakura, and Miako.

Kamakura is now an unimportant village with only a few relics of its former splendour. Its natural position is pretty, without being striking. In addition to the great figure we have photographed, there is the plain unpretending tomb of Yoritomo; and besides some temples of less note there is the grand collection of temples the principal of which is dedicated to Hatchiman-sama, the son of the Empress Jinko Kozoo, who is worshipped throughout the empire as the god of war. A general view of this group of temples will be given in our next issue.

The figure of Daibutsz is about forty-five feet high, and it is said to have been originally covered by a magnificent temple, the stones of whose foundations are still seen. Tradition has it that it was destroyed during a great earthquake, by an incursion of the sea which swept away everything but the foundation stones and the idol itself.

The interior of the figure is availed of as a shrine, and visitors generally enter it. The manner in which the great sheets of copper are welded together is better seen here than outside. But, sad to tell, the walls are at this day covered with the names

of foreigners of all nations, who have thus abused the privilege so freely accorded them.

In the raid the government of the Mikado is making on Buddhism at the present time, many fine old monuments of the faith are disappearing. Amongst others, it was lately reported that this idol had been sold to a foreigner, and that it would be speedily removed and shipped to Europe as so much old metal. Without any sympathy towards idolatry, and admitting that so long as Daibutsz stands, it must command a kind of veneration from its old worshippers, we should be sorry to see it removed. It is a grand and beautiful remnant of antiquity; and as a mere work of art it is deserving of permanence; for it sits where it does, and silently but forcibly convinces the world that Japan had its artists and mechanics, and the culture their works imply, at a period when Europe was ignorant of her existence.

THE O MATSURI.

THESE two illustrations were taken instantaneously. The upper one shews the crowd which occupied the streets, and the general appearance of the houses. The latter all had lanterns hung in front of them, and such as had upper floors had them thrown quite open, so that all the household and any friends who might call might see what was going on in the street.

In the lower picture is seen the manner in which the triumphal cars were housed. There were about half a dozen of them, and for each a shed was erected similar to that shewn in the picture. It simply consisted of scaffolding poles strongly and neatly bound together, with a good roof, and covered in at the sides and back with neat bamboo sudaris or blinds. On each side of the principal one, was a smaller one for platforms that were decorated and drawn after the large car in the procession.

The figure at the top of the car shewn in the picture is the goddess TEN SHIO DALJIN, the spirit of the Sun, from whom the Imperial house is supposed to be descended. The dark disc at her back was of a blazing red colour, with long golden rays from its circumference, to represent the midday sun. We may mention by the way that the embroidery with which the cars were hung was extremely rich; and although some of the mere walkers in the processions had but common dresses, the principal actors were very richly clad. We were informed that the dress of one of the females was valued at over \$400; and we can believe it.

Current Items.

CONCERT AT THE CAMP.—On the 2nd inst. a Concert was given at the Barracks to the soldiers of H. M. 1st Batt. 10th Regiment, at which, in spite of a most pitiless downpour of rain, Lady Parkes, Mrs. Norman and several ladies honoured the performers with their attendance.

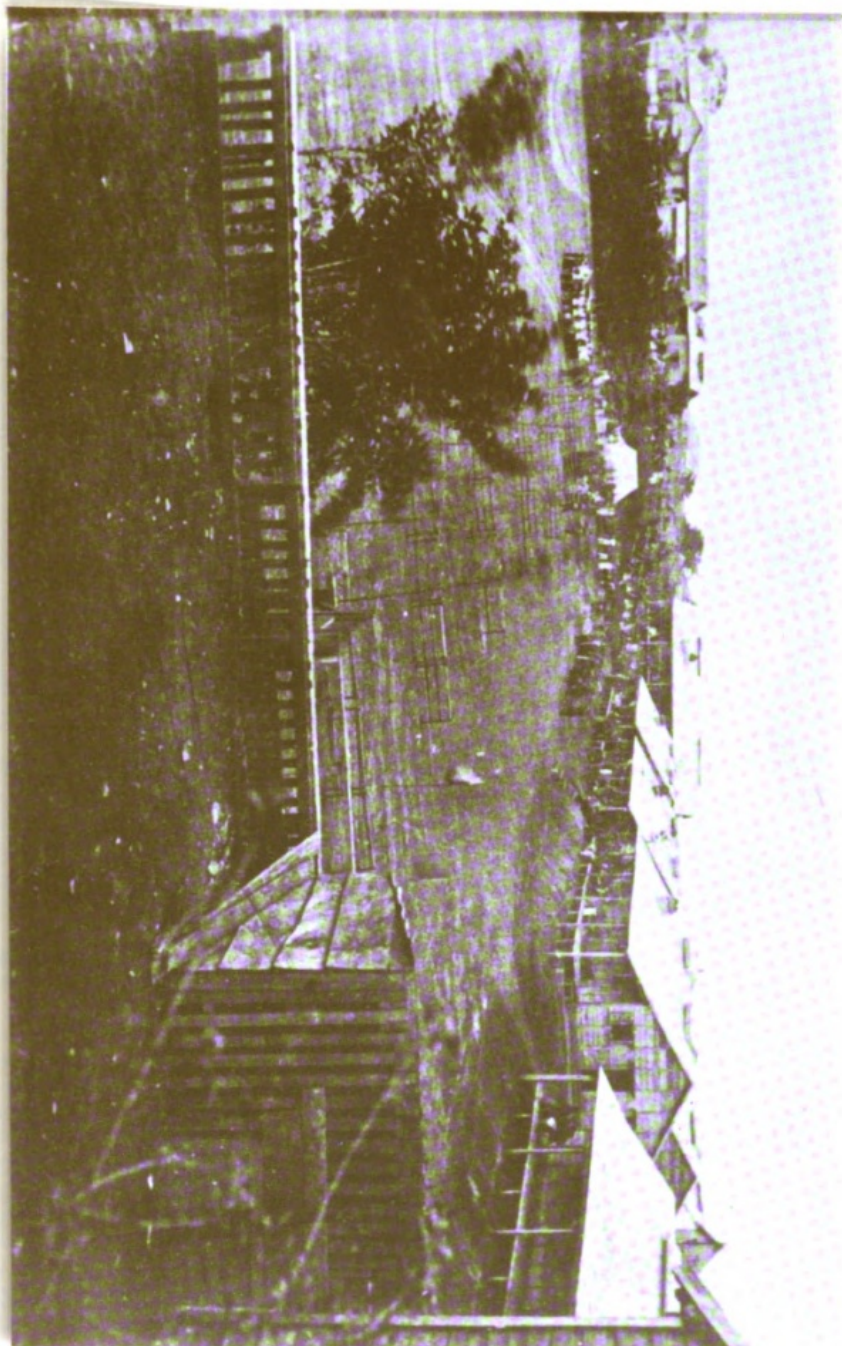
SWISS RIFLE FETE.—The Swiss residents in Yokohama are not numerous, but it is their custom to hold a “Tir National” in each year, to which in the most generous spirit they invite all-comers. For some reason the fête did not take place during 1869; but this year ample amends were made for the gap—and the fête of 1870 was the most spirited they have yet given. The principal prizes at the Pool target were won by Mr. Favre Brandt and Mr. Brennwald, both Swiss; but the two best prizes for exact firing were won by Sergeant Brennan and Captain Frazer, both of

THE FAR EAST.



DAIBUTZ, KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THE FAR EAST.



BRITISH GARRISON PARADE GROUND, ON THE BLUFF, YOKOHAMA, DURING THE ATLANTIC GAMES, MAY 4TH, 1870.

H. M. 1st-10th Regiment and both Scotchmen. Nothing could exceed the hospitality with which the visitors were greeted; and well deserved indeed was the vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Dalliston to the Committee and Swiss community generally for their great kindness and liberality. The fête lasted three days, the last being as wet and disagreeable as the others had been fine.

POINT TARGET.

1.—Clean Mexicans—\$30—Capt. Frazer.....	23
2.—Clean Mexicans— 25—Mr. Mottu.....	29
3.—Clean Mexicans— 20—Mr. Brennwald.....	28
4.—Clean Mexicans— 15—Mr. Müller.....	24
5.—Clean Mexicans— 10—Mr. Walter.....	24

The two last being a tie, fired again, when Mr. Müller took precedence.

QUICK FIRING.

REPEATERS.

1.—One Silver Cup—\$30—Mr. Favre Brandt.....	30
2.—Clean Mexicans— 10—Mr. Müller.....	27
3.—Clean Mexicans— 10—Mr. Mottu.....	22

BREECH LOADERS.

1.—Silver-plated Tray—\$20—Sergt. Brennan.....	23
2.—Clean Mexicans— 10—Mr. Abegg.....	14
3.—Clean Mexicans— 10—Mr. Fraser.....	12

POOL TARGET.

1.—One Silver Cup—\$50—Mr. Favre Brandt.....	116
2.—One Silver Cup— 35—Mr. Brennwald.....	83
3.—Clean Mexicans— 30—Mr. Müller.....	78

HELVETIA TARGET.

1.—One Silver Cup—\$40—Sergeant Brennan.....	16
2.—One Silver Cup— 30—Captain Frazer.....	26
3.—12 Silver Teaspoons— 20—Mr. Favre Brandt.....	30
4.—Silver Soup Ladle— 15—Mr. Perregaux.....	40
5.—Silver-plated Cup— 15—Mr. Brennwald.....	12
6.—Silver-plated Cruet-stand— 15—Mr. Curran.....	35
7.—One Revolver— 15—Dr. Scanlan.....	21
8.—Silver Fish Knife— 10—Mr. Freudenrich.....	9
9.—6 Silver Teaspoons— 10—Mr. Benson.....	2
10.—One Marine Glass— 10—Mr. Prato.....	13

GARRISON SPORTS.—On the 4th inst., the Athletic Sports and games of the 1st Batt. H. M. 10th Regiment came off on the Garrison Parade Ground. The weather, although threatening, held up, and turned out all that could be desired. The turned assembled in considerable numbers, and many ladies enlivened the scene with their presence.

One of our illustrations shows the parade ground during the sports. The following is a list of the winners:—

- 1.—PUTTING THE SHOT.—Private Parker—34 feet 4 inches.
- 2.—FLAT RACE, 100 Yards.—Private Richardson—11 seconds.
- 3.—THROWING THE HAMMER.—Private Butterfield—68 feet 10 inches.
- 4.—VETERANS' FLAT RACE, 100 Yards.—Doherty—13 seconds.
- 5.—RUNNING WIDE LEAP.—Corporal Timmins—19 feet 9 inches.
- 6.—HALF MILE FLAT RACE.—Sergeant Jenkins—2 minutes 48 seconds.
- 7.—CHASING THE BELL-RINGER.—Privates Hughes and Washington.
- 8.—COMPANY HURDLE RACES:—
 - A. Company—Private Lord.
 - B. Company—Private Clark.
 - C. Company—Corporal Rutledge.
 - D. Company—Private Hickey.
 - E. Company—Private Murphy.
 - F. Company—2nd Corporal Newton.
 - G. Company—Private Wallace.
 - H. Company—Private Fay.
 - I. Company—Corporal Horne.
 - K. Company—Private Richardson.
- 9.—SACK RACE, 100 Yards.—Sergeant Hatton.
- 10.—RUNNING HIGH LEAP.—2nd Corporal Newton.
- 11.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—Private Black.
- 12.—FRENCH AND ENGLISH.—Right Wing.
- 13.—WHEELBARROW RACE.—Private Richardson.

- 14.—GRAND STEEPLECHASE ROUND THE HUTS.—Privates Ford & Croker.
- 15.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Private Richardson—97 yards.
- 16.—HOP, STEP AND JUMP.—Corporal Timmins—37 feet 11 inches.
- 17.—FLAT RACE, 100 Yards.—Boy Douglas.
- 18.—MARCHING ORDER FLAT RACE.—Private Richardson.
- 19.—ALL COMERS' FLAT RACE.—No Entries.
- 20.—CONSOLATION RACE.—Private Smith.
- 21.—BATTALION HURDLE RACE.—Private Clark.

In addition to the above, there was a match between Messrs. Helme and Hodgson, over six flights of hurdles, which was won by the latter; the speed being the greatest of the hurdle races throughout the day.

EARTHQUAKES.—Japan has had more than its ordinary number of earthquakes this month, and one of them, which took place on the morning of the 13th inst., was so violent as to cause great and unusual alarm.

By the courtesy of Mr. Kidd, the much respected schoolmaster of H.M.'s 1st Batt. 10th Regiment, we are in possession of a carefully kept note of earthquakes that have occurred since the commencement of this month, from which it will be seen that they have amounted to no less than 131. The most severe are those marked at the right in the subjoined:—

Date.	Shocks.
May 1st.—	1.—7:45 A.M. Violent.
" 2nd.—	3. "
" 3rd.—	4. "
" 4th.—	1. "
" 5th.—	1.—3:15 P.M. Severe.
" 7th.—	1. "
" 8th.—	15. "
" 9th.—	22.—2:45 A.M. Severe.—3:10 P.M. Severe.—8:50. Severe, lasted 45 seconds.
" 10th.—	6. "
" 11th.—	9. "
" 12th.—	8. "
" 13th.—	24.—2:38 A.M. Most violent; lasted nearly 2 minute [7 between 2:38 and 3:40 A.M.]
	3:18 A.M. Severe.
	3:31 " "
	4:30 " "
" 14th.—	12. "
" 15th.—	16.—8:25 A.M. Very Severe.
" 18th.—	1.—5:15 P.M.
" 19th.—	4.—3:25 A.M.
" 22nd.—	1.—9:10 A.M.
" 23rd.—	1.—10:50 P.M.
" 26th.—	1.—5:5 P.M.

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J. GORDON KIDD,
Army Schoolmaster.

Yokohama, 28th May, 1870.

CRICKET MATCH.—The first match of the season came off on the 13th between two sides chosen by the Treasurer and Secretary of the Club. It presented no features of interest.

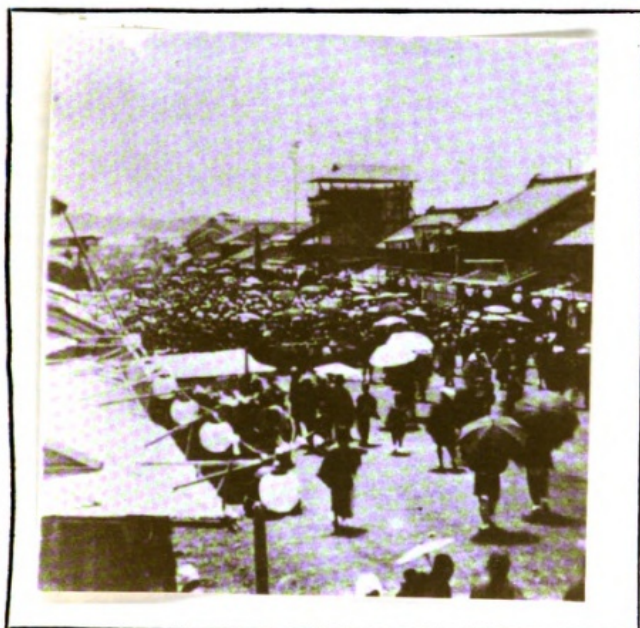
O MATSURI (Festival).—The Japanese are a festival-loving race. If their method of keeping them and disporting themselves is strange and grotesque, it is also most mirthful and productive of unbounded satisfaction to themselves.

To describe the festival of the 14th and 15th inst., is by no means easy. It was ordered by the government, who did not wait for the regular application to be made for permission to celebrate the usual annual O Matsuri. Why the government selected Yokohama as the centre in which it should first be inaugurated, we know not; but we can give a shrewd guess that it was because the ideas of the Yokohama people are more enlarged, through their experience of foreigner's freedom of thought, and it was likely that they would be less bigoted to the old Buddhist faith than might be the case in Tokio (Yedo), the very seat and centre of it. Further, the wealth of many of the Yokohama merchants and shopkeepers allowed of a handsome sum of money being obtained from them, to do the thing on a grand scale; and as it was,

made the centre of a district of 10 ri, it was but natural to suppose that an immense number from all parts of this district would crowd to it, attracted doubly—by the curiosity to see the grandeur of the processions, and the great foreign port.

The preparations had been made on a scale never before witnessed in this town. Several cars had been provided on which were borne exalted on high, figures of the Imperial ancestors, draped with rich Japanese embroidery, and hung with flowers. For these, well-built mat sheds were erected, and they had quite an imposing appearance even in the sheds. But their use was, to form the nuclei of a number of processions. They were drawn, each by three oxen, a number of musicians occupying the front and base of the car, and preceded by a long double row of pedestrians all dressed with a certain degree of uniformity, and bearing one sword of the Imperial pattern, to represent the protectors of the Mikadonic house, in contradistinction to the two sworded supporters of the Tycoonate. The processions were all on the same plan. First, a couple of men with the old familiar iron jingling rods, to clear the road. Then

a well got up yakunin to lead the way: these were followed by little girls dressed as youths, two sworded, and then came alternately one of the sworded gentry and his servant, the latter carrying a huge fan, and a sort of camp stool for his master to seat himself upon at the pauses in the march. They advanced in double file, but with a considerable space between the right and left hand men, so that the marshals of the route could easily pass through. Every here and there in the processions were platforms, on which, as stoppages were made for the purpose, pretty and beautifully dressed children danced and enacted little scenes for the delectation of the crowd, and of the occupants of the houses, which were filled with gazers, just like the houses on the route of a grand procession in Paris, New York or London. After those we have mentioned, and immediately preceding the great car, came a number of howling men, all dressed alike, and making, in combination with the drumming and piping of the musicians on the car, both day and night hideous in their proximity.



THE O MATSUMI—THE CROWD.

Of these processions there were at least half a dozen, if not more. They moved in and out of all the streets, great and small, and amid such a crowd of people as is not often witnessed here. The shops were closed to business, but all were open to receive the friends of the proprietors, and others who availed themselves of them to obtain a view of the streets and the on-goings. All the people were in their holiday costume, and order of the most perfect kind prevailed. The whole affair partook very much of a theatrical character, as none of the processions were composed of real officers, but representatives only.

All the houses had lanterns hung before them, and the scene throughout the native settlement and all the way to the top of Nogé hill, was very brilliant and picturesque on both nights of the festival.

They had two lovely days for their fête. Without pretending to comment on the religious aspect of the festival, we think it calculated in some degree to answer the political end designed, and as a mere amusement to the people it was a pleasant and joyous spectacle; novel, and much more sensible than the old Beuten-sama festival. In the evening many of the Japanese threw open their houses to all comers, and wound up with hospitality as open as it was liberal.

CAPTAIN PURVES, R. N., has been appointed harbour master at this port; and is expected to commence the duties of the office in a few days.



THE CAR OF TENSIO DAJIN.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was kept throughout Yokohama as a general holiday. In the morning, the troops of the British Garrison were paraded on the Mumetchi, at the back of the settlement, and fired a *feu de joie*; and in the afternoon, in spite of a steady rain, a more than ordinarily spirited regatta was held. The bund and hatobas were crowded with spectators, of whom the Japanese were by far the most numerous.

IN THE BRITISH CONSULAR COURT on the 25th instant, Captain Duggan of the clipper ship *Amador* was fined \$500 for refusing to take home three distressed seamen. His grounds for objecting were that the men had been applied for by other shipmasters, who wanted them, and were willing to pay them wages; and further that he had not room in his fore-castle for more than one—his ship being a clipper and already carrying an extra sized crew of picked men, who would be put about by more being crowded into the fore-castle; and it might lead to disturbances.

THE SPRING MEETING of the Yokohama Race Club came off on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant. The weather was delightful throughout, and on the whole the success was complete.

THE PARTY who accompanied H. E. Sir Harry Parkes on his trip into the silk district have all returned. Their route was from Yedo to Nikko.

where, as is well known, the great Iyeyas, or Gongen sama, the founder of the late Tycoon dynasty, was buried. His shrine is magnificent and the scenery around it most noble. At Nikko the earthquake of the 13th inst. was severely felt. From Nikko the route was taken for the silk districts, with Onkayebashi as a centre, from whence a divergence was made to the volcano Asama-yama, stated by a contemporary to have broken out lately into active eruption. On the spot no one had seen anything more than the usual state of activity. Indeed they only felt slightly the shock of the earthquake that was so severe with us, and could not assign any date to it. The volcano is always smoking. The party ascended it, including Lady Parkes, who now not only stands alone among foreign ladies as having reached the summit of Fusi-yama, the dormant volcano, but has looked down into the active crater of Asama-yama. It was a grand sight and awe-inspiring; and if not absolutely dangerous, it was extremely disagreeable from the thick clouds of sulphurous smoke that issues from it. The summit of the mountain is as near as possible 8,000 feet above sea-level. The ascent was very fatiguing to all parties, on account of the loose ashes and scorias which offered no sound footing.

The great Yedo plain was twice crossed, presenting an opportunity of observing the state of the coming silk crop which promises well. Altogether the excursion occupied 17 days; and was much enjoyed by all.

ON THE 15th instant about 4 o'clock, P.M. the boat of the *Hylton Castle* in which Captain Baker, Mr. E. Powys and two men were returning from a cruise, when about a quarter of a mile outside the lightship, was struck by a sudden squall which caused the ballast to shift, and the boat to fill and sink at once; fortunately the accident had been observed by Mr. Phren, the 2nd officer of the *Ambassador*, who quickly took a boat to the spot, picked them all up and took them back to their ship.—

MESSES. Wilkie & Laufenberg, of this port, are building a steamer, which is destined to run between Yedo and the silk districts. She is only to draw when loaded, two feet, and will have two saloons on deck capable of accommodating 400 passengers. Her cargo capacity will be about fifty tons.

ON THE 16th a robbery took place at the residence of the Rev. M. Buckworth Bailey, H.B.M.'s Consular Chaplain. It appears that short before 8 o'clock, the family being still in the dining-room, they heard a slight noise above, which they attributed at first to the activity of rats; but presently, when the children went up stairs followed by Mrs. Bailey, the staircase being but dimly lighted, some one, who seemed to wear light clothes, darted by as if disturbed, and made his escape. On entering one of the rooms, it was found that a quantity of underclothing had been carried off, and a bundle consisting principally of dresses was made up, and ready to be passed out of the window. Search being made in the garden on the side nearest the church, under a mat was found Mrs. Bailey's dressing and jewel case, broken open, and relieved of most of her trinkets, together with a roll of notes—value about \$70—and a few coins.

THE LINE of railway between Yedo and Yokohama has been determined upon, and the site of the stations selected. We are given to understand that the number of persons travelling by

land and water daily between the two termini and intermediate places exceeds 40,000 daily; and we can suppose this to be true, though of course comparatively few of these make use of the foreign conveyances. Still there are several spirited coaching companies whose coaches are always well filled, and two or three steamers, running daily. At a more reduced rate of fare, such as will be introduced by the railway if not before, the number of travellers availing themselves of conveyance would be multiplied perhaps tenfold; and crowds would be induced to travel who never have been in the habit of doing so. The progress therefore of the railway becomes more and more an object of interest and desire; for it is impossible that this intercourse can be extended throughout the country without an immense advantage to every one in it.

THE following comes to us from a correspondent in Yedo. It is dated 17th May.

"It seems to me that this month is all holidays. You have a grand Matsuri in Yokohama, and in Yedo to-day is a grand day. About thirty thousand troops of Satsuma, Choshu, Hosakawa, Stotobashi, Hizen, Tosa, and a good many other daimio's retainers, had a grand review before His Majesty the Mikado. The review commenced this morning at 8 o'clock and finished at 4 P.M.; the place of review is called Hawo Yama Komabano, about eight or nine miles from the Mikado's residence. His Majesty went on horseback all that distance, and of course every body had a good chance to look at him. There were large numbers of tents for the retainers and soldiers, covering about one to one and a half miles, and also tents for different nobles. A large and beautiful tent, with His Majesty's flag and banners flying very high, was pitched for His Majesty, and about half a mile distant from the Mikado's tent, a place was set apart for foreigners, of whom about twelve were present, including Colonel Shephard, the U. S. Consul. The review was very good, and there were eight field pieces.

At 4 o'clock the review was finished and His Majesty returned in his chair to the Castle.

The regiments of different Daimios in the front and behind the chair took about an hour and a half to pass.

ON MONDAY evening, a party of civilians were taking a walk after their dinner. When abreast of the Vulcan foundry, they were stopped by several Japanese who had rushed after them from the guard-house in Homura, and who attempted to arrest one of the party whom they accused of having insulted them a short time before. It was explained to them by one of the foreigners that it must be a mistake, as the accused person had been with them at the time the insult complained of had been given. This, however, did not satisfy the Japanese, and laying their hands on their swords some of the officers made as though they would take him by force. This his friends objected to; and as the Japanese would not listen to the quiet representation of the foreigners, one of the latter, becoming impatient, drew out his revolver, merely shewed it to them and used the expression, "Now, look here, you git." The Japanese took the hint and "gitted" sharp. So long as they thought the foreigners were unarmed and would only act within the bounds of gentleness they were "bumptious;" but the mere sight of the cold iron entirely altered their views and they retired to the guard-house. The foreigners followed them and demanded a full apology, which was at once given by order of the superior officer.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. II.]

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, JUNE, 13TH, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



UT twenty years ago, and how little was known of Japan! How well we remember the vague sort of wonder with which the accounts reached England of the Sterling and Perry expeditions; and the comparative indifference that was felt by the majority of those who read of them in the papers. But later on, when Lord Elgin came and actually made the treaty; when accounts reached home of the system under which the people lived and the government was carried on; and when it was described by the officers accompanying the mission in terms which proved it to be the feudal system, pure and simple, as it formerly existed in Europe among our own ancestors; a sympathy was awakened throughout the civilized regions of the world, which has never since dropped. Perhaps among Germans and to Scotchmen this feeling was more intensified than with others; because the legends and traditions of their people have handed feudalism down so much more vividly, as it was with their chiefs, than has been the case with other peoples; and perhaps, also, from the fact that the comparative lawlessness or rather

independence of their chiefs and princes was found to be so closely reproduced in Japan.

It is quite natural, in these days when all men think essays, to moralize on the condition of countries we visit or become connected with, and to determine by the principles of modern political economy, what would most tend for their happiness and advancement. But after all, we ought to exercise some caution in our commentaries; and whilst we can undoubtedly shew to Japan the road to improvement, we must also remember that we can but invite her to accompany us. We are not so far in advance in every particular as our vanity would lead us to imagine. For instance, leaving the Paris mobs and their barricades, and the Irish malcontents to take care of themselves, and because we do not desire to tread on ground that might be painful to many, let us look to the Highlanders, the pride of the British Isles.

The most interesting episode in English history is the loyalty of the clans to the exiled house of Stuart, and their rising in its behalf in 1715 and 1745. In the latter year that great



THE CUSTOM HOUSE SHEDS, YOKOHAMA.

effort was made under young Prince Charles Edward, which had a greater effect upon Caledonia than any other event ever had. And those who read the romantic accounts of those times that have been handed down to us, and the accounts of the late civil war in Japan, cannot fail to be struck with the singularly assimilated condition of the Highlanders and Japanese.

Then, the chiefs led their followers to Glenfinnan

where the standard of the Stuarts was unfurled; and the largest number brought by any of them to that gathering was only 700 men, whilst several took less than 100. So in Japan, whatever number Satsuma, Choshu or other princes could command, they did not as a rule send them forth in great numbers to any one given point; and we are pretty sure that we are correct in saying that the largest army they had on any one spot at one time did not exceed 4 to 5,000 men supplied by all the princes. The most that Prince Charles Edward ever had under his command was not so many as this; and the Japanese generally were far more uniformly armed; all the samourai having their swords, and rifles of one kind or another. In some districts up north, the farmers turned out in behalf of the Tokugawa family, and like the same class who rose for the Chevalier, carried only such weapons as their occupations supplied. The hybrid appearance of the soldiery, now prevalent in Japan, was unknown ten years ago, and the retinue of princes had not that tag-rag-and-bobtail appearance that has since sprung up; indeed, so far as we saw, during the late civil war, the government troops were generally very respectably dressed and equipped. So was it with the soldiers in the service of King George. But records of the period tell us that the class loyal to their old royal line, had no appearance of soldiers at all. One lady, writing at the time, says that she could never forget "their squalid clothes and various arms; their rough limbs and uncombed hair; and their faces, in which were blended—pride, ferocity and ignorance." These men, it will be remembered fought and conquered the regulars at Preston Pans, at Carlisle, and penetrated to Derby; they were victorious in several skirmishes and at the battle of Falkirk;



TEMPLES AT KAMAKURA.

but what could they do against the resources of a Kingdom? So with Japan. Unable to give details, for they are always hard to obtain and very unreliable in this country, we can only state generally, that the gallant Aidzu's party, ever faithful to the family of Gongen Sama, fought in the north with such bravery and determination—the samourai and the peasantry alike and side by side—that not the first nor the second force

sent under the Mikado's flag could boast of success; and the hundreds of wounded men constantly flowing into Yedo and Yokohama shewed how fierce and effective was the opposition they met with. At length, however, numbers and unlimited resources prevailed; and Wakamatz fell, and with it the Tokugawa cause. So at Culloden was the cause of the direct branch of the Stuarts once and for ever annihilated.

We see then, what the Highlanders of Scotland were 125 years ago, and what the Japanese were up to the year before last. But there were other points of similarity. At that time the clansmen hated the name of trade as do the samourai of to day. And what is more, they do so as a rule to this very time. The '45 forced many things upon them. Among the rest, good roads all over the country, which not only admitted a flood of enlightenment among them, but enabled tourists from the rest of the British Isles—and we may say, of the world—to become acquainted with the grandeur of the nature amid which they live, and the true nature of the people themselves. It taught them also that no bread is so sweet as that won by a man's own energies. So the late war is already bearing fruit in all sorts of improvements in this country; and the advent of foreigners opportunely provides the means of their development.

We cannot express too warmly the desire of foreigners to see all that the nation has lately suffered and is still passing through, working together for its good; and that the people may find the benefits even more rapidly developed than did the brave people between whose case and theirs we have drawn a parallel.

The Illustrations.

TEMPLES AT KAMAKURA.

THE Temples at Kamakura, which form the subject of two of the pictures in this number, are a group, erected on the same domain, and surrounded by large grounds, the principal of them being dedicated to Hatchiman, the god of war. The whole of these were burnt down within half a century, and the buildings here represented are none of them above forty two or forty three years old. This fact may give some idea of the veneration of the old government of the Shogoons for the spot. True that for more than two centuries the glories of Kamakura have departed—and that in the campagne surroundings of the pleasant village, there is nothing but the temples and their belongings to give even the faintest idea of the place ever having been either large or of importance. Yet three hundred years since, the Tokio of to day—Yedo of two years ago—was but commencing to rise into importance; Kamakura was still the eastern capital; and such were the traditional connections between it and the Yedo rulers, that these old temples always maintained a prominent place in their solicitude and care.

Many marvellous things are seen in Japan; and perhaps the condition of these two cities are among the most remarkable. When Europeans heard of a city in Japan whose inhabitants were counted by millions, how many could have believed that such a populous metropolis was but insignificant—say, when America was discovered by Columbus. The growth of New York is as nothing compared to Yedo. Here we see, by the simple removal of the seat of government from one spot to another, the absolute sweeping away of every trace of one important city, and the rise of another to a vastness exceeding that of London itself before the days of steam.

The Temple of Hatchiman Sama, at Kamakura, was periodically visited by the Shogoons, their families and the Daimios. The village is now almost confined to a long broad street, the middle of which is raised and forms an approach to the temples—a distance of perhaps half a mile. The houses do not even continue unbrokenly throughout this distance, and are occupied principally by small shopkeepers and cultivators of the rich lands around. The raised road has throughout its length a succession of *tori-i* or portals such as are always at the entrance of Sintoo temples. Those spanning the road are of wood and quite low; but that at the entrance of the domain itself is a handsome structure, of two granite pillars supporting a granite block nearly twenty feet long. At the end of the raised way, the road turns off towards Inosima and Daibutaz, but an unraised pathway—still crossed, at intervals, by *tori-i*, some of which are very massive—continues down to the sea shore, a distance of another half a mile.

Hatchiman, in whose honour the temple exists and has hitherto been supported, was a Mikado of Japan whose birth was influenced by a miracle. Mr. Dickson tells the story thus :—

“Another of these early events in the history of Japan which bears an interest even to the present day, is the invasion and conquest of the southern part of Corea, by the Empress Jingu

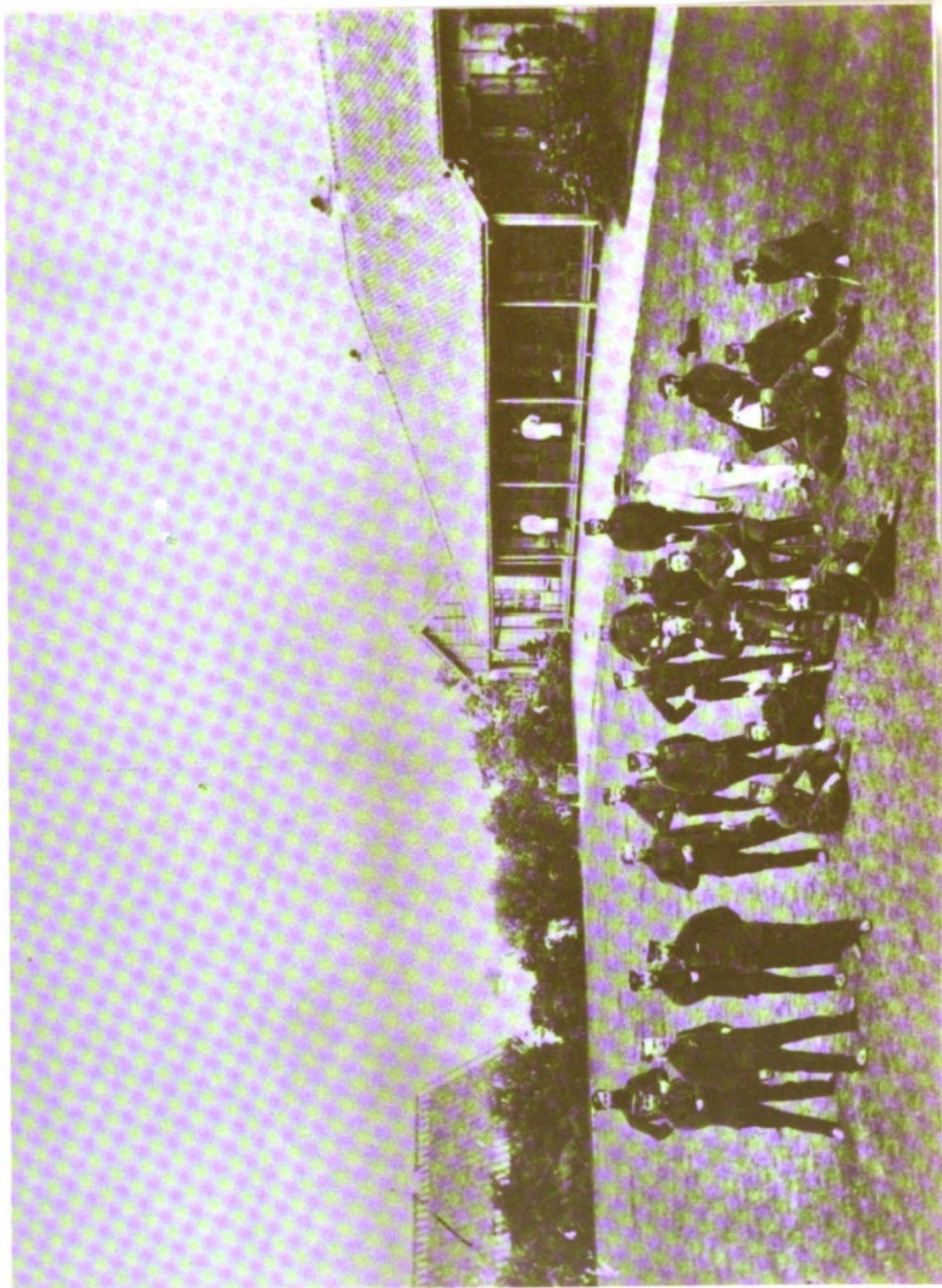
Kogu, known by her husband's name as Chiu-ai-tenwo, in the third century. She accompanied him to the island of Kiusiu, whither he went to put down a rebellion among some tributary states; but before the operation was accomplished he died, and she assumed the reins of power. After raising troops and collecting ships to transport them across the sea, she found herself pregnant, but she was so fortunate as to find a stone which delayed her accouchement till her return to Japan. Having subdued the three countries of Sinra, Korai and Hakusai, and compelled them to give up their treasures and to promise to pay annual tribute to Japan, she returned to bury her deceased husband, and was soon after delivered of a son who was afterwards the Emperor O Sin, better known by his posthumous title of Hatchimang. Two older sons of her husband, by a concubine, asserting the rights of primogeniture, and probably doubting the virtues of the stone, raised an army to oppose the Empress. But ineffectually.

“There is no incident more frequently taken for a subject by painters in Japan, than the Empress Jingu and her infant in the arms of the aged Take-ootsi, her prime minister. She is worshipped under the name of Kashi no dai-mio jin; but though her victories threw more lustre over the arms of Japan, in foreign warfare, than any previous reign, or, it may be added, any subsequent one, she does not seem to rank so high in the estimation of her subjects, or in the company of the gods, as her son. To the emperor O Sin, though unborn, appears to have been given the conquest of Corea. After his death A.D. 313, divine honours were paid to him. He was styled and worshipped as the god of war, and under the title of Hachimang dai Bosata, he is represented as an incarnation of the Buddha of the eight banners; the largest temples have been raised in his honour; and every village—almost every hill—has its Hatchimang goo, or shrine in his honour.”

With reference to the miracle described above, there is to this day, at the back of the temples, a large boulder of an irregular oval shape, about thirty inches in extreme length by eighteen in breadth, enclosed within a low railing, and said to possess miraculous powers. Young married women visit it in numbers; and older ones, to whom the gods have not been propitious, deem no remedy so efficacious to the removal of sterility.

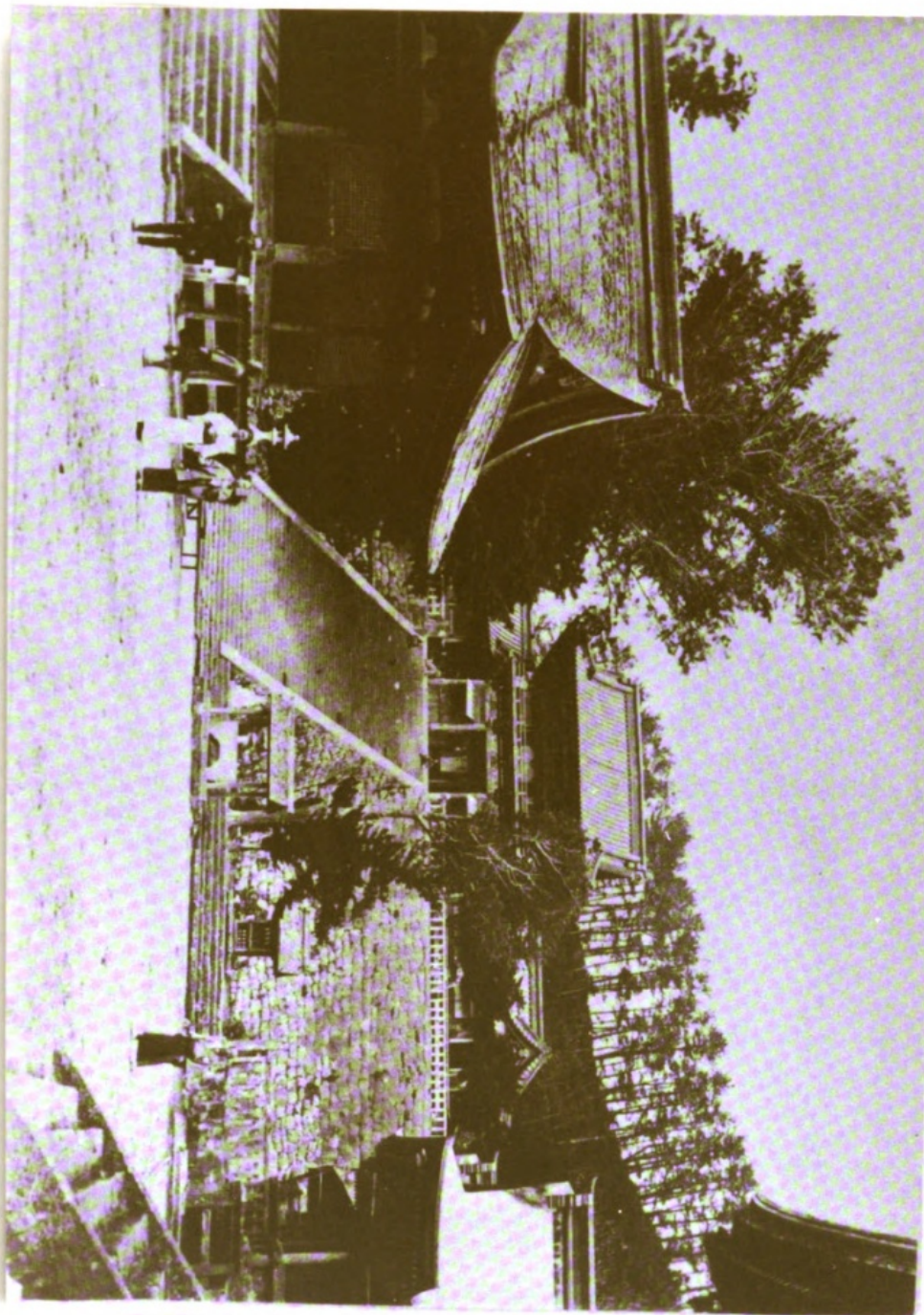
At Kamakura is a striking instance of the manner in which, what may be called the two national religions, Sintooism and Buddhism, existed side by side. The temples were unquestionably originally Sintoo, and several of them are still so. But the principal ones are Buddhist—one in particular being crowded with images—both on the altar, and in row upon row along the sides. In our smaller group, at the right is seen what in fact is the most prominent edifice upon the ground; but those who have formerly seen pictures of it will hardly recognise it now, from the simple fact that of old it was surmounted by a go-rin, only seen in some of the more prominent temples patronized by the Shogun's government. Its appearance is that of a tall staff spring out of the apex of the roof, supporting a number of metal rings, the largest at the bottom about twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and decreasing in size as they ascend. They are about a couple of inches deep; and as a small space intervenes between them it has a light and rather graceful appearance. On enquiring of a priest what had be-

THE FAR EAST.



OFFICER'S MESS ROOM, BRITISH CAMP, YOKOHAMA.

THE FAR EAST.



GROUP OF TEMPLES, KANAKURA, JAPAN.

come of it, we were informed that since the present government had come into power it had been removed; but we could not quite understand whether they had ordered its removal, or whether it had been sold for its metal. A large bell, of very fine tone, which was suspended in the ordinary way a short distance from this temple, has been sold for the maintenance of the priests; so that it would seem as if the Mikado has no care for these fine old relics of the old régime.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE SHEDS, YOKOHAMA.

THE view here presented, is of the Custom-house sheds for European goods; taken from the extremity of what is generally known as the English Hatoba, or jetty. Amongst the last works of the government of the Shiogoon, were several in connection with the improvements of Yokohama. Before the great fire of November 1866, there were two hatobas, each consisting of two jetties jutting out from the shore into sufficiently deep water for cargo boats to use them. One was known as the French or Western Hatoba, because it was in front of the portion of the settlement appropriated for distribution by the French authorities; the other, by way of distinction being known as the English Hatoba, although one of its arms is at the commencement of Japanese town, and used exclusively for the Japanese shipping. About three years ago, the two jetties of this English Hatoba were extended—after a design supplied by Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson, civil engineers here—and a good boat harbour was formed, which has been very serviceable, particularly by enabling boats to land or take on board passengers or cargo in all kinds of weather. The frontage between the two arms is occupied by large sheds, also designed and constructed by the same firm, and behind these sheds, in the same enclosure, is the principal Custom-house. At the back of this runs the dividing street between the Japanese town of Yokohama and the foreign settlement. It is a noble street, 120 feet in width, and when the houses on both sides are all completed, trees planted, and the road properly made, it will be a very charming boulevard. At the back of the Custom-house, on the Japanese side of this street, are the Government Godowns or warehouses; and opposite to them, is—the ugliest building in the place, perhaps in the East—the British Consulate, designed by an officer of the Royal Engineers; and whose turrets are seen in the picture, rising above the sheds.

There is a scheme afoot for making a boat harbour on a more extensive scale still, at the other extremity of the settlement, taking in the whole space from the French hatoba to the entrance of a canal that bounds the eastern side of the settlement, which, if carried out, will be a really valuable addition to the very limited accommodation of this kind that we have had hitherto.

SHANGHAI.

THE two little pictures on page 7, were taken from the Astor House Hotel, Hong-que, Shanghai. The first is looking straight up the river Woosung, the other across the embouchure of the Yang-king-pang creek taking in the British Consulate and the Hong-que bridge. Of the former, it is impossible to say that it gives anything like an idea of the animated appearance of the river on which Shanghai is situate. The

little steamer, however, in the foreground is one seized by the Chinese on the Yang-tze whilst engaged in contraband traffic, and being converted into a gunboat under the Imperial flag, is riding at anchor in all the dignity of a man-of-war. The approach to Shanghai by the river is very striking, from the great number of large ships seen in the distance, the numerous steamers of all sorts and sizes, arriving, leaving, towing or otherwise plying. The banks of the river too, show the presence of foreign enterprise, in the factories and warehouses of different kinds. Sampan or native boats, glide in all directions—almost all employed by foreigners; and in the extreme distance, above the foreign ships, are the Chinese junks, so many in number and so regularly and closely moored, that their masts have the appearance of a barricade. The Chinese junks lie in front of the city of Shanghai; the foreign ships in front of the concessions outside the city. Of these the French Concession is nearest to the city; then what is known as the English Concession; and below this, across the Yang-king-pang creek shown in the same picture is Hong-que in which is the American Concession. The bridge which connects Hong-que with the other side, was built by private enterprise, a company having been got up for the purpose; and until lately a trifling charge has been made upon every person using it. The municipal authorities have lately made arrangements for the abolition of the fee, which, although small, really amounted to a heavy mulct in the course of a twelvemonth.

THE OFFICERS' MESS HOUSE—BLUFF

IT is a most curious thing to contemplate—foreign forces on the territory of a friendly power—comfortably housed and in various ways privileged by that power. In the harbour of Yokohama float the ships of several of the governments who have relations with Japan. The French, American and English are very rarely without a naval representative there; but ashore, only the English and French have kept a military force. Both of them had ground allotted to them on the Bluff overlooking the settlement as long ago as 1864; and what is more, the Japanese erected the original barracks necessary for them. In point of fact, however, the presence of foreign troops has been a benefit to the country, for they have acted as a preventive; and troubles that would most undoubtedly have occurred had they been absent, have been avoided. In not one instance have the Japanese soldiers and those of foreign powers clashed, or shown any jealousy of each other; and generally they are excellent friends. In our first number we shewed the huts and parade ground of the British barracks, and to-day we shew the officers' mess-room, &c., with a group of the officers of H. M.'s 1st battalion 10th Regt., who kindly assembled when they saw what our artist was about. As all are good likenesses, we know we shall confer a pleasure on very many in the settlement in thus presenting them with a memorial of gentlemen, all of whom are respected, and several of whom very highly esteemed throughout the community.

Of the various ways in which the presence of a regiment is rendered agreeable to a neighborhood, there is none more enjoyed than the public performances of its band. In this respect, the 10th has been particularly kind; and not only has every public occasion been enlivened by its presence, but during all

the fine weather up to last season, the band has played on the Bund. This year other arrangements will be made, and the new Public Gardens on the Bluff will be the spot where their attraction will be availed of. But the spot on which the group of officers is standing is twice a week the scene of a lively game

of croquet—played by any of the ladies and gentlemen among the visitors who feel disposed, and avail themselves of the kindness of Colonel Norman and his brother officers, who have the band to play, and welcome all who choose to attend.



UP THE RIVER, SHANGHAI.



HONGQUE BRIDGE, AND H. B. M.'S CONSULATE.

The Period.

A MEETING was held on the 31st ultimo, at H. B. M. Consulate, at which the Board of Foreign Consuls handed over to a Committee appointed by those present, the charge of the Yokohama cemetery.

A LITTLE before noon on the 31st May, a serious accident occurred on allotment No. 20. At the back of the large building lately purchased by Mr. Beato, and rented by him to Mrs. Green for a Hotel, a large pile of out-houses was being put up, one end of them covering the spot on which stood the room in which the former proprietor, the late Mr. Hoey, was recently murdered. Mr. Beato had pointed out to the contractor that the framework did not appear sufficiently strong to admit of the roof being put up after the manner of the Japanese. The man said it was; and his carpenters proceeded to draw up the timber for it, and to place it in position. Whilst they were lifting one of the heavier beams, it swung with such momentum as to take the lower framework out of the perpendicular, and down fell the whole structure with a loud and alarming crash. Several men were hurt, two or three being very seriously so. Dr. Hepburn, directly opposite to whose house the catastrophe happened, had the wounded conveyed into his surgery, and did all for them that was possible. We do not hear that any have died from the effects of their wounds.

As Mr. Vollhardt, formerly a sergeant in our Municipal police force, was coming down to the settlement from the hospital, on the evening of the 1st June, some Japanese, carrying a cango up the hill, stopped, and placed it in such a manner across the road, as to block up the way. On remonstrating with them, they told him it was no business of his; and some Japanese policemen coming up at the time, the cango men turned to them, and deliberately charged Mr. Vollhardt with first insulting and then robbing them. Of course this was denied; but the police, deaf to the assertions of Mr. Vollhardt, and to his offers to go quietly

with them and explain matters to their officers, bound his hands, and led him to the guard house in Homura. Here an official of a foreign Consulate recognised him and had him released. It is a significant fact that the aggrieved, an old police officer, did not carry the matter any further.

NEWS has been received from China of the operations of Mr. Ridgelyard, the diver sent from England to recover the treasure sunk in the wreck of the *Hamilla Mitchell*. The first essay resulted in the recovery of 76,000 Mexican dollars.

A CHINAMAN, lately head servant at H. B. M.'s Legation, was discovered about a fortnight ago to be implicated in the forgery of kinsatz (paper money.) He was handed over to the Japanese authorities, and by them sentenced to death; but for some reason or other, the execution has not taken place.

THE LAND sale on the foreign settlement at Yedo, took place on the 2nd instant, a Japanese—or rather several Japanese—acting as auctioneer. It took about an hour to knock down the first lot—but altogether during the day, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., 25 lots were sold, the total sum realized being \$94,000 ichiboos—about \$23,500.

THE P. & O. announce that they reserve to themselves the right to convey goods shipped on board their steamers, either by rail, as heretofore, or by the Suez Canal. Their fine steamer the *China* is to load at Hankow with Teas to be conveyed through the Canal.

ONE of the finest stores in the East has been built in the Main Street, Yokohama, for Messrs. Kirby & Co., and was opened on the 6th inst.

NEW season's teas have arrived in our market, and some exceptionally fine have found buyers at very high prices.

DAMAGES, laid at \$1,000 were claimed on the 10th instant, in H. B. M.'s Provincial Court, by Mr. Bertrand, a French subject, of Mr. Howell, an Englishman, for libel. Mr. Howell, as Editor of the *Japan Mail*, had commented upon Mr. Bertrand, stating that he ought to be tried for manslaughter, he having kicked a Chinaman and caused his death. Mr. Bertrand called on Mr. Howell and told him of his mistake, and the latter gentleman told him that if he would write to him a letter denying the accusation, he would insert it and make every possible *amende*. As Mr. Bertrand did not write the letter, Mr. Howell made enquiries for himself, and, having ascertained the fact that the Chinaman, although struck by Mr. Bertrand with a ruler, was really not hurt seriously, inserted an explanation and an apology of the most ample and manly kind, in his daily paper the *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*. He also told Mr. Bertrand that if he thought he would sustain any injury from what he had written, he would pay him any sum three gentlemen chosen by Mr. Bertrand and approved of by himself, should name. He was then told that the affair had been placed in the hands of a lawyer; so Mr. Howell allowed the action to take its course. Throughout the whole business, the frank and open nature of Mr. Howell has been prominently exhibited. First, in the straightforward, outspoken charge. Then, on finding himself altogether wrong, in his equally honest avowal of his error. And lastly, in his coming into Court, avowing his responsibility and his willingness to bear the penalty of his own acts, should the Court so decide. Mr. Bertrand, however, declared in answer to a question, that he had not received any injury, and could receive none from such an attack—his character was too well-known as "bon garçon." The Court therefore simply decreed him nominal damages, and Mr. Howell came out of Court with flying colours.

THE Yokohama Public Gardens are now opened. They were only proposed to be formed out of the wilderness on the Bluff, about three months ago; and our home readers would be surprised to see what they are now. This month they are open to the public without charge. The band of H. M. 1st-10th Regiment has played in them on the two last Saturday afternoons. From the 1st July, they will be open to all who choose to subscribe, or pay a small fee for entrance. This is necessary, as the rent paid for the ground to the Japanese government and the current expenses, have to be provided for, and of course there is no fund from which to take them, except such as can be raised by the contributions of those who use the gardens. There is no respect of persons—they are open to all indiscriminately on the same terms; and they deserve every support, for they are certainly ornamental, and we believe that as great means for promoting the introduction of foreign plants and trees, they will be very useful. They do the Committee and Mr. Kramer, their superintendent, great credit.

THE Yokohama Public Library and Reading Rooms were opened on the 6th instant; and we predict for them a considerable amount of popularity. The Library is not yet supplied with many books, but its shelves have a few useful and readable volumes upon them, and will, ere

long, we hope be respectably filled. The Reading room has an excellent supply of papers and magazines to start with; and we hope to be able in future numbers to state that the large lecture or music room has been turned to good account. One great complaint made of old by visitors to Yokohama is now removed; and there is always now, a comfortable room in which to pass spare hours, and plenty of light reading to occupy the time.

THE legal element in Yokohama has been but sparsely represented. Up to a couple of years ago, no one thought of engaging one to take a case into Court; but the advent of two within that period has created a demand which has generally been productive of more amusement than edification to the public, and must have been often absolutely distressing to H. B. M.'s Consul. The bickerings of the two English lawyers have been anything but creditable; and we are thus led to express our pleasure in seeing Mr. Hill, an American practitioner, allowed to plead in Her Majesty's Provincial Court. In the libel case above alluded to, he was engaged for the plaintiff; and it was quite a relief to see a man doing his duty to his client, without slanging his opponent or bullying the Bench.

THE lamp-posts ordered for the Government, in Shanghai, have arrived and are being put into their places, from whence our darkness is in future to be lightened. They are properly for gas—but as it is not likely we shall possess that inestimable blessing for some time, they will be illuminated with kerosene.

THE *Japan Herald* of the 7th June supplies us with this paragraph, which shows that the persecution of the Christians does not slumber in Japan:

A handbill has recently been posted in various parts of Yedo, which runs as follows:—

"One of the disciples of Jesus, who had been sent to the province of *Tsu* for safe keeping, escaped from his keepers on the second day of last month, and has fled to parts unknown. He was born in the province *Hiizen* (*Goto?*), his age is 24, is of a florid countenance and light complexion, thick lips; speaks the dialect of *Nagasaki*, with a slight impediment in his speech.

"If any one shall find him, he shall report quickly to the proper authorities. And if any one shall harbour or conceal him, he shall be deemed a partaker in his crime!"

WE are credibly informed that the Mikado has resolved to pay the Tokugawa family for the Castle at Yedo, and all the property confiscated. This is not to be by a direct sum paid down, but by an increase in the allowance of annual revenue to each branch of the family. If this be true, it is another feather in the cap of the young Emperor.

DAIBUTSE is sold. This was lately stated by one of our local contemporaries, the *Japan Gazette*, but though not contradicted, was half discredited. We are assured by a well-informed officer, that it is true. We are sorry for it.

THE PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT OF "THE FAR EAST,"

IS; THAT IT SHALL BE

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 16th OF EVERY MONTH.

The next issue therefore will be on the 1st July, instead of on the 27th June as before announced.

Office No. 55 Main Street, Yokohama,

OR

"JAPAN GAZETTE" PRINTING OFFICE, NO. 87.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. III.]

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, JULY 1st, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



ALM, contented and happy has been the lot of the Japanese during the long period that has elapsed since the days of IYEFAS.

Favoured indeed by the gods must have been the land that has not known war for more than two hundred and fifty years; and more remarkably so a rich empire that has never suffered from foreign invasion.

The annals of Japan go back into the remote past with only sufficient exactness to point out the very few salient points in its history. The establishment of the Empire, under the first Mikado, ZINMU, for instance, is recorded to have been about 667 years before the Christian era; and the line of descent from that day has been religiously chronicled; but no incidents of any interest are preserved of the next thousand years, towards the end of which was that invasion of the south of Corea by the Empress JINGU, to which we made allusion in our last. Next comes the introduction of Buddhism, which occurred some time during the sixth century; and from that period, we have nothing but the barest chronology until the advent of YORITOMO, the

founder—not of the title but—of the power of the Shiogoonate. He it was who in the twelfth century managed to exorcise the power won by his sword though nominally conferred by the Mikado, into a virtual sovereignty; and from his days until these the empire has been governed by those who succeeded him as Shioguns.

The next incident of prominence is the attempted invasion of Japan by the Tartar monarch KUBLAI KHAN in the following century; but that was so complete a failure, that nothing sensational has been made out of it, except by Marco Polo, who tells of one fortified place only being attacked, the garrison of which refusing to surrender were ordered to be put to death. "The heads of all were cut off except eight, who by the aid of a charm—a jewel placed in the right arm under the skin—were invulnerable against steel. This was found out, and they were beaten to death with clubs."

VON SIEBOLD in his *Archives*, has the following from a Japanese chronicle:—"KUBLAI KHAN having ascended the throne of the Mogul, looked towards Japan. That nation must ac-



THE FIRST BRIDGE, YOKOHAMA.

knowledge his sovereignty; and in 1268 he called upon the ruler of Nipon to do so. His summons being unnoticed, as also two subsequent ones, in 1271 and 1273, his envoys being received but always dismissed by the Governor of Dai Sai-fu, a Mongol fleet with a Corean contingent arrived off Tsusima. The Mikado appointed days of prayer; and the Shogun having previously made every necessary preparation for defence, no decisive attack was ventured on. The invasion was managed without energy or plan; and after hovering a short time without any set purpose, the fleet left, only committing some slight depredations in Kiusiu."

It is reported elsewhere to have been principally destroyed by the perils of the deep.

Japan may therefore be said to have been free from invasion. And this is the more to be wondered at when its reputed wealth is remembered. The insular position of Great Britain is said to be its safeguard, and it undoubtedly has been. Yet it has been thrice invaded—twice successfully. Julius Caesar, looking over from Gaul to the barren shores of Britain, could not possibly have promised himself or to Rome any material increase of wealth by its conquest. True, we read that its mineral treasures were coveted; but what could these amount to in a country where those who dug them from the bowels of the earth were still in the depths of poverty and savagery? But in Japan Asiatic wealth was already attained at a very early period; and yet no conqueror, with his legions flushed with a thousand victories, sought to add to his laurels, or increase the booty won at the sword's point from many peoples, by a descent upon her shores.

But two invasions of a different character have been made upon her. First, that of the Portuguese missionaries in the 16th century—which was eminently successful, so long as they adhered strictly to their Christian teaching and forebore from civil intrigue. Then retribution came upon them and upon all who named the name of Christ, and their invasion was upset.

And now comes Commerce. Two thousand five hundred years has Japan been an empire, and yet without foreign trade—a striking proof that nations are supplied by Providence with all that is needful for the human race produced from the soil,



JAPANESE CARPENTERS.

without any indispensable necessity for exchanging their commodities with others. Still, it has become evidently a portion of the Divine plan for man's welfare and happiness that such interchange shall be sought and carried out for the mutual advantage of nations; and it has been amply proved that such commerce is the primary civilizing agent. Without it men, would have remained much as they were created; and barbarism would still be the order of the day.

That which has turned the world upside down has come hither also; and Japan will soon

rejoice in this new invasion. She has suffered from it, in the outset, because it was hard for all her great ones to see the desirability of opening their lovely islands to the curious gaze—probably the aroused cupidity—of the outer world. But it is every day more apparent now that this invasion will be not only successful but highly beneficial. Hitherto an enormous expense has been entailed upon the government by its resolution to possess itself of all kinds of war-like appliances. Ships have been purchased—many of them very unsuitable for carrying guns—by the government and by the independent princes. Now there are no independent princes. The Mikado rules, and all the powerful daimios who had ships have handed them over to him. Thus he has a few fine ships of war—a nucleus for a navy. But of that, little need be thought. A sign of the times is, that merchants both in Yedo and in Yokohama are talking of owning foreign built trading ships and steamers, for the legitimate purposes of business. They have long since seen how comparatively useless their own junks are—how slow, how small, how unseaworthy. They also now see the finest clippers in the world, arriving with immense cargoes of Rice, almost like magic, directly there is a demand for it; and they behold the enormous steamers of the P. M. S. S. Co., arriving and departing crowded with passengers and cargo—and other large steamers plying with a regularity that still astonishes them. Hitherto the merchants have not been allowed to own foreign built ships; and as Japanese builders have been obliged to adhere to their old model, no progress has been made in that direction. We shall see what the present talk ends in. The seed is swelling, and before long must shoot.

All foreigners as well as Japanese, in closing the mercantile year, which is here looked upon as the 30th June, have much cause to acknowledge that the period between the 1st July 1869 and the 30th June 1870, has been one of marked advance. We do not say that it has been profitable to all to the extent of their expectation, but even in that respect not many, we think, have much to find fault with. But the keel has been laid of a prosperous future in more ways than one. And what with the railway—the most important plank of all—the telegraph, the mint, the throwing open of mineral exports, the permission to landed proprietors to mine, and the encouragement of the cultivation of all products required by foreigners, the prospects of the year that commences with this day are by no means unhopeful. It must be satisfactory for the Japanese to see that the invasion of commerce is thus turning out for good; and we trust that the land which now on its outskirts and at isolated spots sees the foreigner industriously and peacefully carrying on his plans for profit, will find its own merchants and all its people benefiting in such degree, that before long, the whole country may be thrown open, and the peaceful visitors to Japan may find a welcome throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

The Illustrations.

THE FIRST BRIDGE. YOKOHAMA.

WHEN the treaties with Japan were first signed, the residence appropriated to foreigners nearest to Yedo was at Kanagawa, a long populous and business place, on the Tokaido, or great Eastern road between Yedo and Osaka, at a distance of about 24 miles from the Nippon Bashi, the bridge in Yedo from which distances are measured—corresponding to what was of old marked on English mile-stones as “the Standard in Cornhill.” Kanagawa lies along one shore of a deep indentation of the coast line in the gulf of Yedo, and opposite to it was a long valley bounded by hills of an altitude of a hundred to two hundred feet above the level of the valley and of the sea. On the Kanagawa side the Tokaido continues its course at the foot of them; but at the commencement of the valley, the land was originally swampy in the extreme, with a few patches of solid ground close to the sea, on which fishermen had made their habitation; and with several streams threading the valley from various points in the hills, and debouching into the sea.

This swampy land and these streams were availed of by the government to isolate the settlement intended for foreigners; and when, in terms of the treaty which had been made in 1858, Kanagawa was opened on the 1st July 1859, it was found that the ground appropriated to them was, not at the town usually known as Kanagawa, but nearly three miles from it, and by the formation of the coast line, nearly facing it. One of the patches of solid ground, spoken of, had been cleared, the streams passing it availed of to isolate it, and a causeway nearly a mile long had been made across one of the most swampy portions, to connect it with the Tokaido and the town of Kanagawa.

The rigid adherence to treaty was demanded by the British Minister, who saw in these arrangements the old idea of isola-

tion so long and so stringently enforced at Desima, Nagasaki. The fact of their being deep water off the place allotted to foreigners and not enough to float a man-of-war barge at Kanagawa proper, decided the day, and merchants settling where they found all prepared for them, was more potent than all the ministerial protests.

One of the streams entered the sea at the foot of the hills, or as they are called “the Bluff” on the western side, and is now extremely useful as a canal, both to Japanese and Europeans. It is crossed by three bridges, and will soon have a fourth. That depicted on page 1, is the first bridge—taken from the fence between the English Naval hospital, and the French Barracks. Generally speaking it is crowded with boats, native and foreign, but at the time it was taken, it was singularly clear of them. Nineteenths of the bridges in Japan are on this model, constructed of wood. The most prominent house in the picture is that of Dr. Hepburn, the author of the best—the only good dictionary of the Japanese language yet published. He is one of those invaluable men, the American Medical Missionaries. There is not a Japanese within reach of Yokohama, who does not know him, and there are very few who have not good cause for blessing him. The second house is the residence of Mr. McVean, the proprietor of the Vulcan Foundry further up the creek; and the next premises are the Yokohama Iron Works, in the occupation of Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson. From the former several of the works in connection with ship building and steam engines in Yokohama have been turned out; and by the latter a small fleet of steam launches. Both are now hard at work, extending the usefulness of the port in one of the most important directions.

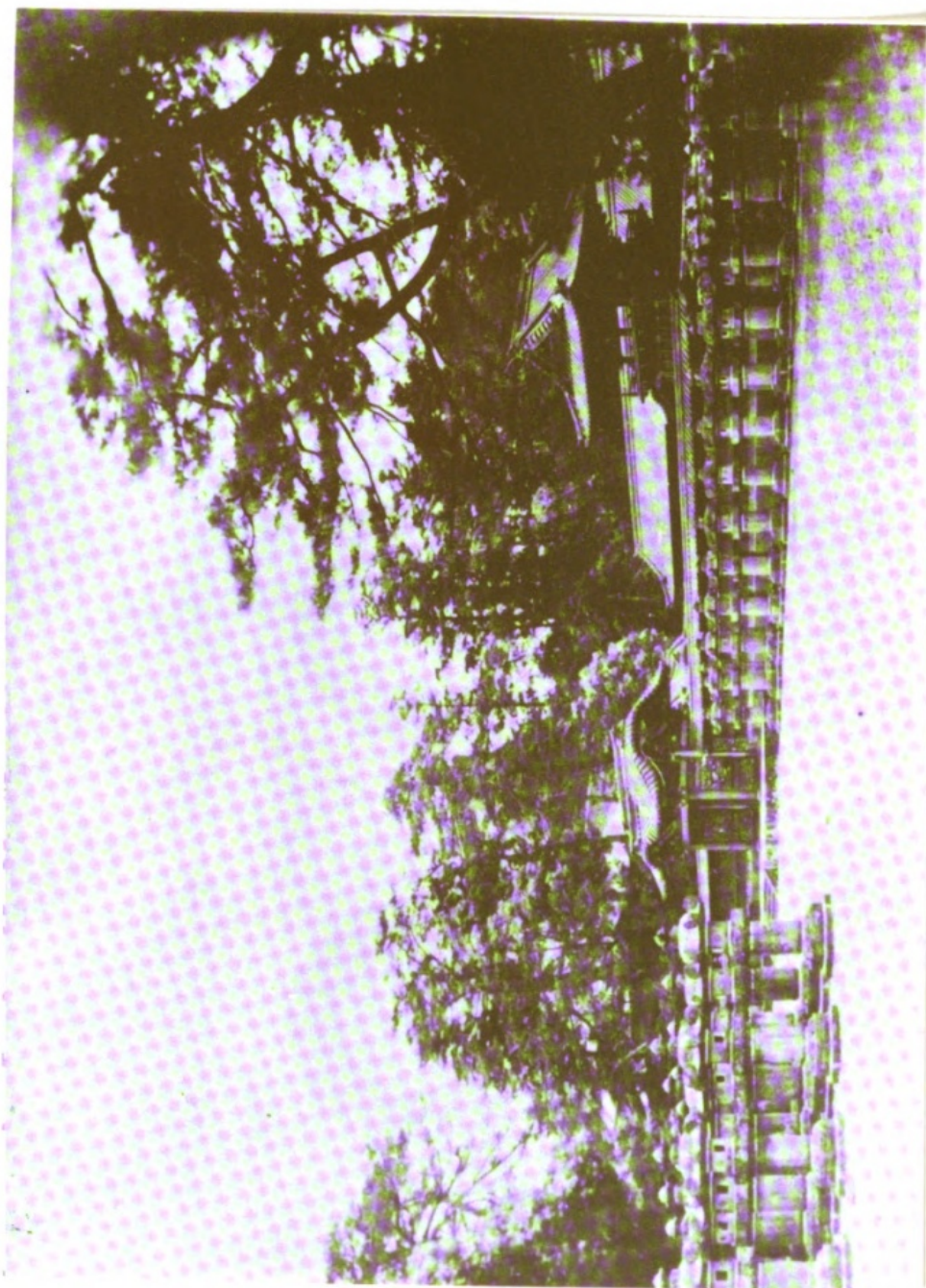
JAPANESE CARPENTERS.

NOTHING is more striking to foreigners arriving in Japan, than the ease with which all the people adopt the simplest means to their ends. No persons in the world “make so light of work,” while they are at it as the Japanese; and whatever they do is with a cheerfulness worthy of all admiration. Their house carpenters are surpassed by none in the use of their tools. Everything they take in hand is done in a manner the reverse of European. For instance, their implements are light where ours are heavy, heavy where ours are light. They saw by drawing the instrument to them instead of by the downward stroke as with us; and they plane by drawing the plane towards them instead of thrusting it from them. And so with almost everything. But their labour seems like half that of other people, and they sing after their peculiar fashion over their work as if they enjoyed it. True they will have an occasional sleep, and object to any work except in their own work-shops on wet days; but they are universally first rate mechanics.

BEYOND ODAWARRA.

THE TREATY limits for foreigners resident in the open ports of Japan are 10 ri—a little over 24 miles—all round the Settlements. This, on the Tokaido, in the direction of Osaka, takes us to a river—the Sakawa, about three miles beyond which is the town of Odawarra, about twelve miles from Hakone and the Hakone lake. The windings of the road make the distance to be traversed by passengers considerably

THE FAR EAST.



THE BURIAL PLACE OF THE TYCOONS.

THE FAR EAST.



BEYOND ODWARA.

greater, and probably the actual measurement by the road may be over thirty miles. At this river, which is ordinarily forded in a peculiar manner, of which we propose ere long to give an illustration, guards generally demand of foreigners, passports, without which they ought not to be allowed to pass. But such is the comparative laxity in this respect now, that although there is no difficulty in obtaining the necessary document, few ask for it, and yet but little difficulty is experienced in getting "out of bounds." From Odawarra the road gradually increases in interest, as we commence the ascent of the Hakone range of hills, the summits of which are about 6,500 above sea level. The number of foreigners seeking health or recreation at Mayanoshita and Dogashima, among these hills, is considerable, and extremely welcome and well-received they are by the people. The hotels or tea houses are excellent, and every possible care is taken by the proprietors to make their foreign visitors comfortable. The days are gone when Daimios and their retainers occupied their houses constantly; and now they say in plain terms, that they desire foreign patronage and prize it. The picturesque view presented on page 4 is a little beyond Odawarra—in the immediate neighbourhood of the sulphur and hot springs. The stream abounds in trout, and affords capital sport to piscatorial adventurers.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF THE TYCOONS.

T'SKIDJI, the foreign settlement of Yedo, is so named from the fact of its being reclaimed ground. It is, however, only the name of a small corner of an extensive portion of Yedo called Shiba. Foreigners speak of the Tycoon's burial place as "Shiba." It should be, the Tycoon's burial place in Shiba, just as we say, St. Saviour's in Southwark.

From the days of the fourth successor of Iyeyas, the founder of the late dynasty of Tycoons, these beautiful grounds in Shiba have been appropriated for the purpose of Tycoonial sepulture. Iyeyas himself was buried at Nikko, about 100 miles from Yedo, where the first Temple in Japan was erected to his memory. His immediate followers were buried at Ooweno in Yedo, until the fourth, who was buried at Shiba. At these three places—Ooweno, Nikko and Shiba, all the Shioguns are buried. At the last named, are six; and of these the first is he, the courtyard of whose tomb is presented. The gate into the inner court is beautiful, and the edifice seen over the wall to the left, is one in which a huge bell is kept. In the outer quadrangle are many stone lanterns, as seen in the picture. They are all of granite—all of one size, and given by the daimios whose names are graven on them, to the memory of the Tycoon. In the inner court are a number of bronze lanterns, of almost the same pattern; and the temple is very superb in its lacquering, gilding, carving, and general beauty. There is a solid bronze door, beyond which is the "holy of holies," and within this none of the priests but the high-priest may go, and he only without shoes or sandals. He told us that the Tycoon was buried in a stone vault within these doors, seated in the same position as he would occupy during life; with his desk, tobacco bong, table and table furniture before him. Each of the six Tycoons has temples, shrines and enclosed quadrangles to himself; and a more beautiful spot

can hardly exist in a great city. Two years ago, it was a matter almost amounting to impossibility to get into the quadrangles, far more the temples. Now, a silver or paper key of proper value will obtain admittance anywhere; and the visitor is well repaid for his trouble and his outlay.

THE TEMPLE OF DZU DJIAU JI.

THIS temple is the great temple at Shiba, immediately adjoining the shrine above alluded to; and a noble edifice in every respect. It stands within a large quadrangle, the entrance to which is by a huge gateway, itself more magnificent than ordinary temples. It has the advantage which few other of the great temples in Yedo have, that there is never any crowd about it. The spot has always been preserved sacred even from Japanese—and none but the most privileged approached it. The late changes have wrought to the breaking down of the old barriers, but as yet there is no flocking to it, or any particular regard shown to it on the part of the population. It is erected in honour of Gongensama, although his actual sepulchre is far away. The aristocratic name of the temple is San-sei-san.

The Period.

AN ITALIAN, cook on board the British Barque *Carobel*, made a desperate attack on the second mate of the ship, on the 11th instant, and threatened the life of the Captain. Some time before, whilst the ship was unloading, he asked the Captain for his discharge, and it was given. He decided, however, not to make use of it, and remained on board until just as the vessel was proceeding to sea, when he said he had again altered his mind and would now accept his discharge. Captain Ross replied that he could not have it, as there was no time for him to get another cook in his place. The result was—what John Chinaman calls—"a bobbery." Presently, without any word of warning, he came out of the galley to which he had gone, rushed upon the officer nearest to him—the second mate—and with some weapon struck him a fearful blow on the back, which felled him, and another on the head, which quite disabled him. Proceeding aft, he met the Captain's wife, who, seeing his infuriated condition, spoke to him imploringly. He replied that she need not fear any harm, but that he would kill the Captain. The Captain who had been forward, seeing how things were, laid hold of a hand-spike, and as the fellow approached, felled him to the deck with a blow across the head. Thinking he had stunned him, he then went to get some irons, to have the man secured; but the cook, coming to himself, jumped over-board and swam ashore. He then laid a plaint at the Consulate against the Captain, and was sent to the hospital. The mate was also sent there; and the ship was delayed for some days, that the charge against the Captain might be investigated. Of course it was dismissed; but the delay that had already taken place in the sailing of the ship, and an unwillingness further to detain it, prevented Captain Ross from taking any further steps.

TWO PRIVATES of the 1st Batt. Xth Regiment were committed for trial on the 13th inst., for having stolen \$13 from a Japanese. It was a deliberate highway robbery. On the same day a man named David Duncan was committed for trial for a similar offence on a foreigner—a carpenter. On the following day, a private of the 1st 10th regiment and five seamen belonging to the British ship *Taetsing* were charged with housebreaking. They were punished with short imprisonment, and made to pay for the damage they had done. This was hardly a malicious row—but an attempt to get the house opened to obtain liquor. They were all more or less "tozie-mozie." On the same day a Madrassee was ordered to be deported for creating a disturbance—his custom (almost) always of an afternoon—in Japanese town. He pleaded habitual giddiness, which made him look like drunk; and which alone, and not inebriety, had occasioned his having been up on six previous occasions before the

Consul. The three first named have been since tried and sentenced to imprisonment in the Hongkong gaol.

ICE HAS now been placed within the reach of the poorest inhabitant of Yokohama. Not only have Messrs. Burgess and Burdick a cargo of splendid "Wenham Lake" ice, but another of the "article" from Hakodate. And now there is machine made ice of capital quality obtainable at all times. Nothing equals the "old original" Wenham Lake.

AN EXCITING incident happened on Saturday, the 18th inst., of a very unusual character :—no less than the stealing a child from the Barracks, by a Japanese girl. The infant son, a little over three years old, of Serjeant Gilbert, went to morning school, and not returning at the proper time, and no one of his school-fellows having seen him since school hours, apprehensions were aroused, and a search made for him. They were ineffectual all that day. The police were communicated with, and everything was done that could be. On the following day, Sunday, Mr. Lynes, of H. M. Store department, with Mrs. Lynes and their little ones were staying at a house near "Daibutsu," about twelve or thirteen miles

A SHIP, the *F. A. Palmer*, carrying the San Salvador flag, was towed into harbour on the 23d ultimo, by a Japanese steamer: her fore and mainmasts being so severely sprung that she could not use them. As she came in, the yellow flag at the fore created a good deal of alarm, and reports got abroad that she had "a cargo of Chinese coolies" on board, and that half of them were either sick, dying or dead, from smallpox. Dr. Dallison was sent for, and examined every individual on board. His report of the ship, its accommodation and the condition of the Chinamen was most satisfactory. The sick man and the convalescents were all sent to the smallpox hospital; but of course the ship has remained so far in quarantine that none were allowed to land. The Chinese are 850 in number, and are quiet and well-behaved; but the crew are mutinous, and have been, with a few good exceptions, brought ashore by the Japanese authorities and lodged in jail.

THE SUBJECT of the murder of the late Mr. Hoey has lately again risen to the surface by the apprehension and examination of a man suspected of the deed. We quote from the *Japan Gazette*:—



THE TEMPLE OF DZU DJIAU JI.

from Yokohama, when their nurse-maid, a Japanese, saw a little European child come along the road with a decently dressed, well-looking Japanese girl. The little fellow was crying and calling his mamma. With much sagacity Mrs. Lynes' nurse-maid, waited at the door until they came up, and then entered into casual conversation with the girl, and ending by asking her in to take a cup of tea. She entered without suspicion, and found herself a prisoner. The child was all right, except in its anxiety to get to its mother, and had not been at all ill-treated. Its clothes were all on properly, and after a warm bath and a little kindness from Mrs. Lynes, such as motherly instincts alone know how to bestow, its sorrows ceased, and it waited patiently the return to its parents, who were immediately communicated with. The girl said that the child had lost his mother; and that the father, not being able to listen to his piteous cries, had given her \$9 to take him into the country for a month. The motive is a mystery. But Japanese almost all say that the girl would have exhibited the child for a small sum, and that the people in the country, not having seen a foreign child before, would have willingly paid to see it.

THREE PRIZES in the Art Union of London fell this year to Yokohama. A work of art to the value of £30 to Mr. J. A. Frazer; one to the value of £20 to Mr. E. M. Van Reed; and a chromo lithograph to Mr. Van der Tak, H. N. M. Consul.

"Mr. Hoey, it will be remembered, was murdered in his house during the night between the 27th and 28th December last.

"His servant boy, who was tied up by the two culprits, professed himself unable to recognise their faces on account of the darkness. On the 22nd of January the authorities succeeded in arresting one Tetsugoro, who confessed to having been an accomplice to the murder. His story ran briefly, that he on the 27th December met in Yokohama an old acquaintance, Seikitchi, who made an appointment with him to meet at midnight on the bridge before Hoey's house. There Seikitchi told him that some four years ago he had been in the service of Hoey, and by him been badly beaten, wherefore he now had come to take vengeance. By threats Seikitchi compelled Tetsugoro to follow him over the fence into Hoey's compound, assist in overpowering and binding the servant and to keep guard over him while he himself dispatched Hoey. This accomplished, they separated. In consequence of the information given by Tetsugoro of the history and connections of Seikitchi, Japanese detectives were despatched to Osaka, Kioto and Yedo in search of him, but for a long time without result; and in the mean time Tetsugoro died in prison on the 27th May. His death was duly certified by the surgeon and his body exhibited to the British Consul. In consequence of the numerous circulars scattered over the empire, and containing a minute description of the person of Seikitchi as given by Tetsugoro, a man answering to this description and also bearing the name of Seikitchi was in the course of

the month apprehended, and brought to Yedo, where however, the Japanese Government Official satisfied himself that this was not the Seikitchi wanted. He was nevertheless sent to Yokohama, and on the 22nd of this month he was in the presence of Her Majesty's Consul subjected to a strict and searching examination by high Japanese officials. The servant of Mr. Hoey and the sister of the late Tetsugoro were also there. The former did not recognise the man's voice, the latter declared positively that this was not the Seikitchi who was the friend of her deceased brother. The prisoner himself denied the charge, and asserted that he from the tenth to the twelfth moon, November to January, was at a place 150 miles distant from Yokohama. Nor did on closer examination his appearance exactly tally with the description given by Tetsugoro: his tattoo was different, and a scar an inch and a half long under the eye was not there. It remains yet to be seen how far his *alibi* can be proved or not.

H. B. M.'s Consul, Mr. Lowder, after long enduring the vagaries of Mr. F. J. Barnard, a barrister practicing at this port, has at length suspended that gentleman from appearing in the court over which he presides; Mr. Barnard having, after calling most of his opponents in various proceedings "liars and swindlers," added this above all, that he wrote a letter to a local newspaper, and paid for its insertion as an advertisement, calling on the community not to believe the Consul himself. Mr. Barnard has been in more hot water through the singular inability to control his tongue, than any man we ever knew. He has gone to Shanghai, we suppose to lay his sorrows before the chief judge. We would that if he return hither, he should be warned by the past and be a wiser if not a sadder man.

BURGLARIOUS attempts have been less frequent in Yokohama than they were wont to be; but on the 16th ulto., one was made at the Oriental Bank, evidently by a Japanese. The strong-room was attempted, but without effect, and although there were traces of the work of the booty-seekers, nothing was missed.

ONE of our local contemporaries reports that the Japanese Government has accepted a large sum of money to leave the Buddhist religion unmolested. Thus saith the *Japan Herald*:

"Buddhism in Japan was sustained by the Tokugawa government ever since the time of *Gogen Sama*. It was, in fact, the State religion of the Tycoonate in contradistinction to the old Shinto religion of the Mikado's court, and anciently of the entire Japanese Empire. Ever since the termination of the civil war, and the abolition of the Tycoonate, a movement has been initiated by the present government to suppress Buddhism, and to elevate Shintoism to its former position and power. Some time ago, the dominant sect of Buddhists—the *Montosi*—offered to the Government Eight Millions of Rios in order to be permitted to practise their religious rites unmolested as before, and to retain also their ecclesiastical properties throughout Japan, and with the express object, as stated by themselves, of releasing the Japanese Government

from their obligations to foreigners. This offer, when originally made, was refused by the Government, because it would have been a confession on its part of both pecuniary and political weakness; but it is said that within the past few days the proposition has been accepted, and a first instalment of thirty-five thousand rios has been paid. It is asserted that the *Montosi* sect is favourably disposed towards Christianity, but whether so or not, the abandonment by the Mikado's Government of Shintoism as the exclusive religion of the State is symptomatic of weakness or of duplicity, and likely to be attended with important consequences of a religious, as well as of a political character."

AN inquest was held on the 24th ulto., on the body of C. H. Fish, who fell overboard from the steamer *City of Yedo* on the 20th June. The investigation failed to elicit how the accident happened.

THE body of a foreigner was found on the 28th June in the canal near Yoshiwara. It has not yet been recognized.

CHOKEI and Ah Ho, two Chinamen, and Minkitchi and Sinkitchi, two Japanese, were tried on the 29th ulto., for being concerned in the forgery of kinsats at H. B. M.'s Legation, on the Bluff. The offence having been clearly proved against Chokei and the two Japanese, they were sentenced to death. Ah Ho was less culpable; and he is decreed three years imprisonment.

WITH every desire to see foreign trade increase and Yokohama flourish, we confess to a very deep regret at witnessing the commencement of a Commerce which has been taken in hand by some Chinamen, much to the chagrin, we are happy to say, of all the respectable men of that community. A trade in young girls—literally sold into slavery! for once bought, their parents have no more right to them; and as they are being shipped off to China in small detachments, they are hopelessly cut off from all they can hold dear. Among the Japanese such a traffic on a limited scale is permitted. Parents and guardians may sell their female children, a husband may even sell his wife for a time. But in the case of young girls, the greatest care is generally taken of them—they are more or less educated—they are taught all sorts of pretty winning ways, and many of them devoted solely to music and dancing. A small price only is paid for them—but they cost the purchasers a great deal of money before they are able by their charms to repay the care bestowed on them; and they are only purchased for a certain term; after which they are their own mistresses and generally get husbands directly their term is ended. During the period of their bondage, they are permitted at all times to see their parents and friends, and although it is a mistake to suppose that the life they are brought up to is approved of by the better classes of Japanese, they are free from most of the revolting manners of the same class in other countries; and in them, vice seems denuded of its deformity. But now Chinamen have commenced the traffic in them, and the young things are being exported like any other produce to the far shores of Cathay, it is impossible to say what may be their lot. The Japanese authorities ought to interfere, and we have strong reasons to hope that they will.

THE PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT OF

"THE FAR EAST,"

IS; THAT IT SHALL BE

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. IV.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 16TH, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



DO-NOTHINGISM, in the early days of foreign intercourse with Japan, seemed to be as much the plan of the government officials, as know-nothingism was lately with a certain political party in America. Nothing was more trying to the foreign representatives than the insuperable slowness with which anything was done, and the inflexibility with which old habits or methods were adhered to. Merchants too found the same annoyance with the lesser officials, with whom any business had to be transacted. Nothing, in the least degree out of the ordinary groove would they do, and mild remonstrance or energetic appeal were equally ineffectual in moving them. All the old writers on Japan speak of, and Kämpfer particularly praises, the firm unchangeableness of the laws and the popular habits. They looked upon them from a philosophical point of view; but if there were any chance of the oburgations uttered by impatient foreigners being fulfilled on the devoted heads of their supine tormentors, verily they would be "anathema."

And as it was with the officials so was it with all other classes. With them, however, it assumed the shape of never by any chance doing to day what could be put off till to-morrow. Invariably a mechanic would do

the job he was required to do—"to-morrow." The merchant would never make up his mind to a bargain at once—it was always "to-morrow." And none could understand the haste in which foreigners lived and moved and had their being. But the old habits are fast changing now; and we think that the appreciation of the value of time is gradually laying hold of them, and they are among themselves using the telegraph and looking forward to the railway in a way that creates the greatest hopes. In fact, although there is not yet much celerity among them to boast of, the days of do-nothingism are fast passing away.

The news brought from Shanghai by the last steamer—the massacre of the French Missionaries and Sisters of Mercy at Tientsin, reminds us that in one respect a very unwonted activity has been exhibited, arising out of the foreign question in Japan. From the days of the great persecution of the christians, the massacre of the foreigners and the driving them forth of the empire in 1,622-35 the native christians have been permitted to exercise their faith in peace. It is only since the readmission of foreigners, that the subject has come under the attention of the rulers at all; and their apprehen-



COUNTRY SHOP.

sions, lest our efforts should tend to proselytise the people, have caused them to shew to those who may become christians what they may expect at the hands of the government. Thousands of families whose only crime was their religion, have been ferreted out by the myrmidons of the government and been subjected to separation and to banishment, without trial or any kind of enquiry. No doubt at all can exist that this has arisen from a desire to prevent by terror what they see they can avoid by no other means. The time is not far distant when all Japan will be open. It may be ten or twenty years, but all is tending that way, and the late Tycoon declared as much in his conversation with foreign ministers, before his fall. All the power the Japan-

ese can put forth could not suffice to keep the country closed, if our governments chose to insist upon its being thrown open; and the present holders of power, knowing this, and fancying that we should have made the demand and insisted on compliance, used the professing christians as a warning to us of the consequences of any successful attempts in spreading the faith; and as a warning to the people against accepting it.

When the real state of religion throughout the country is considered, this is very sad. For half of the people laugh at the absurdities they are told to believe, and really have no knowledge of the fundamental principles of Buddhism; and few can tell the difference between that religion and the older religion of Japan—Sintooism. The so-called christians even, although suffering for their faith, have retained little but the name; and so far as we can learn, had neither priests nor churches. Indeed it is hard to conceive in what way they differ from the rest of their countrymen. We cannot therefore but deprecate the activity of the government with regard to them; and regret that, at a time when the eyes of the world are largely turned upon Japan; when all are observing the rapid strides she is taking in her endeavours to make up for ages of isolation, they should behold her taking so false, so disgraceful, a step as she has done in the case of the christians.



THE CAMPANILE.

In everything else the government is exerting itself for the good of the people. We do not indeed approve of its acts in several matters of leading importance. But in this matter of persecuting for religion's sake she is condemned by the whole world.

And the worst of it is, that having shewn so active a spirit of persecution, the old immobility returns, and her governors are deaf to remonstrances. There is no reconsidering; no chance given for the admission of mercy. There is no knowledge even, or enquiry into the tenets, of their faith. They are simply christians — and on the mere name they are condemned, without appeal.

Such is one of the steps, with which the government, of course urged on by the Kioto

churchmen, inaugurated the return of power into the hands of the Mikado. Can they imagine that this was a fit way to render that power popular? If they do, they are very much mistaken. But however that may be, their attention may now be called to the proceedings in China. They will see that the days of Pappenburg and presentation are gone. The Chinese Government must undergo a very deep humiliation. It remains to be seen in what shape. In all probability the Emperor will have to make a very abject apology, and take the missionaries under his special protection, extending to them privileges with regard to their teaching and preaching, such as they had not before. He will have to pay an immense indemnity; and he will have to make such concessions to foreigners generally, as, although really for the good of his empire, he is very unwilling to make.

His only alternative will be war. He may refuse to apologize. He may decline the payment of any indemnity, or the making any further concessions to foreigners. In that case, he will find himself in an infinitely worse condition. The Treaty Powers will then take at the cannon's mouth far more; for in addition to all these demands, his exchequer will be made to pay the expenses of the war. In any case, it is certain that the Tientsin massacre will lead to such humiliation for China, as we should extremely regret seeing Japan subjected to.

Japan then must set aside the persecuting spirit. She must allow her people to exercise their judgment in religion as in all else, and leave it to take its natural course, unmolested. Surely the Mikado himself must like better that his subjects should serve him from love, than that they be compelled to serve him with a sword held over them. If his religion be a true one, it will stand against all opposition; if false, let it give place to one that is true.

If the government would see the country prosper, they will find it to their interest to take advice on other things besides finance, commerce, railways, and systems and appliances of war. They will be none the worse for carrying the spirit of progress into everything with which they have to do.

They must watch the course of events in China during the next few months; and they will see some of the evils arising out of fanaticism and superstition; and may profit thereby.

The Illustrations.

OUR illustrations in this number, comprise—The Campanile of Mio-kioji. A Japanese Kuruma, or cart. A view of the American Minister's house, Yokohama. Prince Satsuma's Band—Buglers, fifers and Drummers;—and a Country shop.

COUNTRY SHOP.

THE shop here depicted is at a little village on the banks of the Logo—the river that of old formed the boundary beyond which foreigners might not pass in the direction of Yedo. As will be seen it is a crockery shop, and the sign which hangs to the right belongs to the next door, and proclaims it a sugar store. The building here shewn is a good sample of the better class of country shops. It is built fire proof; the walls being thick layers of mud, over a wooden frame, smoothly glazed, so as to present a beautiful white polished surface. Under the heavy tiling also, is a roof of thick mud. These are found sufficient to resist the short exposure to flame that most Japanese fires afford, and in Yedo or in any large fires, it is strange to look on a whole district desolated by the destructive element, the wooden dwellings swept away *in toto*, and these buildings still standing among the debris.

THE CAMPANILE.

JAPAN has ever been famous for its bells, many of which are very large—one in particular, of such a size as to throw the largest bells in Europe into the shade. Humbert tells of one at Miako, in a temple called the Temple of 33,333, because that is the number of idols it contains. He says it is the largest bell in the world. We presume, therefore, that it is the same as that described by Klaproth, the height of which he states to be seventeen feet two and a half inches, and its weight two millions and sixty six pounds—just about five times greater than the great bell at Moscow. These bells are attached to temples, and are only used for striking the hours. They are generally suspended in such a campanile as that pictured on page 2, and are sounded by means of a billet of wood as seen in the photograph. Some of the campaniles are very handsome, although all of the same general design; but most of them, even those attached to large and important temples, are as plain as this.

Before the hills overhanging Yokohama to the South East were sold to foreigners for residences, there was a charmingly shady walk leading from their summit down to the Homoco valley on the other side of them, which was one of the most pleasant of all the approaches to the valley. A farm house or two stood on one side of it, on the other a spur of the hill rose abruptly, heavily wooded with trees of many kinds, from the full grown forest tree to the feathery bamboo, the trunks presenting every variety of arborescent form, their leaves delighting the eye with every shade of arborescent colour. At the foot of this precipitous bank or spur, separating it from the path, ran a clear rivulet, its sides lined with ferns of many kinds. Yet, strangely enough, not half of the residents who frequently passed that way, were aware that at the top of a high, broad flight of stone steps that sprung from the path up the side of the hill, stood a large temple and priestly establishment. Now all the beauty is entirely effaced. The path has been widened, the rivulet is a dirty ditch and throughout its entire length Japanese shops of the humbler sort are built on both sides of the road. The pretty lane is now nothing but a muddy street, and the country it led to is uglified by a dirty village stretching away on both sides of a road made originally as an approach to our once beautiful rifle range. The temple grounds on the hill are already besieged by the ever increasing roll of the foreign tide; the Bluff Public Garden comes to their boundaries, and even now an arrangement has been or is being made by which some kind of control over the trees of the domain is in the hands of the committee. Yet, although it is so hemmed in on all sides by foreign residences and gardens, only a limited number of foreigners know of its existence to this day—so completely are all its buildings shut in, and hidden from view by the foliage amid which they stand. It is the Sintoo temple Mio-kioji.

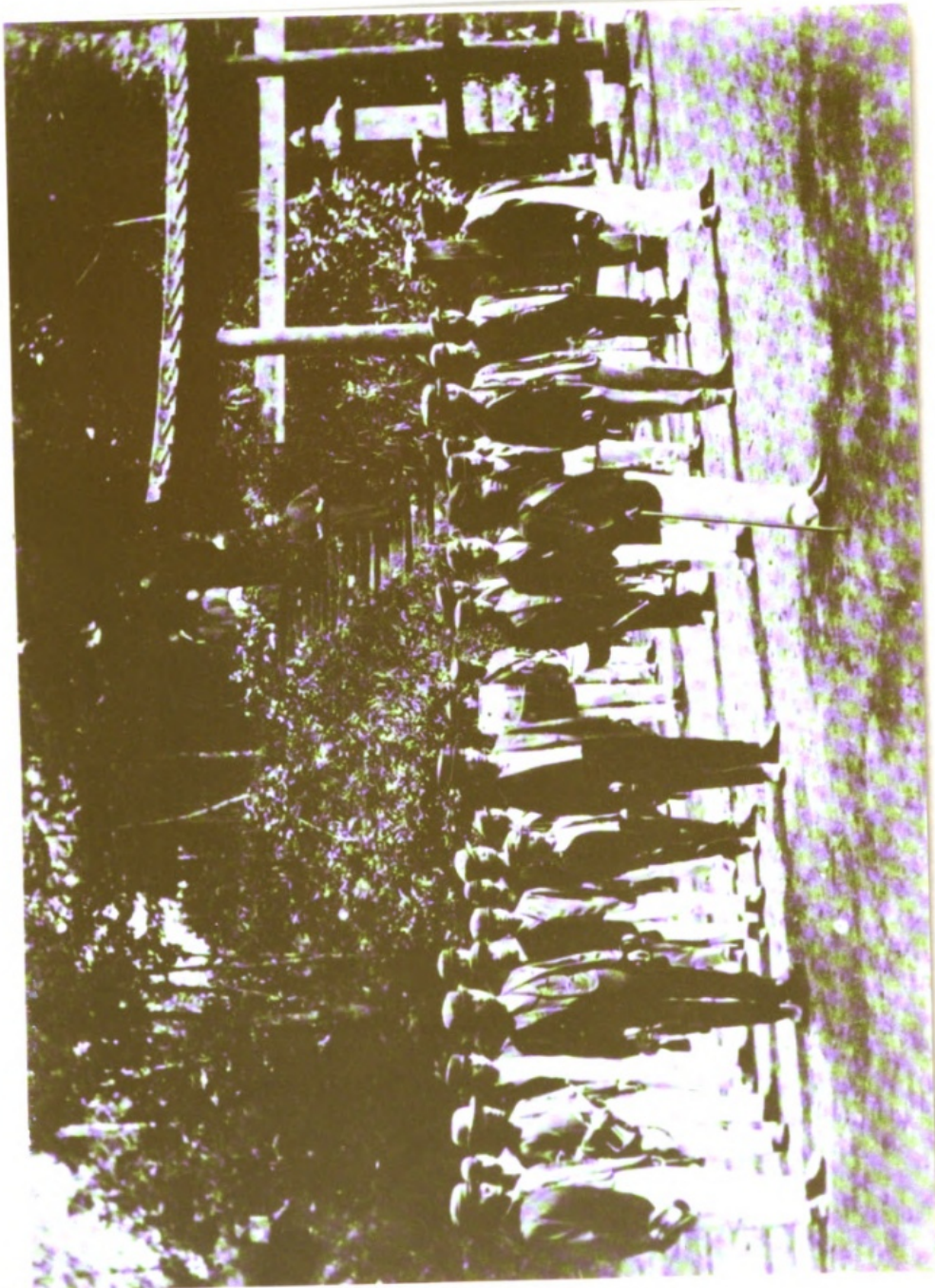
Our campanile is that attached to this temple; and many who are ignorant of its locality must have been struck with the rich depth and roundness of its tone as twelve times in the day and night, it is made to proclaim the flight of time.

On our artists' visit to this temple for the purpose of taking the portrait of the bell and its thatch-covered belfry, his ears were saluted by the discordant sounds of instruments—bugles and flutes, as it seemed many in number, and all playing a different tune. On coming in sight of the temple he descried a number of young Japanese, most of them within the temple building, practising English tunes and military calls, on fifes, bugles and even cavalry trumpets. They were

SATSUMA'S BAND—

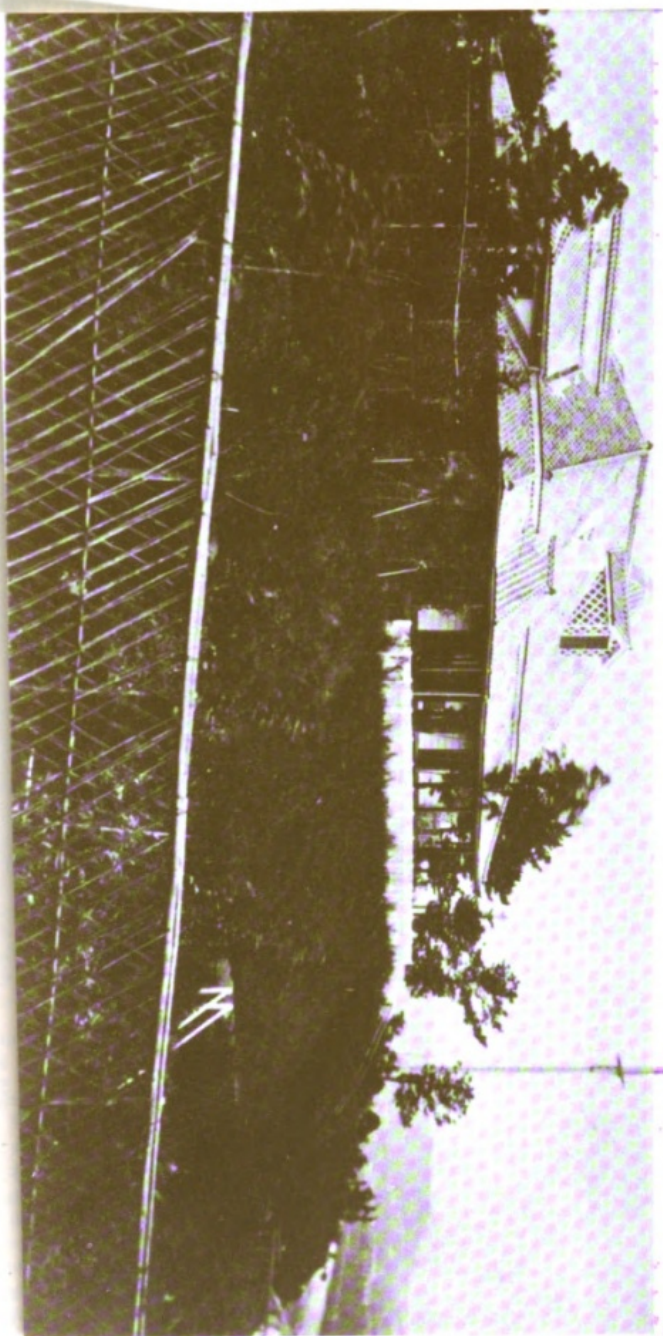
A NUMBER of youths, all of the class entitled to wear two swords, all belonging to Prince Satsuma. They are learning foreign music, under the tuition of Mr. Fenton, the band-master of H.M. 1st batt. 10th Regiment. We confess that the discord was no longer thought of, in the interest we felt in this first attempt to form a regular band of music in Japan. The master asked our artist to take a picture of the band, and whilst he did so, we gathered the information that these youths, about thirty in number, are living in this temple and in houses immediately in its neighborhood, and receiving instruction twice a day from Mr. Fenton. They have made such progress already, that they read and write music well. Their books were shown to us, and the ruling and copying, all

THE FAR EAST.



SATSUMA'S BAND.

THE FAR EAST.



THE U. S. MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

done by themselves, were equal to the best of our manuscript books. They play all the bugle calls, well. They play easy tunes on the fife remarkably well; and that we might not be doubtful on this point, when they had fallen in, and stood in position awaiting the completion of the photographer's preparations, they played a number of marches and tunes—one being a hornpipe. The drummers were still better up to the mark; and we could not but express our interest in this experiment. As will be seen, some of the youths have quite the appearance of gentlemen, and all are remarkably intelligent and good-humoured. They seemed to like their occupation and their master very much; and the latter appeared to be enthusiastic concerning them. The most remarkable fact connected with the band is, that most of the instruments have been made in Japan—not on scientific principles by scientific instrument makers, but by mere turners and copper workers, imitating models given to them. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the fifes are not perfectly in tune—but it is surprising that they are as nearly so as they are. The fifes are 4 keyed instruments, and cost one dollar and a half each—some being made in Yedo and some in Yokohama. In London the originals after which they were made cost twelve shillings. The officer standing in front with a stick, is merely appointed to look after those under instruction, and generally to command and superintend them. They ordinarily practise in their Japanese clothes; but the moment it was proposed by their master that they should dress themselves in their uniforms for a picture, than two of the buglers sounded the call to "dress," and although some had to go down to the village to change their habiliments, in ten minutes all were in their places, and as we have said, playing away as cheerfully as possible.

For this band, instruments of all kinds used in military bands, and of the best quality, have been ordered from Messrs. Distin, of London. They are daily expected. And within three months of their arrival, Mr. Fenton expects his pupils will be fit for public performances of easy music.

THE U. S. MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

THE advent of Mr. DE LONG as U. S. Minister to Japan was marked by the publication of despatches to his Government, which elicited a great deal of comment in the American papers. Among the rest of the demands he made upon the U. S. Government, was provision for a legation residence—a demand which seems to us a very reasonable one. On his arrival here, there being no American Legation, he purchased the house on the Bluff built by, and the private property of, his predecessor, General VAN VALKENBURGH. It has the advantage of a fine commanding site, overlooking the settlement, and with a fine view of the Yokohama valley and the harbour—but the grounds are very limited; and the house itself is small.

KURUMA.

IT is a remarkable thing that the Japanese, who have both two and four wheeled vehicles, and some decently wide roads, have never until now used carriages as a means of locomotion. The laws of etiquette that have prevailed have probably militated against it; as even when two nobles met in their norimons, on the highway, it was the rule that the

inferior in point of rank should make as if he would get out of his, and etiquette demanded that the other should notice his act and request him not to do so. So too, it was a rare thing for a noble to mount his horse in the public street, because he would have to dismount in case of meeting a greater than he. Now, things are so far altered, that there are coaches and carriages of all kinds plying between Yedo and Yokohama, and they are mainly supported by Japanese. The common cart however, for the convenience of heavy goods or materials has long been in use; sometimes drawn by an ox, but generally by four men, in the way shown in the picture; two before, pulling; and two behind, pushing. They are of a somewhat clumsy construction, but the principle on which the wheels are made must be a good one, considering that although they have to bear great weights and often travel over very rough roads, they last a very long time, hardly ever breaking down or coming to grief; and yet they have no tires whatever. The coolies who drag them, after the manner of Eastern nations in general, keep step and pull together to a tiresome, loud, monotonous "Ha," "Hoi," alternately uttered by the two men in front. Some enterprising Americans, Messrs. JAMES & WILSON and Mr. COPELAND have introduced horse drays, with which a large proportion of the foreign drayage is done in Yokohama, but such is the increase of work to be done every year, that the number of these native drays still increases—and at the Japanese wharf the number loading and discharging is always very great.

The Period.

AN ATTEMPT is being made by the Japanese authorities to put a stop to the smoking of opium among the Chinese; probably with a view to the prevention of its spreading amongst the natives. A notification has been issued forbidding the importation of the drug, and warning Chinamen that any who are found with it in their possession will be punished, besides having all their stock seized. In order to carry out this edict, the female employees of all the Chinese houses have been called up before the officers of the Saibansho, warned against the use of opium, and ordered to report in case they should know of any being in the houses where they are. Japanese espionage may work wonders, but it will never put a stop to opium-smoking or gambling among the celestials.

INTELLIGENCE reached us by the mail steamer from Shanghai, to the effect that a massacre had taken place of all the French Roman Catholic priests and Sisters of Mercy at Tientsin. The following is from the *Shanghai News Letter*.

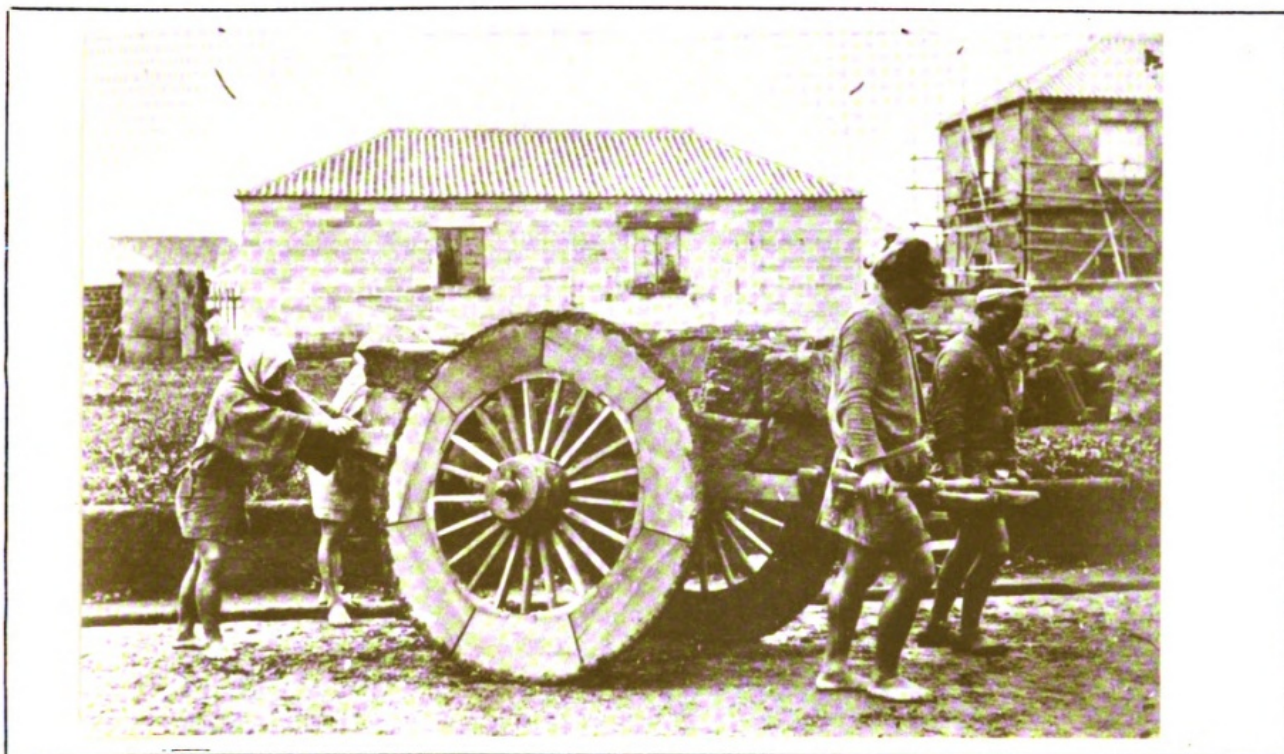
AT Tientsin, a large establishment holding some 200 children, has been under charge of the Sisters of Charity. They have worked well and zealously for the education of the Chinese children, and so far with every success; but after the proclamations were posted at the northern ports, their work became difficult and dangerous.

At last notices were posted, exciting the people to destroy the missionary houses and churches. The people collect in hundreds, and were soon given to understand by their leaders what was needed of them. The Chinese authorities in the meanwhile, as every where else at such times, did nothing or worse than nothing; they helped on the riots in an underhand way. On the 19th June, a crowd assembled in the native city, one and-a-half miles above the foreign bund. After a time the French Consul, who lived in that quarter, succeeded in inducing the people to disperse. They moved away but still exhibited signs of hostility to Foreigners. Dr. Frazer, a physician at Tientsin, met the crowd and narrowly escaped a beating by the swiftness of his horse. On the 20th, some French priests were beaten, and the French Consul, Mr. Fontanier, noti-

fied H. E. Chung-how at the Yamèn, of the fact, and requested him to put a stop at once to the tumult. About 12 M. on the 21st June, the French Consul and guests, Mr. Thomassin, Secretary of legation at Pekin, and his wife, (both of whom had but just arrived out from France,) together with Mr. Coutris were at tiffin, when a multitude of excited Chinese came towards the house, shouting and yelling, and demanding that all the children should be given back to them. Stones and other missiles were thrown at the Consulate, breaking the windows and damaging the table around which the lady and gentlemen were seated. The Consul and his friend Mr. Thomassin put on their uniforms, and went out to endeavor to disperse the mob. They found the Chinese would not obey; therefore leaving the lady for a time in the house, they all went towards the Yamen, an eighth of a mile distant. On the way there Mr. Thomassin, finding the matter wearing a more serious look than he had at first expected, returned to protect his wife. Mr. Coutris here became separated from his friends, and the French Consul and his Secretary walked into

numbers overpowered her, and she was killed by the blow of a sharp instrument on the back of her head.

The Consulate buildings were then burnt and destroyed. In the meanwhile the Convent house of the Sisters of Charity and the French Cathedral were being assaulted by the mob. A priest at the doorway was killed, and ten women quickly shared the same fate; but in a more horrible manner. Most of them were beaten, their clothes torn off, and then they were seized, and placed on their heads against the convent wall, and hacked to pieces in the most savage manner—their eyes dug out, their breasts cut off, and every cruelty that savage brutes can effect, too sickening here to narrate, was perpetrated. One of the sisters named Louise, and well-known as a faithful and constant attendant at the hospital in Shanghai, was reported to have escaped in a Chinese dress, and thus concealed by some Chinese female friends until night; when attempting to go back to the convent, her European shoes discovered her to be a white woman, and she was quickly taken and killed. Her body was thrown into



THE KURUMA.

the Yamen and demanded an interview with Chung, the military Governor of the province. The crowd pressed all about the Consul, using threatening language. Chung could not or would not help him. It is known that the Consul fired off his revolver, but it is thought to have been accidentally discharged while he was being pushed and crowded in the audience chamber. At all events there was no one hurt by the pistol, which would not have been the case had it been raised. The Consul, finding himself hard pushed, and without the chance of any help being afforded by Chung, turned and left the Yamen for his house. He had not gone many steps before he was seized by the Chinese, his uniform torn off, his body beaten, and eventually cut and stabbed with knives and spears. His death must have occurred about the same time as Mr. Thomassin's; the one near the Yamen, the other near the Consulate. Mr. Thomassin was fated never to see his wife again; he fell beneath the spears of the Chinese. The sight of blood now warmed the ruffians to their appointed work, and they rushed to the French Consulate. Madame Thomassin met them bravely at the doorway with a pistol in hand. One, two, and some say three, Chinaman fell before her pistol shots, when

the river. The Chinese burnt the Cathedral and Convent buildings, and, it is supposed at least sixty Chinese children perished in the cellars of the building, where they had fled for safety. The bodies of the sisters were thrown back into the buildings after being killed, and burnt. Their charred remains were afterwards collected by the orders of Chung, and sent down to the Foreign quarter of Tientsin.

The butchery did not end here. A Russian officer, Mr. Protopopoff, with his wife, married but the day before, were riding with a Russian gentleman named Basscoff, near the French Consulate, when they were set upon by the mob and killed. Their bodies were thrown into the river. Mr. Chalmaison and Madame Chalmaison, Mr. Simon, Secretary at the French Consulate, were the further victims of the Chinese. Mr. Coutris was the only Frenchman in Tientsin who escaped with his life. He was concealed after he managed to elude his pursuers, and made his appearance in the foreign settlement the following night after the massacre. Mr. Staman, a German, with his family, escaped, being hid in a stable some thirty-six hours.

From Mr. Coutins we have been able to obtain the name list of the slain, and they are as follows:—

Henri Fontanier, French Consul at Tientsin, Mr. Simon, Secretary of the Consulate, M. Thomassien, French Interpreter of the Legation at Peking, and wife, guests of the French Consul. Pere Chevrier, a Catholic priest, Mr. Protopopoff, a Russian officer, and wife; Mr. Bascoff, a Fur merchant. Sister Louise, an English subject, with Sisters of Charity Mary, Louisa, Victoria, Theresa, Josephine, Vincenza, Orelia, Eugenie; Monsieur and Madame Chalmaison.

The Chinese next turned towards the Protestant Mission. Here they found that their would-be victims had fled. The houses and chapels were destroyed, after which, having completed their work of destruction, the mob disappeared as quickly as it had formed.

ON the 6th instant, an affray took place in the streets of Yokohama, between some Malay seamen of the P. & O. Steamers *Ottawa* and *Chasia*, which ended in the death of one of them and the severe wounding of another.

THE mutinous crew of the San Salvador ship *F. A. Palmer* have been tried by a mixed Court, composed of Japanese and Foreign Consular officers. Six of them were sentenced to 10 days imprisonment in irons in the Japanese gaol, and six to thirty days.

H. B. M. ships *Salamis* and *Barrosa* left for China on the 9th instant. The *Salamis* with Admiral Kellet on board, goes to Chefoo, the *Barrosa* to Shanghai. The French frigate *Venus* left the following day. H. M. Ironclad *Ocean*, which arrived on the 14th, is expected to go to Nagasaki to await the Admiral's orders.

IN Yedo, with a view to relieving some of the existing distress, the Government has ordered the deepening or a portion of the outer moat of the Castle, opposite one of the Yashikies of Prince Mito. All who choose to work at it may; the plan adopted being that every one who carries the mud from the water's edge to the place where it is to be thrown has to pass a certain narrow space, where stands an officer who drops a single cash on each load. The number of men, women and children of all ages so earning wages to keep them from starvation is prodigious.

TOWARDS the conclusion of the late war, an explosion happened on board the *Keweenaw*, one of the Imperial men of war, which caused her to sink. She was raised some months ago, by the Japanese without any foreign assistance, and having been docked and refitted, is now ready for sea.

A PUBLIC recreation ground is being laid out in Yedo, at a spot which commands one of the finest and most extensive views of the city; and we are informed that much of the ground formerly covered by the houses Tycoon's of retainers—*hatamotos*, is to be cleared and planted with mulberry trees.

THE most prominent local incident that has happened in Yokohama since our last issue, has been the death of Captain Gilfillan, whilst undergoing an operation under the influence of chloroform. Deceased having been unwell for some time previously, had taken a trip into the country with some friends; but having no appetite, and consequently being unable to eat, had not the strength to perform the journey, as he essayed to do, on horseback. On his way back he was so exhausted, that he fell from his horse and dislocated his shoulder. He was brought into the settlement in a Japanese cango, and taken to the International hotel. In the afternoon of the following day Dr. Dalliston was sent for, and tried to set the shoulder—but the pain was so great that Capt. Gilfillan declared he could not bear it. It was determined therefore to administer chloroform; and there being several persons present, one of whom in particular, had both experienced its effects on himself, and used it in the case of others, Dr. Dalliston proceeded with the operation. Altogether about an ounce and a quarter was administered, when, without any kind of warning, although according to the evidence at an enquiry that was held next day before H. B. M. Consul, every care was taken short of sending for another medical assistant, the action of the heart suddenly stopped, and with a gasp, life became extinct. All that could be done then was immediately put in action, but without result. The enquiry took rather the form of a preliminary trial of Dr. Dalliston than of a Coroner's inquest—and instead of examining him as the principal witness, the Consul warned him that anything he might say might be used against him, but not in his favour; so that the Jury had not the advantage of hearing the only competent witness as to the cause of death. The verdict brought in, in dead opposition to the evidence both of the medical witnesses and of those who were present, who knew anything about chloroform, was that the death arose from the effects of chloroform administered by Dr. Dalliston without a proper degree of care. The Consul then bound over Dr. Dalliston in very heavy sureties to appear if called upon to take his trial for "wilful homicide." The decision and everything connected with the Consul's action in respect of the trial has met with universal reprobation throughout the entire settlement.

THE PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT OF

"THE FAR EAST,"

IS; THAT IT SHALL BE

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 16th OF EVERY MONTH.

Office No. 55 Main Street, Yokohama,

OR

JAPAN GAZETTE" PRINTING OFFICE, NO. 87.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. V.]

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]

ENTERPRISE is too often supposed to be some new thing; a sign of the present times; as if the world had heretofore been slumbering, and was only now waking up to exertion and to life. Nothing is more common than to hear people speak of the astounding progress of this century as denoting a wonderful spirit of enterprise; but looking back to the long past, and to countries whose inhabitants are now apparently quite out of the race, we see that works were undertaken and accomplished, which cause most modern works to sink into insignificance; undertaken too, with means so inadequate as compared with the appliances of to-day, that they are viewed with wonder and admiration by all—wonder shared most by the scientific men of our age, who know the difficulties that had to be overcome.

It is not however the great public works of antiquity, to be found in each of the great divisions of the globe, that we allude to when we speak of enterprise—so much as that wonderful spirit which led men to deliberately calculate upon, seek out, and encounter all sorts of peril and difficulty in order to carry out undertakings, the objects of which were profit to themselves or their country; and of this, few countries in the

world have seen more marked instances than this island of the Pacific in which our lot has been cast. The Portuguese first, followed by the Spaniards, the Dutch, and lastly by the English, shewed an amount of vigorous intrepidity in establishing relations with this country, that seems almost fabulous; and the first-named established a position here which brings the long closed, almost unknown Japan into a prominence in the estimation of foreigners such as no other Asiatic nation attains.

The same characteristics as are exhibited even now by the people in their eagerness to embrace the learning and civilization of the West, were displayed then, in the ease with which they saw through the folly of their own superstitions, and received the doctrines of Christianity from the Portuguese Jesuits. And what gives a special and enduring interest to them is the

fact, that when persecuted to a greater extent than almost any other christians ever were for religion's sake, they were staunch. One author tells us that such was the desire for the martyr's crown, that the Jesuit fathers could not restrain it. The letters of the missionaries to Rome contained "little but horrible accounts of tortures and martyrdoms, mingled indeed with abundant exultations over the firmness and even



A BLUFF RESIDENCE.

the jubilant spirit with which the victims met their fate—now by crucifixion, now by the axe, and now by fire.” And the same author tells us “infinite were the prayers, the austerities, the fasts, the penitential exercises, to which the Japanese converts resorted in hopes to appease the wrath of Heaven. Even infants at the breast were made to bear their share in them being allowed to nurse but once a day, in the hope that God would be moved by the cries of these fasting innocents to grant peace to His church.”

The Portuguese opened communications with Japan, for religion's sake, altho' the missionaries were accompanied and followed by merchants who established a profitable trade. The Spaniards never found an equally firm footing, and their coming led to all the mischief that was done. But the Dutch and English in Japan, as throughout the Indian and eastern waters, pushed their commerce.

It is a remarkable feature that although this was as recently as within the past three centuries, all of these enterprising nations whilst seeking enrichment by eastern trade, were ever battling among themselves; accusing each other to the rulers of the nations whose trade they wished to monopolise, of all kinds of crimes and duplicity. Thus the Portuguese represented the Dutch as nothing but pirates and free-booters under the guise of traders; and told the Emperor (we suppose the Shogoon) that their principal trade was in the prizes they captured. Through the good offices of Adams, the English pilot, who had found great favour at Court, and taught the Japanese many useful European arts in connection with shipping and navigation, these representations failed of any effect; but although the Dutch had thus reaped the benefit of an Englishman's pleading, and secured the desired permission to trade, they forgot this good service when an English venture arrived, and forbade the natives to have any dealings with the



MIDZIYA, OR WATER COOLIE.

new-comers, on pain of death. At this time the Dutch East India Company was far more wealthy than the English, and was determined to establish a monopoly throughout the entire east, similar to that hitherto enjoyed by Portugal. No captain therefore left any European port in those days, without providing himself with an armament and fighting men; and hardly any escaped the necessity of using them. Under these circumstances was trade opened with Japan; and the profit to be derived from the adventures may be estimated by the fact that not only was all this expense to be incurred, and the risk of loss by shipwreck endured, but the voyage itself from Europe to Japan occupied fully a year—often much more; and the returns of the entire voyage out and home could not be ex-

pected under three years.

Of the determination on the part of the Dutch to keep the English out of the market we have bitter complaints. The cargo of the first ship that arrived from England consisted principally of cloth which the Dutch had previously been obtaining about seventeen dollars a yard for. The English captain did not wish to spoil the market, and asked the Dutch company to come to an arrangement respecting the price. He refused and sold large quantities at a ruinously low price. The English had already taken a godown to serve as a “factory;” and they were obliged to leave the goods there with certain employes, to sell them when opportunity served.

The charge of piracy so frequently brought against the Chinese of the present, might, we fear, have been with equal truth brought against the Dutch and English of those days. The English accused the Dutch of capturing Chinese junks, themselves flying the English flag, and thus bringing it into disrepute. The Dutch made a similar charge against the English, declaring that they committed such acts under the Dutch flag; and we are told that both nations captured all they could.

Two centuries and a half ago all this was going on. Time which works changes in everything has been true to its traditions here. It has worked wonders. Throughout the east, the Dutch succeeded in displacing the brave and enterprising Portuguese. And subsequently were themselves supplanted by their old competitors, the English. The company that wrought so powerfully for Holland is still in existence in a modified form, and is still represented in Japan. The company that represented the enterprise of England in these days was the means of adding to England's crown its most valued gem—the richest possession over which any European sovereign has sway. But as a trading company it is long since defunct. It was found that its action—though *per se* full of vigour, full of enterprise—proved an incubus on the general interests of Commerce. The monopoly was therefore swept away, and then arose that active spirit of honourable rivalry which has added so vastly to the wealth of the world. We say “of the world” advisedly—for although individuals suffered through the breaking through of the old monopolies—the great mass of traders benefitted largely; and the full development of free trade in all its various branches has admitted all nations to bear a share in the enormous trade of Great Britain, to their mutual advantage.

There was a time when we thought that free trade would be a fine thing for Japan. Under its present circumstances we are not of that opinion, but we believe that the time may come when it is so. At present we desire that the road of enterprise on which they have fairly entered, may be traversed cautiously. But they will find it much to their interest to study the history of the nations with whom their own traditions are most intermixed, and found their plans of action on the natural deductions. Holland, though small, has ever been able to hold a free and independent position among nations by reason of the wealth which the enterprise of its merchants accumulated, and the bravery of its warriors protected. Great Britain, sea-girt like Japan and no larger, occupies her present position, not only by her commerce and her bravery, but by the high character of her merchants and her judiciary, and the generous and impartial manner in which she deals with all the world. Every man of every nationality knows that in a British Court he will obtain an honest judgment, whether for or against him; and that, under all circumstances, the dishonest dealer must be judged at the bar of public opinion as well as by the legal tribunal; and condemnation is sure to follow any reprehensible transaction.

By comparing the position of the commercial powers with that of the military, a lesson may be learnt which of all others Japan most requires.

Amongst the greatest advances she could make would be to encourage individual enterprise among her people. They are fast learning the lessons of commerce. It is for the government to facilitate their carrying them out to their fullest, most natural and most profitable extent.

The Illustrations.

The illustrations in the present number require little further description than is given in their titles and in the “Canoe trip.” The view on the river of our friends just “taking to the boat,” and the up-river view above Tana, in the direction of Oung-

oura are described in the notes of the up-river trip; the village of Atsungi from the river more properly belongs to the trip down the river which was undertaken the following day, and which will be described, and illustrated by some very interesting views including one of Inosima, in our next.

“The British Minister's residence on the Bluff, Yokohama,” is the large house to the left in the picture; the house to the right is that of the Secretary of H. B. M.'s Legation; but as the present holder of that important post, is generally resident in Yedo, there is a talk of the house being appropriated as the residence of Sir Edmund Hornby, the Chief Judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court for China and Japan, who is expected by the next steamer.

The small picture entitled “A Bluff Residence,” represents the house belonging to Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K. C. B., and in which he resided during the short time he was able to be in Yokohama towards the latter period of his command in these regions. From its situation and its proprietor, the bluff and brave old seaman, it is doubly entitled to the name we have given it.

MIDZIYA, OR WATER COOLIE.

These men are in request in by far the greater portion of the foreign settlement of Yokohama. In most cases they are paid a small sum monthly to supply a certain quantity of water daily; whilst in other cases, they are regularly engaged with the other servants of the house, and are employed in all the heavy or coolie work, in addition to their water carrying. The ground on which Yokohama was built originally was always *terra firma*, and beautiful spring water is found at a depth of a few feet below the surface; but the larger portion of the settlement now, is ground reclaimed from a salt swamp; consequently there is nothing but salt water to be obtained by digging, and the supply for these quarters has to be brought a considerable distance. In all the streets of the towns and villages throughout Japan are large public wells, from which anyone may draw water on a payment of a very trifling sum; and generally these are the sources of supply. But recently an enterprising Frenchman, M. Gerard, has completed the laying down of pipes, through which he conveys very superior water from the gullies about a mile from the settlement, into the centre of the reclaimed ground. In future, therefore, the supply will be un-failing in all seasons, which it can hardly be said to have been hitherto; and as the price is low, no doubt, all will use the soft water from the hills. But the midziyas will still be to the fore, as he makes use of them to carry water to the houses, in preference to allowing it to be laid on by pipes. There have been one or two water schemes started; but M. Gerard went to work and has been at great cost to complete his undertaking. His trouble, outlay, and above all his public spirit, have been conspicuous, and we trust will be found to be remunerative.

The Period.

THE BLUFF PUBLIC GARDENS, which were got up some four or five months ago with some difficulty, are now in a state of incertitude, by reason of the differences of opinion among the members of Committee. Mr. W. H. Smith, who undoubtedly was the moving spirit in their con-

THE FAR EAST.



UP-RIVER VIEW OF OUNGOURA—FROM ABOVE, TANA.

THE FAR EAST.



THE ENGLISH MINISTER'S RESIDENCE ON THE BLUFF, YOKOHAMA.

struction, and who was one of the gentlemen elected on the Committee by the shareholders, considers that the gardens might be occasionally let for certain national and public fêtes, thus making them well known and popular. His colleagues did not agree in this view, and preferred keeping the gardens for their generally understood legitimate purposes. The result has been the resignation of Mr. Smith. It is a step much to be regretted, as he has shewn more interest, and been more active in the carrying out of this garden scheme than any man amongst us; and we do not think that he is equal to himself when he retires on such grounds. The garden although nominally the property of shareholders, were subscribed for with no view of investment; but with the expectation of seeing a valuable public resort established among us. As a matter of course, such an institution must be managed by a Committee, who are all responsible to the shareholders for the mode in which they manage, and in all committees the majority must carry the day. We cannot but express our regret that Mr. Smith has considered it necessary to resign.

SEVERAL FIRES have occurred in Yedo, one of considerable extent. More than one prince's yashiki has been entirely destroyed; that of the Prince of Tayasu, the father of the child who was named as the head of the Tokugawa clan when the late Shogun was deposed. But the greatest loss of all is in the fine timber that has been destroyed; some of the pine trees being amongst the finest and most venerable specimens to be found in the country.

A very unusual case has lately occurred in Yokohama, requiring reference to H. B. M.'s Minister. Two British subjects, Messrs. Howles and Black, engineers, becoming bankrupts, an American subject in their employ took possession of a quantity of their goods and chattels for some claim of his own. The assignee in the estate applied to the U. S. Consular Court for recovery of them, but before the case was tried, he obtained possession, and so refused to prosecute any further claim through the Court. By the recommendation or order of the British Consul, he then put certain persons in possession on behalf of the creditors, the property being attached under the hand and seal of H. B. M.'s Consul. The U. S. Consul, however, sent his Marshal, who with some policemen forcibly entered the premises. The matter having been put into the hands of Mr. Ross Johnson, the Barrister, application was made to H. B. M. Minister for redress—for that:

"Certain parties not amenable to the jurisdiction of Her Britannic Majesty's Judicial Courts of Japan, and pretending to act in the name of the authorities of two friendly powers, to wit, the United States of America, and of the Empire of Japan, have done and committed:

"Firstly: A criminal trespass upon my clients lands and premises, breaking his close and burglariously entering, by forcing his gates and assaulting his servant.

"Secondly: The said parties have violently assaulted and falsely imprisoned my said client.

"Thirdly: The said parties have wilfully, criminally, and unlawfully removed property attached by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by an instrument, bearing his hand and seal; which said acts are flagrant violations of all International and municipal law and comity.

"And I most respectfully request your Excellency will take such steps as shall compel prompt and complete redress, satisfaction and compensation for my client, &c."

This has led to an apology being required of the American Consul, but the case is not yet fully settled.

THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE held its half-yearly meeting at its rooms No. 59, on the 29th ulto. The statistics accompanying the "Report," shew an increase in the value of imports over those of the same period last year—i.e. from 1st of January to 30th of June—of upwards of \$5,000,000; arising from the large importations of rice.

IN the P. M. S. *Japan* which left on the 22nd July, Mr. Lowder, late H. B. M. Acting Consul here, proceeded to England on leave of absence. It is his purpose to study at one of the Inns of Court and be called to the Bar, before his return, to qualify himself for the highest Consular appointments.

FREEMASONRY flourishes all through the east, but in no place more than in Yokohama, considering its size. On Friday, the 29th ulto., the installation of Brother Mitchell, as W. M. of the O Tonto-sama Lodge for the ensuing year, took place in the Masonic Hall, Brother P. M. Dallas officiating. The brethren assembled to the number of between 70 and 80; and after the proceedings had terminated, about 70 sat down to supper. The new W. M. occupied the chair and performed his duties admirably. The usual Masonic toasts were gone through—Brother Mitchell's health being drunk with especial enthusiasm; and a number of capital songs were sung, among which were a few by some French brethren present that fairly carried off the palm. The chair was vacated at midnight, and the very pleasant evening terminated in love, peace and harmony.

A CANOE CRUISE.

FROM TANA, UP-RIVER, AND THEN VIA INOSIMA AND KANASAWA TO YOKOHAMA.

THE following account of a trip taken by two gentlemen in their canoes, on the 18th and 19th June will be perused with interest by many of our readers. The long holiday trips of Mr. McGregor over many of the European waters first imparted a taste for this kind of travelling; and the Canoeing club which was got up by Mr. McGregor and his friends, have familiarized the home public with such trips. That described below is the first ever undertaken in Japan. The Canoe of the writer, is one recently imported from home, with all the latest improvements in sails, paddles, cooking apparatus, &c. Our two friends sent their canoes overland, by coolies, to Tana on the slope of the hills about twenty four miles from this, and there commenced their journey.

TANA, 18th June, 1870. A glorious summer's morning, every leaf sparkling with dew as we took a most charming stroll out through the village by the up-river road, skirting the ~~bank~~ bank with its groves of bamboo, tea and mulberry hedges, until we reached a splendidly wooded knoll, commanding an extensive view of some six miles in a westerly direction, the site of our to-day's cruise. *An expansive valley lay before us, down through which the Sagami wound its way over an extensive bed of loose stones, about a quarter of a mile wide, some 100 yards of which only were occupied by the river, which edged its way alternately from right to left. The one side of this valley was bounded by a steep wooded bank, under which the river eddied in deep silent pools, reflecting in their clear depths the dense foliage of the overhanging shrubbery; then from the top of this bank the country extended in an almost unbroken line of mulberry plateaus in the Hatcho-jee direction.

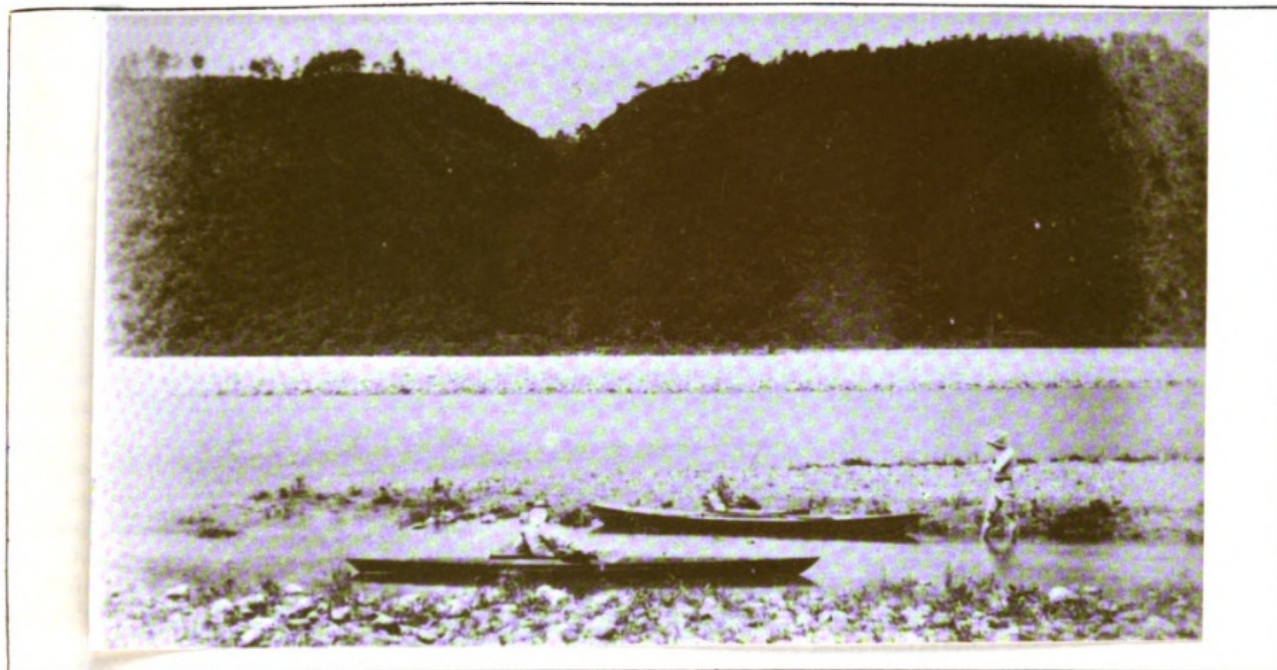
To the opposite and left side long sweeps of cultivated spurs of hills extended up to and backed by bold wooded mountains forming the outer ridge of the Ooyama range, with pretty clumps of trees and cottages here and there dotting the scene.

The charm of this lovely view was heightened by the home-recalling notes of the wood pigeons in the copse behind us; and away below could be traced country girls with their baskets for faggots and grass strapped on their backs, wending their way along the narrow threads of beaten paths across the loose stones to an occasional ferry, their laughter and songs being wafted to us by the morning breeze. Stationary fishermen also dotted the edge of the stream here and there,

* See illustration, page

whilst one might be seen with a long pole across his shoulder, on either end of which were perched two or three tame cormorants also on their way to the river side for their day's avocation.

gress was but slow for the first hour or so. We at last reached a lovely pool some 500 yards in length,† a paddle on which and along the beautiful wooded banks quite made up for the previous hard work, the air being quite laden with the scent

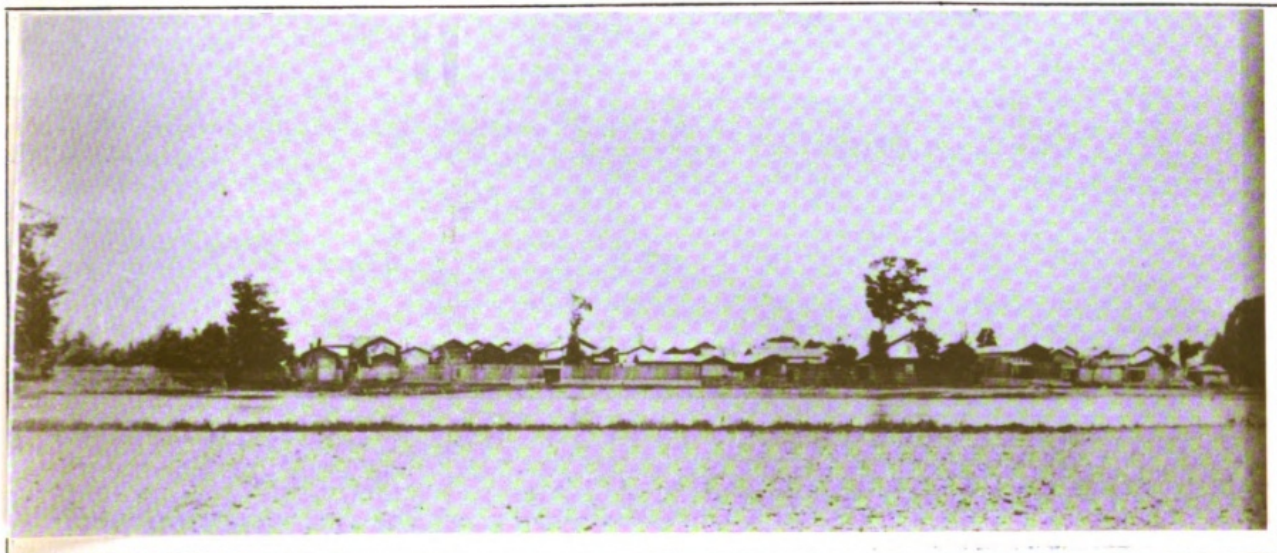


TAKING TO THE CANOES.

8 A.M. found us down at the noisy river side, and our canoes awaiting us in a branch of the stream. A long stretch of rapids lay for at least a mile before us, to combat which we had to set to work and tow our craft up the

of numerous white and yellow lilies peering out of the dense foliage, and pretty little cascades came showering down through the lower shrubbery.

This luxurious mode of travelling, as may be presumed,



ATSUNGI—OYAMA IN THE DISTANCE.

edge of the stream; this was by no means pleasant work owing to the loose stony bank, over which walking alone was quite an undertaking much more so having boats in tow; and a wading shoe having been lost in the torrent, our pro-

did not last very long, for we soon found ourselves at the foot of still worse rapids, in shooting across which we got into a series of eddies that at first whipped us off down stream, until

†—See Illustration page

suddenly meeting a counter whirlpool, we were shot round in an opposite direction, the suddenness and the pace quite taking our breath away for a few seconds; and this was only a slight sample of what we saw before us in the shape of rapid broken water. Taking refuge in a deep, clear and intensely cold pool, apparently issuing from an under spring, as the temperature and colour of the water were totally different from that of the river itself, we landed to reconnoitre the course ahead of us: there we were witness of an extraordinarily exciting fishing scene of natives and cormorants. First came two men alternately jumping and swimming down the rapids, sometimes only knee deep, sometimes with nothing but their large straw hats visible above the stream, and going at a pace perfectly regardless of the rocks or force of the torrent, dragging with them a broad stretch of netting; following them was a large flock of some 30 or 40 cormorants, most assiduously appearing and disappearing in their dives, apparently after vagrant fish. In their rear came more men also joining in the reckless chase, and threshing the water with poles and planks. They were past us in a few seconds, and we eventually saw them finish their haul in the pool we had just paddled over—the whole flock of cormorants most obediently coming to land when called by the men. It was most amusing to watch the eagerness with which these birds joined in the chase as long as it lasted, and the utterly indifferent manner in which they came to shore and availed themselves of the sunshine to plume themselves. Whilst some stood perfectly mute with their wings outstretched to the breeze, another group were gabbling away to each other in their harsh guttural notes, all apparently perfectly contented with their present mode of existence. At this point in the river we found that by transporting our boats across an intervening bank we might save ourselves half an hour's hard work of towing; this we did, and, alternately shouldering each other's craft every hundred yards, got safely over to the opposite side. Here again constant rushes and drops in the river kept us hard at work towing for another hour, when we had the satisfaction of alighting on another deep, quiet reach where we moored our canoes alongside some rocks, off which we had some capital headers, and a refreshing swim then setting to work, we cooked an excellent breakfast, with the aid of our capital little apparatus. A couple of plates of hot soup, Irish stew and poached eggs were served up in a few minutes.

We had flattered ourselves that we had dodged the natives by encamping on this inaccessible bank of the river, but they managed to spy us and somehow came across in their flat bottomed boats, soon forming an admiring group of country boys and girls, who were, however, very well behaved and apparently highly astonished at our craft and cooking.

About noon we again set to work, towing up some very rough rapids; the river swept down with terrific force un-

der a steep forest-clad range of hills, and at one place it rushed into a sharp, precipitous gorge in the mountains, where the torrent came to a dead stoppage, eddying out in formidable whirlpools, through which we were of opinion it would have been almost impossible for our tiny craft to have lived.

Another half hour's towing brought us out on the Oung-oura reach, the site of the cross ferry from Hatchogee, and just 6 miles above Tana, up which a fresh breeze was blowing, to which we gladly set sail and span away at a rattling pace over the light tide running. Passing the beautiful scenery of the ferry and round some noble rocks, here forming a bend in the river, a magnificent view opened out of the rapid stream wending its way between densely wooded hills covered with forests from the river side to their summits.

We were now fairly amongst the Ooyama range of mountains, and much regretted that time would not admit of a further exploration of this most interesting, and to Europeans, unknown country; as from the native map we could trace the river away through these hills, taking its source as far inland to the westward as Fusi-yama itself.

Here at 3 P.M., after having landed and stretched our legs, we put our boats to rights preparatory to the voyage down, and decided on not attempting to drop down and pass the gorge and its whirlpools.

So after paddling back past Oung-oura, we took up to the left of the river and where its course was diverted up a large weir, ending in a series of mill streams and another weir—all of which gave us a rather lively time of it, transporting our canoes over the drops in the weirs—with any amount of bumping over shallow branches and jumping in and out of our craft to lighten them over the brooks.

4 P.M. once more saw us safely launched on the broad river, away down which we went at a tremendous pace, having great excitement in the rough seas of the rapids, leaping up us high as our shoulders on either side, but oddly enough few of them broke fairly over us or our craft.

A very fair estimate may be formed of the stiffness of our morning's work, and the force of the stream from the fact that we dropped back to Tana in an hour, over ground that we had taken no less than five hours to ascend; in fact it was quite a pleasant novelty being thus able to retain our seats, and enjoy the luxury of floating down with a six knot current; more particularly as our feet were in a sad state of irritability, after so much toiling over the loose and slippery stones of the morning's trip.

Soon after at 5 P.M. we landed at Tana, and having sent for our coolies had our boats carried safely up to "Yoshi-diah," the tea-house; settled down comfortably, preparatory to our anticipated long journey of to-morrow.

(To be Continued.)

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. VI.]

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



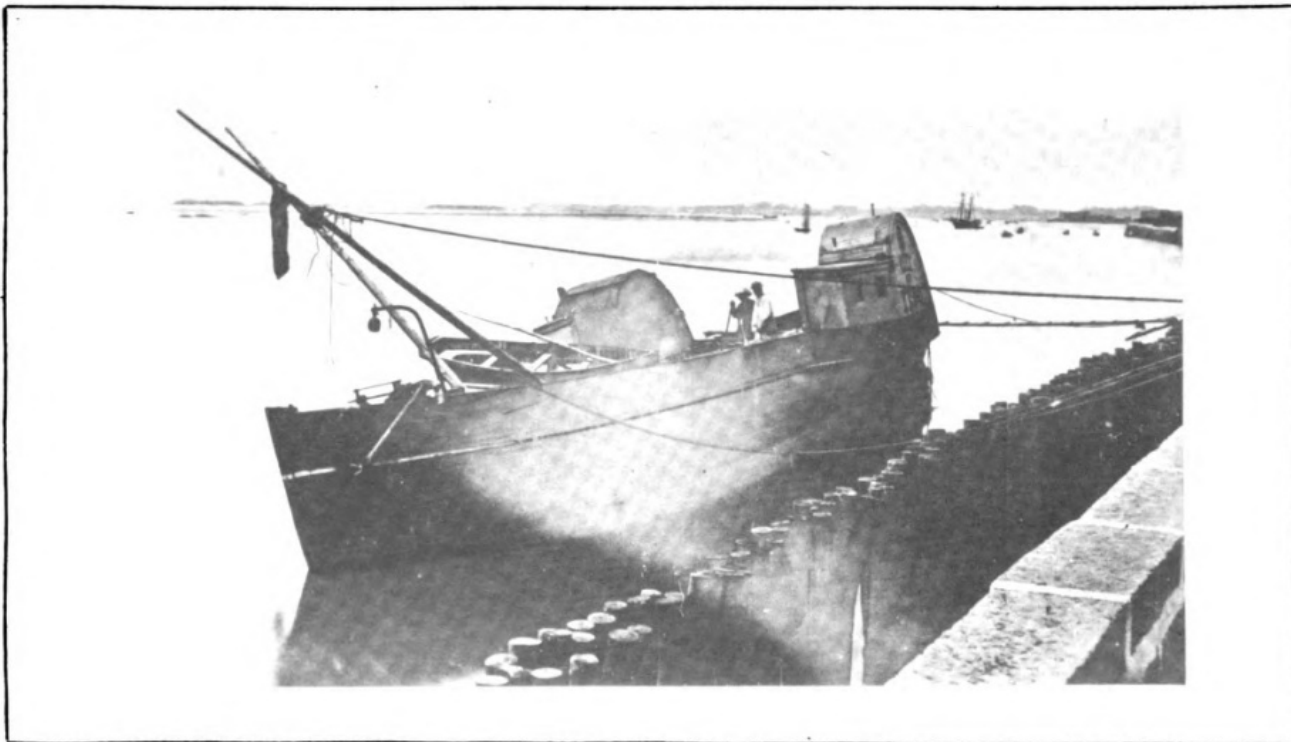
FORCED into a position which at the outset was in the highest degree unpalatable to them, it is hard to over-estimate the good sense and so far as it is possible to form a judgment, the good faith of the Government of Japan with regard to foreigners.

With a prudence which may well be characterised as enlightenment, the Mikado's ministers have adopted a policy to which the Court of the Mikado had always offered the greatest opposition; a policy which, under the Shogunate, was the very one that brought about the revolution through which the country has passed. And it must be admitted that the comfort of foreigners is wonderfully enhanced thereby. A contemporary, the *Japan Mail*, gives an instance of the loyalty with which the present rulers of Japan are acting towards us:

"It appears that immediately on receipt of the disastrous news of the Tientsin massacre, the authorities at Yedo communicated with the local governments of the ports where foreigners are settled, advising them of the occurrence, and commenting in decided terms on the folly of the Chinese, and on the just indignation of foreigners of every nationality. 'It is possible,' the letter proceeded to say, 'that ignorant or ill-disposed persons may attempt to take advantage of the news of this massacre to

stir up the prejudices of the lower class of the people against foreigners, and excite them to imitate the pernicious example of the Chinese.' In case of the appearance of any such symptoms, the local authorities are instructed to take most stringent measures for the maintenance of order, not hesitating to use force if necessary."

This is doubly gratifying. First, as it shews the people that the Government takes cognizance of what passes outside of Japan, and recognizes the effect which doings in one country often produce in another. Secondly, as it strongly confirms and justifies the confidence of those who have been disposed to cast off their doubts and rely on the fidelity of the Mikado and those who govern in his name. The reign of the young Emperor now occupying august supremacy in Japan will mark an era in the history of his country, which will centuries hence be spoken of with respect and admiration, surpassing that hitherto solely accorded to Iyeyas; and in this certainty, it is for foreigners to acknowledge with unfeigned satisfaction the successive evidences of the increased stability of their position in the country, by the care taken of them and the measures adopted for their security.



THE STEAMER "CITY OF YEDO," AS SHE NOW LIES.



HOSTESS, CHILDREN AND SERVANTS, IN THE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL, YAKO.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

BY the S. S. *Waverley*, on the 14th inst., telegrams arrived announcing that war has been declared between France and Prussia. It is said that the reason is, the refusal of the King of Prussia to give a promise to the Emperor that the Prince of Hohenzollern shall not again become a candidate for the throne of Spain.

The Illustrations.

THE "CITY OF YEDO" as she lies off the wharf close to the Yedo Hotel, and the HOTEL itself, taken from the same spot on the wharf, are two pictures in our present number connected with the catastrophe of the 1st August, an account of which is given in other columns. The steamer lies on her starboard side with her bow up-stream—her funnel and all connected with it, the bridge, and a great portion of her decks blown out of her, and the paddle boxes broken. Some of the fire-bars from under the furnace lie aft by the taffrail; whilst her engine, although much twisted, broken and dismembered, still retains its original position. The principal force of the steam seems to have exerted itself fore and aft. It was sufficiently powerful perpendicularly to damage the engine as described, and to throw the bridge overboard with the captain upon it, but the fore part of the boiler was shot horizontally through the partitions into the fore cabin, crushing everything that came in its way, and finally being brought up in a slanting position, its end uppermost. Under this portion were several bodies found. The after part of the engine not only tore up the deck, but was so dispersed that mere fragments of it have been found. The steamer was the property of Mr. C. J. Hoyt, who has recently left this place, it is supposed for Australia, having appointed his brother, Mr. G. W. Hoyt, his representative here. We have not heard what it is intended to do with the hull—but cannot suppose it is worth putting other machinery into. Probably, therefore, it will be sold for the benefit of the concerned, as the vessel was insured.

THE YEDO HOTEL.

INTO this large building the wounded by the explosion were conveyed, and their wants attended to.

The Hotel is situated fronting the water, from which it is divided by a narrow slip of prettily laid out garden. It was originally intended by the Japanese government to prepare for the opening of Yedo to foreigners, by building this large hostelry, to which all might go and find ample accommodation; and if it had been well and liberally conducted, perhaps their calculation might have been justified; as it is certainly more comfortable to have nicely furnished apartments in an airy cheerful European building, than to adapt one's self to Japanese houses of thin boards and paper, closely surrounded, and without any kind of real accommodation. It was ultimately made a "job" of, however, by being given over (for a consideration) to a private speculator, who got up a Japanese company, consisting of tradesmen of the city; and it thus became a kind of monopoly of a very objectionable character. The shareholders were generally men who had articles to supply that foreigners require, and considered that if any other tradesmen brought goods to the hotel, even though purchased at their shops, a certain levy was justifiable; so that at one time it was impossible, and even now it is difficult, to induce outside shopkeepers to send purchases to the hotel. The proprietors engaged a foreigner as manager, but so tied his hands that he could do but little towards removing annoyances that visitors were exposed to. At one time there was a fine large billiard room with two good tables, and a general sitting-room—but now there is only a single table in an ordinary sized room, and there is no sitting-room—although there are upwards of 80 rooms in the building. The American and Spanish Consuls have apartments in the hotel, and display their national ensigns; and had only ordinary liberality been displayed by the proprietors they might have secured most of the foreigners resident in Yedo as boarders and probably lodgers as well; but as it is, a French restaurant has been established which takes the majority of the custom. The large building has a semi-deserted appearance, and so long as the Japanese pro-

proprietors interfere as they do with the foreign manager (who is everything that is obliging and thoroughly competent), they cannot hope for real success for their speculation.

The numerous empty rooms allowed of ample accommodation being found for the sufferers by the explosion of the *City of Yedo's* boiler, and for some days the hotel was turned into an hospital. Gradually, however, all the patients have been removed, and it has now resumed its wonted appearance.

TANA.

FOUR pictures are given as taken as connected with the canoe trip. The village of Tana, from the heights; View taken from the hotel; The hotel garden, with the mistress of the house, two children, four hotel servants and an old gardener. The weather was so bad that it was impossible for our artist to get good artistic pictures—and he was obliged to forego the down river views altogether. Inosima also was so constantly covered with mist, that he was obliged to defer taking it until another opportunity. The temples at Kamakura were taken in passing overland to Kanasawa. A small picture of these has already been given, but as all these temples, with the exception of Hatchiman-sama (on the top of the long flight of steps), are sold to carpenters in Yokohama, and are actually in course of demolition, our artist thought a full-sized plate of them would be acceptable to our readers. They will see that the courtyard, which used to be so quiet, is now occupied by old women's stalls, and noisy children are playing there. All the lower temples have lost their interior decorations and altars, except one—that with the large prayer cylinder—and that is closed. Ichabod! Truly the glory of Kamakura has now departed, and in a few days the temples depicted on page 4 will be things of the past.

The Period.

THE 1st of August will in future be essentially a black letter day in the annals of the intercourse between Yedo and Yokohama. For nearly two years the communications have been increasing, and not only do we see that the road, hitherto innocent of wheels, is now covered with wheeled vehicles of many descriptions from the four horse coach to the one horse chaise, but steamboats have been plying regularly, and both by land and sea the passengers have been legion. One of the steamers was owned solely by foreigners, the others by Japanese. The former was built here, and was the first boat of her size and capacity turned out by our local yards. Her boiler was high-pressure, and of peculiar construction, and had recently been overhauled, and had new pipes throughout, by professional boiler-makers. For many months she had been running with somewhat defective tubes, but with care, the boiler had held out, and we doubt not that with care it would have continued to do its work without danger; but the carelessness or ignorance of a man, evidently no engineer, but who was permitted to act as such, led to a disaster of a most fatal character. On Monday, afternoon, the 1st of August, just as the vessel was unmooring at the Hatoba, Yedo, to start for Yokohama, the boiler blew up, hurling nearly or quite 150 persons into the water, wounding almost every one, and killing an American missionary Mr. Cornes, his wife, one of their infant children and their English nurse-maid, Mr. Cassidy the acting-engineer, and very many Japanese. The moment the noise of the explosion was heard, all the foreigners in the settlement, and great numbers of natives rushed down to the wharf to ascertain the amount of damage done, and afford relief to the sufferers. The first on board was an eminent Japanese surgeon—Dr. Mats'moto,—educated at the Dutch hospital, Nagasaki, and formerly attached to the Court of the Tycoon—who happened to be walking with Mr. Schnell in the garden of the Hotel, close to which is the wharf at which the accident happened. He was quickly followed by others, Japanese and foreigners, and all outstrove each other to rescue the wounded, most of whom were struggling in the water, and to ascertain whether there were any bodies on board. They found but few. The boiler had exploded laterally, parting in the middle. The forward part dashed through everything into the fore cabin, killing all therein, with the exception of a little baby who was in its nurse's arms—the nurse was killed. The other portion of the boiler blew out astern, tearing up the deck and everything else, and was so completely broken into little bits, that no bulky portion of it could be found. The Captain, Mr. Crowninshield was on the bridge, immediately above the front of the boiler, but he was only thrown overboard with the bridge itself and a portion of the paddle box. The passengers on deck were all blown into the water but one, Mr. Skinner, late chief engineer of the Japanese steamer *Tomio Maru*, who, though very much scalded himself, hearing a child's cry in the cabin, went down and found the baby—four

month's old—belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Cornes lying slightly scalded, and no distance from it, the dead nurse. Baron von Siebold, of the English Legation, was early on board and found the body of Mr. Cornes quite nude—his face scarcely recognisable, his breast laid open and his heart actually across his neck. He also found Mrs. Cornes and her eldest child about 18 months old; besides Mary Simmons, a young girl 13 years of age, the daughter of a soldier in H.M. 10th Regiment who was nurse-maid with Mrs. Cornes. The Engineer's body was found the next day, and many Japanese were found in the cabin under the portion of the boiler. Several Japanese were drowned or so injured by the explosion as not to be taken out of the water alive. The wounded were quickly as possible conveyed into the Yedo Hotel, which for the nonce was converted into a vast hospital. Dr. Wheeler, R. N. of H. B. M.'s Legation, was sent for and lost no time in responding to the summons, and from that time, so long as there remained a sufferer in the house, he was unrelenting in his devotion to the wounded. Telegrams reached Yokohama about 4.30 P.M., and Dr. Orton, of H. M.'s 1st 10th Regiment, Dr. de Jong, and others hastened up—and though four or five hours had elapsed and Dr. Mats'moto and Dr. Wheeler had been hard at work since the disaster, so numerous and so bad were the wounded, that all found plenty to do all through the night. The Japanese proprietors of the hotel, at first shewed no great willingness to receive the wounded; and probably they may be somewhat excused, when it is considered that the number of the injured was very great, and there was no apparent prospect of receiving any remuneration, either for the accommodation or the necessary things that were demanded of them. In marked contrast to their conduct, may be mentioned that of Mrs. Green, of the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, and her sister, Mrs. Anderson: who immediately on ascertaining the terrible nature of the accident, packed up a quantity of things that women know are requisite in such cases, and drove up to the hotel to see what they could do towards alleviating the anguish of the patients. There were about 150 Japanese on board, at the time of the explosion. The following is a correct statement of the injury done to foreigners:—

H. W. Crowninshield, Captain; not injured, but much shaken and bruised. Mr. Cassidy, Acting-engineer; body much broken, death must have been instantaneous. Mr. Cornes; found perfectly nude, anterior portion of thorax and head and one arm blown away; other injuries—death instantaneous. Mrs. Cornes; much scalded and limbs injured—death instantaneous, dress torn. Child of Mr. and Mrs. Cornes; skull blown off from nose to occipital bone—death instantaneous. Nurse girl; scalded and bruised, dress torn—death instantaneous. Mrs. Cornes's young baby; scalded on hand, leg and face—doing well. Mr. Wills; fractured humerus of left arm, incised wound on lower anterior portion of tibia—doing well, not scalded. Mr. Skinner; badly scalded on legs, arms, hands, &c., and burned rescuing a child—doing fairly. Mr. Milne (S. S. *Aden*); badly scalded. Mr. Black; cut on head. Mr. Daniels (S. S. *Aden*); badly scalded.

The Japanese officials return the following as the number of Japanese on board including crew:

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Since dead from injuries received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Under treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Unhurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153

An inquest was held in Yedo before the U. S. Consul, Col. Shepard, on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Cornes and child, and a verdict returned:— "That Edward Cornes, Mrs. Alida Cornes, Edward D. Cornes and others came to their deaths by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer *City of Yedo*, at the city of Yedo, on the 1st day of August, 1870. That the said explosion was caused by ignorance and gross carelessness on the part of the person acting as engineer, and by that person allowing the water in the boiler to reach a dangerously low point."

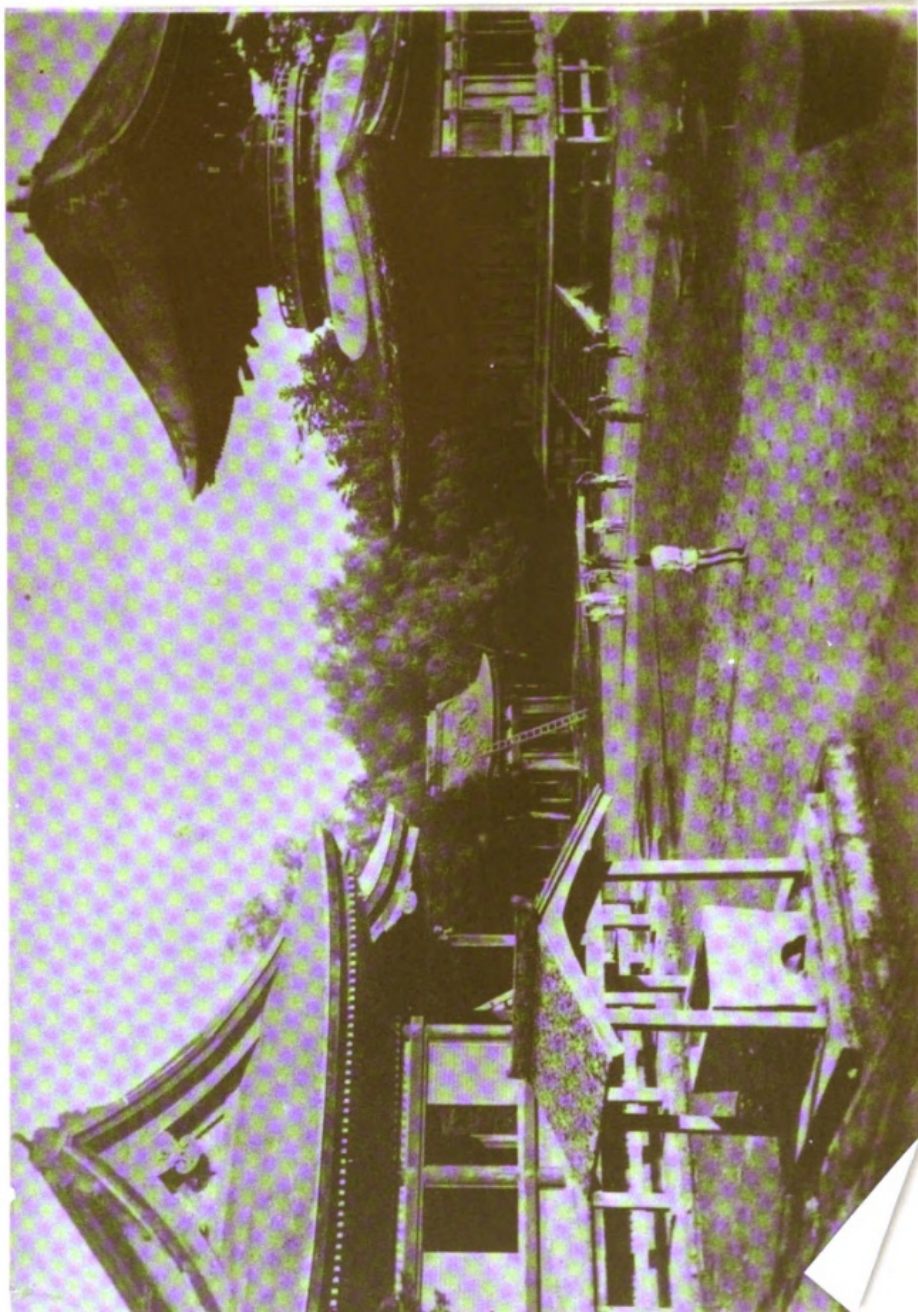
The inquest on the bodies of Mary Simmons and the Engineer Cassidy, before the English Vice-Consul Mr. Robertson and a Jury was:—

"That Esther Simmons and R. Cassidy came by their death on the 1st August, 1870, on board the American steamer *City of Yedo* when on the point of leaving Yedo for Yokohama, that death in said cases was caused by the explosion of the boiler of said steamer; such explosion resulting from the neglect and incompetency of R. Cassidy, the person in charge of the engine."

The jury is also desirous of recording its opinion that this sad accident resulting in such deplorable loss of life might have been averted, had even ordinary care been exercised in the appointment of a fit and proper person to take charge of the engine during the temporary absence of the engineer, Mr. Gargen.

Mr. Crowninshield, the master, has had two hairbreadth escapes within nine months, having been one of the three surviving officers of the U. S. S. *Oneida* which sunk last November after a collision with the P. & O. steamer *Bombay*. The Revd. Mr. Cornes has recently been engaged at the Kaiseijo, or college in Yedo, as one of the professors. He was leaving for a month's holiday, which he intended to spend with his family among his friends in Yokohama. One grave now holds himself, his wife and their eldest child, lying side by side; and it is sad to pass and mark the small mound between two larger ones in the cemetery. The surviving infant has been taken by Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, (attached to the same mission as Mr. Cornes), and will remain with them until it is strong enough to be sent to the relations in America.

THE FAR EAST.



TEMPLES AT KAMAKURA.

THE FAR EAST.



THE YEDO HOTEL.

It is with great pleasure that we record the liberality of the Japanese government; who, taking into consideration the services of Mr. Cornes, although he has been but a short time in their employ, granted \$900—three months pay—to his representatives, and have allowed \$50 as the salary for the portion of the current month. This \$950 is divided thus—\$50 to the Japanese servant girl who was injured—\$100 to the parents of the English nursemaid who was killed, and \$800 to the surviving baby.

A CANOE CRUISE.

FROM TANA, VIA INOSIMA AND KANASAWA TO YOKOHAMA.

TANA, 19th June, 5 A.M.—It was not a promising morning for our long journey, the clouds hanging heavy and low. Our minds had been made up, however, to start, rain or sunshine; so after an early breakfast, and a settlement of that all important item, the tea-house bill, we packed up and ordered our baggage to be carried direct to Inosima, (9 ris), a nice tramp for our coolies.

Having then had our canoes carried down through the village to the pretty ferry opposite Khozawa, we launched them at 7 A.M. and went away at an exhilarating pace, with a sweeping current of some 5 or 6 miles an hour, leaving an amused crowd of natives astounded at the idea of our being bound for Yokohama *via* Inosima and Kanasawa. Very little exertion was required to keep our craft going, as we only paddled sufficiently to keep steerage way on them and have them under command.

For some six miles, the river wound alternately along and under the right and left banks of mulberry and corn plateaus, which rose perpendicularly about 80 feet above the bed of the river, and extended for several miles inland on either side. Some delightfully deep pools eddied beneath these plateaus, completely overhung with foliage, and from out of the wooded tops peeped thatched cottages all but hidden by the trees. Pretty winding paths led down to the river's edge, where lay generally a flat bottomed boat or two.

We had to shoot a few ugly rapids—not so dangerous from the broken water, as from the extreme rapidity of the stream—gliding over long shallow stony beds, over which we had very little choice of way; as, on being borne rapidly down towards them, nothing beyond a plain horizontal line of water could be seen, drops of from 8 to 10 feet occurring. Before any opinion could be formed, down we were amongst the broken water, and bumping over the stones, with the unenviable prospect of being thrown broadside to and rolled over in a second, should one larger than the rest catch our keels. Luckily, we escaped with a severe bumping only; as the force of the water dragged us over everything, and in half an hour, ($\frac{1}{2}$ past 7), we passed the large clump of firs, on an island in the middle of the river, so conspicuous from the Tana road.

No villages of any importance were passed for the first hour or so, and but few people were seen except an occasional fisherman using rod and float. A few cormorants, also carried on their avocation close to us, scarcely deigning to notice us, as we shot past them.

Below the plateau districts, the country rapidly began to open out on each side of us; the river banks being low, with trees—such as willows, osiers, &c., overhanging the water, reminding us much of English up-river scenery.

The soil of the banks here seemed to be loose, stony and friable, and was protected from the action of the river, by most extraordinary shaped bags and baskets of bamboo work, some 40 to 50 feet in length, filled with large stones. In many places these large coils of basket and stone work were wound over large trees that had purposely been felled parallel with the river banks. Huge weirs, supported by high cross stakes, now frequently extended across the extensive stony bed of the river, diverting the main stream into several branches, the most direct one being always difficult to decide upon; and in most instances, these branch streams were wretchedly shallow, causing us any amount of bother and frequent jumping out.

The hilly districts now began to be rapidly left behind, and it was with no little regret that we saw them fade away behind us, after the pleasing reminiscences of the charming

scenery of our up-river excursion yesterday; we were, however, in a measure recompensed by the rapid improvement in the length and depth of the reaches, and the capital pace at which we were borne along, the stony bottom of the river apparently flying from under us as we sat quietly in our craft and looking over saw the lighter coloured stones flash past us like the luminous gleams in a ship's wake.

A most charmingly wooded village bordering on the river side was passed just above Atsungi, and the ferry at the latter place we whisked past at half-past 8 A.M., just an hour and a half from Tana; very fast travelling, the distance being some 12 miles, and taking into consideration the extensive winding of the river between these two places.

Once past Atsungi, owing to the level nature of the country in its neighbourhood, we opened out a magnificent panorama* of the Ooyama range, only some 5 miles distant, every tree and patch of green sward and dark forest being distinctly visible, beginning from the bright green of the Ee-yama ridge, following up ridge upon ridge, from 700, 1,500 to 2,500 feet, until the eye reached the forest clad peaks of Taan-zawa, and Ooyama standing out distinctly, some 6,000 feet, in the upper sky, the effect being heightened by some beautiful wreaths of white clouds, which were creeping up their sides, giving us every promise of a fine day after all.

Fusi-yama with its few streaks of snow now left, towered out away beyond Ooyama, adding its picturesque cone, as a finishing touch to one of the most effective views one could wish to commemorate.

The country on the left hand side of the river still retained its plateaus of corn and mulberry, but some distance from the river bank; below Atsungi, however, to our right, the country was perfectly level away for miles to the southward and eastward of us, the only high ground visible being a hill in the Odawarra direction.

From below Atsungi to the sea, a more enjoyable river for canoeing could not be selected, all the reaches being of considerable length and depth, and the rapids few and far between, it was lucky that it was so, as one of our boats had already received considerable damage, and was with difficulty kept afloat for the rest of the drop down.

At half-past 9 A.M., about 8 miles below Atsungi, we passed the village of Tamura, the villages on either side being completely hidden amongst dense masses of foliage and clumps of trees. The country was now perfectly level on either side of us for miles and miles, more particularly direct ahead, and we soon saw that we were rapidly approaching the coast.

Half an hour's more travelling took us past another village, Baanio and the Tocaïdo ferry, below which place, on our left, we noticed a long line of embankment, most carefully made and faced with turf enclosing some park-like grounds, but which we regretted we had not time to land and examine.

Boats of a more seaworthy build began to appear moored to the banks, the bed of the river moreover became sandy, the long reaches spread themselves out into large lagoon shaped pieces of water, the banks assumed a wilder character and were covered with large beds of rushes and reeds, apparently a breeding place of wild duck, as out of them we put up several flocks; at last we made out some junks anchored in an inlet of the sea into which the river also branched, and above them on the high beach stood a fishing village and an avenue of weather-beaten firs.

We ought to have taken this inlet being a much shorter cut to the sea, as we afterwards found out; but on paddling up the last lagoon, we found ourselves hemmed in by a high bank of sand, round the corner of which, the river edged itself out in very modest proportions to the sea.

At half-past 10 A.M., just $3\frac{1}{2}$ hour's work, we hauled our boats up on the sand and made the Pacific, estimated 28 miles from Tana, the ominous booming of the surf on the very steep beach warning us of the character of the element, we next had to deal with, and Inosima we soon made out some 8 miles to north-eastward and to windward of us.

* See Illustration in our last number, page 7.

Half an hour was here spent repairing the damaged canoe; and having swallowed a hasty snack, we determined on pushing on, knowing that if a breeze once got up on this stormy coast, we should stand but a small chance in the surf of the Pacific, as although we could distinctly see that the ocean was

coast, but were hauled up a long way on the sand; we were, however, glad to notice many boats out at sea; auguring no gales at least for the next few hours. Numerous fishermen soon collected around us, but we found them a remarkably civil set of fellows, and as they freely volunteered to do any-



TANA FROM THE HILLS.

comparatively smooth outside, very heavy rollers came thundering on to the beach, their roar having been distinctly heard over a mile inland.

Numbers of Japanese were at work along the steep beach hauling in large dredging nets and their boats lined the

thing we could suggest, we gladly availed of their services in launching us through the surf. At 11 A.M. taking our boats down into the last wash of breakers, after battenning ourselves in all tight, we stood by, awaiting the breaking of three or four heavy rollers—then availing of a lull in the breakers, with



VIEW FROM THE TANA HOTEL.

a good run they launched us canoes and all, safely outside of the surf and with comparatively a slight plunge or two only.

Once outside the rollers we found the sea just rippled by a light North Westerly breeze which freshened us up after the long and warm morning's work, and it was extremely bracing paddling over the grand swell rolling calmly in from seaward, alternately hiding us from each other's view; the sea, moreover, was of a delightfully pellucid emerald, and so buoyant after the fresh water work, that my heavily laden craft (with now both our stores) felt half as light again to the paddle.

As may be imagined, we lost no time in dawdling, but kept on at a steady pace of 5 miles an hour, passing inside of a long reef of rocks about a mile from the river's mouth, amongst which the ocean swell was pouring grandly. Another reef was also passed about noon, noticeable from Inosima from the fact of one its high rocks strongly resembling a junk's sail in the distance.

Whether from nervousness, or perhaps owing to its height and our positions so low on the water, Inosima appeared to be a tediously long distance off, and we never appeared to be nearing it, but gradually the wind fell and the sea becoming as smooth as a lake our progress rapidly improved, so much so that by half-past 12, we rounded the outer edge of the Inosima reef and paddled right up the deep gully between the rocks to the mouth of the cave. Here owing to the surge of the swell and heavy rise and fall (some 4 feet) of the sea, some discretion had to be used in jumping out, and we soon had our boats hauled up high and dry on the rocks.

INOSIMA:—Here we had our long looked-forward-to plunge in the deep blue sea of the crevasse between the rocks, which picked us up wonderfully after our long journey, (some 35 miles), and we sat down at the mouth of the cavern and cooked a capital plate of hot soup and tiffin. Of course we were surrounded by the usual lot of lads who frequent this place, and who dive so remarkably well, disappearing in the dark depths of these chaams to reappear with small sprigs of coral, hideous cuttle-fish and other marine oddities and curios, which they readily offer for sale. On noticing the careful manner in which they bandaged their fingers with strips of rags, they told us that it was done in order to avoid the poison of the bites of the adders (mamoushi) by which several of them had previously been bitten, shewing us large cicatrized wounds caused by the inflammation that had supervened. Some two years since, when, on a visit to this place, several of our party who were non-swimmers, were on the point of walking into the shallow portion of this pool, when we were much disgusted at seeing one of these hideous flat creatures quietly edging its way amongst the loose stones of the bottom. It had yellow and black blotches; and although no natives were then present, we soon saw the character of this reptile, and the swimmers contented themselves with a plunge at the outer and deep end of the inlet.

After a hurried visit to the interior of the cavern, which we lighted up with magnesium wire, an experiment, by the bye, that amply repays one for the slight trouble of carrying a small packet of that article in one's waistcoat pocket; we left at 2 P.M. for the neighbouring fishing village of Kataseh.

Inosima, it is well known, is situated on the Pacific, outside of the long promontory ending in Cape Sagami, (which takes its name from the river on which we had descended this morning), and then up the Uraga Channel to Kanonsaki; and in order to get round which by sea to Yedo bay, would have necessitated a long and somewhat hazardous journey of 30 odd miles, we had therefore decided, in having our craft carried across the neck of the isthmus, Daibutaz and Kamakura, some 8 miles only, to Kanazawa.

A few minutes' paddling took us round the bold cliffs and reefs of rocks of the Northern end of the island against and over which the ~~the~~ swelling swell still rolled, and away down in the clear blue of the apparently unfathomable depths, could be traced enormous wreaths and masses of variegated sea-

weed stretched out like the arms of gigantic polyphii ready to encircle any who might venture into their treacherous depths. Once round the island, after passing a large fishing village perched high up on its rocks, we were protected from the surf, and running our boats up the long sandy beach at Kataseh, jumped out without any trouble. Then getting our craft shouldered by some fisherman, we had them carried up to the tea-house.

At 3 P.M. here we met our ponies, sent out the day previous in order to carry us to town, had we been detained by bad weather outside; and after driving a hard bargain with the rascally squeezes of this village, we at last had the satisfaction of seeing our boats trotted off overland for Kanazawa, following them on pony back. But few rides offer such a variety of scenery as that between Kataseh and Kanazawa; first the glorious canter along the hard sands, with the surf rolling right up to the horses' feet; the wild and scanty covered sand hills affording a striking contrast to the charmingly wooded and picturesque gap up which the road wends on turning up from the beach; the strong scent of the enormous white lillies, now dotting all the hill sides, smelling doubly fragrant after the strong sniffs of the kelp and sea-weed strewn beach.

Then the fine village opposite Diabutaz where one has a final peep at the Pacific, and crosses the open extent of corn country beyond, on which the farm people were all hard at work getting in their unusually luxuriant crops; huge bon-fires of stubble wreathing the landscape with light blue smoke.

With a sad shudder at byegones and a congratulatory contrast at present times, one passes the ominous corner of the Baldwin and Bird tragedy and turns up the fine avenue of firs leading to the temples of Kamakura.

A quiet ride through this secluded village, makes one wonder how it could ever have been possible that this was once the site of a capitol of Japan; and one longs to be able to ask the old gnarled trunks of the temple trees and weather-worn, moss-covered monuments, for some few sketches out of their portfolios of olden scenes, and what tales they could tell us of those feudal days! After passing occasional travelling priests and prettily hedged cottages and gardens, one begins to leave the temple-crowned* and wooded hills of Kamakura to the left, and again the scenery changes to those numerous beautifully wooded ravines and gorges that open on to the Kanazawa districts, passing a series of rocky glens, with their dense vegetation and little cascades of rivulets crossing the road, and odd recesses in the rocks, crowded with quaint little stone idols, with grotesque monkeys carved on their bases. Once in the Kanazawa valley, one is forcibly reminded that again is reached "civilized" Japan, by the "ohio, tempo sinjo" dialect that now pesters one up to the immediate vicinity of Yokohama itself: and this is all the more noticeable after a few days absence in the interior.

On riding past the tea-houses, up came our canoes full trot along the broad street in capital time, and for which we did not begrudge the coolies their squeeze after all, for by 6 p.m. we were once more in our craft and paddling past Webster island. Here again our good luck attended us; for with a calm sea, a nice light Southerly air behind us, and a strong flood tide, we found ourselves making rapid progress across the bay, and by 7 P.M. we were actually abreast of the high cliffs of Treaty Point, and putting on a "spurt" up along the Homoco reach, we were home and landed at half-past 7 P.M., in capital time for a nice bath and dinner; having done the whole distance from Tana, some 50 odd miles—in 9½ hours; out of which we had paddled 43 miles in 6½ hours—very fast travelling—but then it must be remembered that the Sagami river took us down at least six miles an hour with its current.

Thus ended one of the most successful and enjoyable cruises imaginable, wind and weather having been quite exceptionally fine and favourable—not a rule I'm afraid with Yokohama water excursions generally.

* See illustration page 4.


THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. VII.]

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]

 GENERAL principles are supposed to govern the world and all things in it. General principles are so universally looked upon as the law of nature, government and social life, that they become the foundation of every calculation, argument or investigation. But general principles have just had a violent wrench in Europe, well calculated to shake the popular faith in them.

According to the old established principles civilized nations, although sometimes going to war for a mere "idea," were wont to put in motion every effort of diplomacy before declaring it; and of late years several threatened conflicts have been averted through the earnest and honest endeavours of the ambassadors of the differing sovereigns, aided by the judicious advice of friendly governments. Between France and Prussia a very marked and important instance of this was exhibited within the past three years; when France having come to an understanding with the king of Holland, for the cession of Luxembourg, Prussia assumed an angry position, and war would certainly have followed, but for the mediation

of England. Here general principles triumphed. All was in order. France coveted Luxembourg, as was most natural considering its strength and position with regard to Prussia. A strong fortress pushed right into Prussian territory would have been of immense advantage to France—more especially in the menacing attitude of the North-German kingdom. It was hardly less natural that the king of Holland should be willing, for a handsome consideration, to hand over to France a possession which was of no use to him, and, although separated from his own kingdom, might at any time embroil him with France or Prussia or both. It was quite impossible, according to general principles that the Prussian sovereign could hear of the Duchy being handed over to France, without alarm and without opposition; and it was as good an opportunity for the two nations to commence active hostilities, which all the world gave them credit for thirsting after, as could possibly arise. But diplomacy stepped in; and a word spoken in good season settled that difference amicably and satisfactorily.



JAPANESE GARDEN.

Since then the prosperity of each nation has been steadily progressing, and the commercial interests of both have become in themselves guarantees for not hastily and without great provocation, disturbing the peace. General principles would have given assurance that everything the government of each country could do, would be done to avert the possibility of a rupture—but here we say general principles are entirely at fault.

The two governments may be said without straining facts, to be military; although the spirit of Germany is commercial and that of France becoming more and more so every day. The ambition of the former is, by "unification," to attain supremacy on the continent; and this unification has only been partially attained, and that by the army and the needle gun. Were the army decreased, there would be no guarantee for the cohesion of the atoms of which the kingdom is now composed. Saxony, Hanover, Denmark, and several of the duchies would be sure to give trouble, and in all probability once more become as of yore; and Austria would hardly be able to keep her hands off of her old antagonist. For many years to come, that which has been won by the sword will have to be retained by it, and it will be no easy matter for Prussia to reduce her forces. Whilst she is thus armed to the teeth, it is equally futile to expect that France can disarm; and with two such armies, comparatively idle, yet in a state of perfect discipline and drill, and magnificently armed, how can jealousy be avoided? How can the military ardour be restrained? It has been found impracticable. It has overcome general principles. Prussia must have known that the candidature of a German Prince for the throne of Spain would have been resented by France. Yet one is put forward. And France must have known that she could expect no more from Prussia than the withdrawal of such a candidate, and yet when that has been attained she demands more. Prussia must have known that an uncivil reception of the French ambassador would be felt as an insult personal to the Emperor and offensive to the French nation; and the Emperor and go-



JAPANESE FARM-LABOURING WOMAN.

vernment of France must have known that in taking the extreme step of at once declaring war against Prussia, she must be adjudged by the whole civilized world, as hasty and criminal in the highest degree. Hohenzollern was allowed to aspire to Spain; France was angry and demanded not only his withdrawal from the candidature, but a promise that he should

never again become a candidate. Prussia refuses to receive the French ambassador or accord an answer; and the Emperor and King, both rejecting the intervention of diplomacy at all, and refusing to receive any suggestion of a pacific character, set their forces in motion.

This might really be a good lesson for Japan. She has an immense number of men who are totally unproductive—mere cumberers of the ground—useless and dangerous. The very existence of the Samourai—to whom we allude—in the vast numbers they are, supported by the heads of their clans, is a source of danger to the country. It is so because it induces princes who are too ready to be jealous of each other, to look forward to an opportunity of asserting their power; and thus the government, although apparently established, is not really so, and in the Parliament itself, the orators speak of deferring minor (meaning commercial) matters until the government is more secure. It would be well if the government of the Mikado would realize, that soldiers, beyond the really necessary force for defending the country and punishing invaders, become an element of danger. And when once, through the necessity of employing them, peace is destroyed, the merchants—the very life's blood of a nation—are injured, and the country itself to a similar extent.

The French Emperor has said that the war will be long. We think so too. But every day that it lasts will be a loss of millions to each of the combatants in the disturbance of trade, apart from the great expense of the actual fighting men, their equipment and their sustenance in the field.

The question was mooted last session in the Japanese parliament as to the doing away with the wearing of two swords. The majority were averse to upsetting the time-

honoured custom. But already there are plenty of men whose birth entitles them to wear swords, working as merchants, or otherwise earning an honourable livelihood, and doing something towards the enrichment of their country. We trust that the day may not be far distant when Japan will have its eyes opened universally to the value of its merchants, and the utter uselessness and the actual danger of its feudal samurai. Had France and Prussia been able to reduce the number of their fighting men, they would not be now at war.

The Illustrations.

JAPANESE GARDEN.

THE Japanese are remarkable beyond almost anything else for their love of the grotesque. They seem to adjoin symmetry altogether. Never, in any of their ornamental work—whether it be the painting of a fan, the inlaying of a cabinet, the decoration of an apartment, or the laying out of a garden do they adhere to the rules that govern Europeans; never do they balance one side of a scroll by making the other side correspond with it; but they delight in contrasts; and in the utter annihilation of “unities.” Their imagination is brought to bear upon everything they undertake; and thus in whatever they are not bound to allow nature to act for them and for itself, they run riot and set all ordinary rules of art at defiance. There is therefore always an amount of originality about their dwellings particularly pleasing to the foreigner who visits the country for the first time; and indeed we may admit, that although the surprise and novelty soon wear off, the enjoyment remains even with the oldest residents. Why should it not?

“A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.”

The love of flowers and of gardens generally, is very great among the people—yet very few large gardens are to be found; and after a residence of some years in the country, we cannot say that we have met with one on this side of Yedo, exceeding in size an ordinary back garden to a suburban residence in England. The Japanese are so simple in their ideas, and their home furniture and requirements are so small, that there has never arisen any notion of domestic luxury among them. The ordinary furniture of the palace and of the labourer's hut, is the matting of the floor. The rooms are built of such a size as to admit of straw mats, about two inches thick and half a *tsubo* (i.e. 3 feet by 6 feet) in superficial extent being laid in them. Thus a room 12 feet by 12, would be called a room of four *tsubos*, and contain eight mats. The only difference between prince and peasant so far, is in the size of the rooms, the beauty of the wood of which they are built, and the fineness of the mats. Beyond this there are cabinets, drawers, tables, &c., more like playthings than anything else in the eyes of Europeans; but so few, small, and far between, as hardly to attract the eye as articles of furniture at all.

So for their domiciles they are content with small plots of ground such as none but the poorest of Europeans would build his house upon. On these, however, they manage not only to erect their houses, but to leave a space for a little bit of ornamental garden; and it is a general remark of visitors in passing along the streets that they hardly see a single house, through which they cannot look to the “bit garden”

behind. These gardens in the majority of cases contain a fish pond with a rustic bridge, and a miniature mountain at the back of it with dwarf pines, cedars or other trees growing upon it. There are often a few flowers in very handsome blue and white pots, and that is all. There is no space to walk—no paths to traverse. There is not a straight line in any part of the little garden. It is a little bit of contrast always agreeable to the eye; and the easily satisfied people are quite happy with it. The garden in the first page is on a larger scale, being in a foreigner's garden on the Bluff, Yokohama; and foreigners are by no means satisfied to cramp themselves after the manner of the natives.

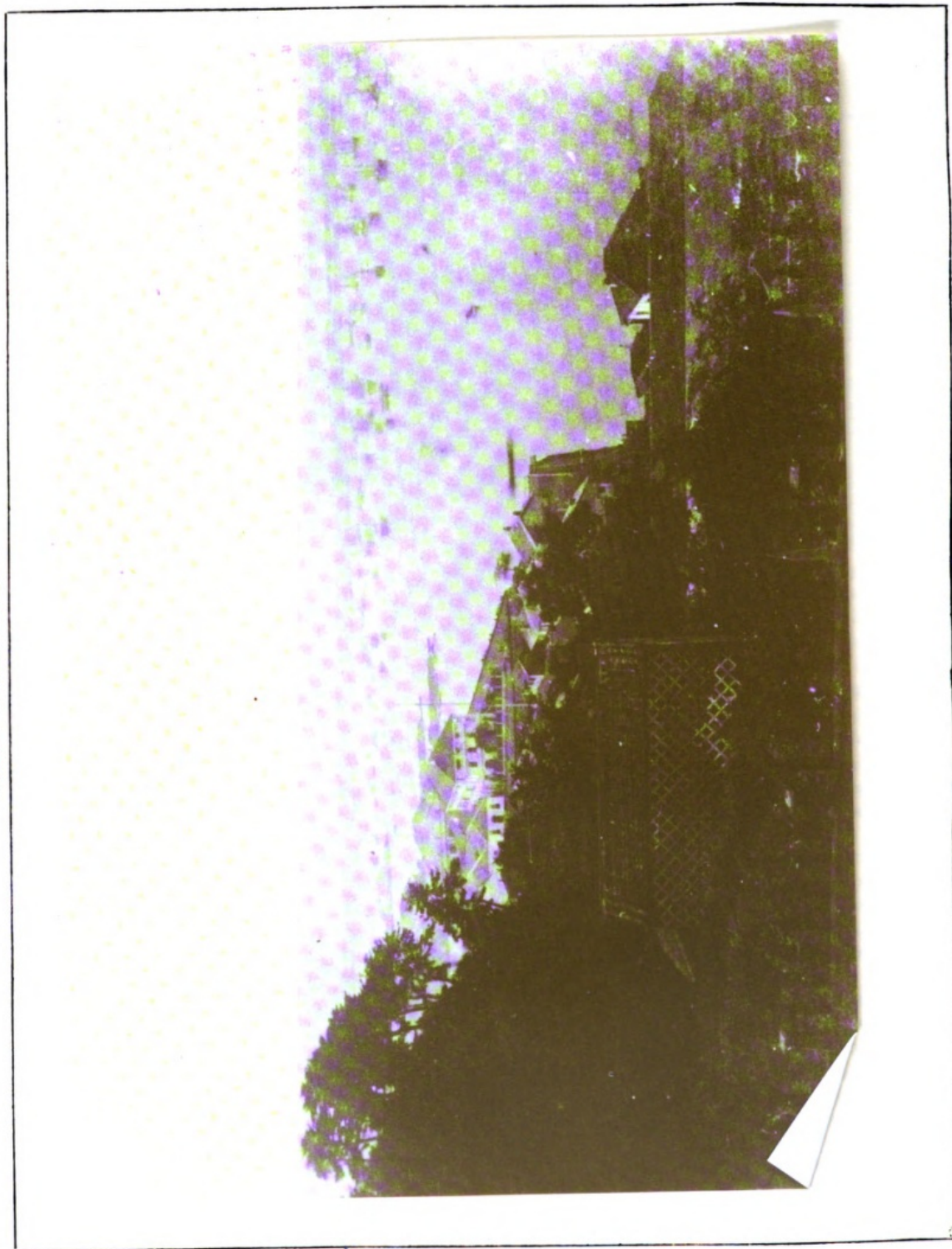
COUNTRY WOMAN.

THE picture on page 2 represents an agricultural labouring woman. As in other lands, so in Japan, a great deal of field labour is done by women, and she who is depicted here is an average sample of the class. The bamboo hat which is so excellent a shade for the face, although inimical to photographic portraiture is most invaluable to her whether in hot or wet weather. The implement she has in her hand is the ordinary Japanese sickle with which they cut grass for horse fodder, or reap the rice and cereal crops. She is standing at the entrance to the farm-house to which she is attached, and the hedge and gateway may be received as a specimen of the enclosures and entrances of the better class of farm yards. The wages of this class are not very high—being about equal to two to three pounds sterling *per annum*, in addition to board and lodging.

VIEW OF YOKOHAMA HARBOUR, FROM THE ENGLISH BARRACKS.

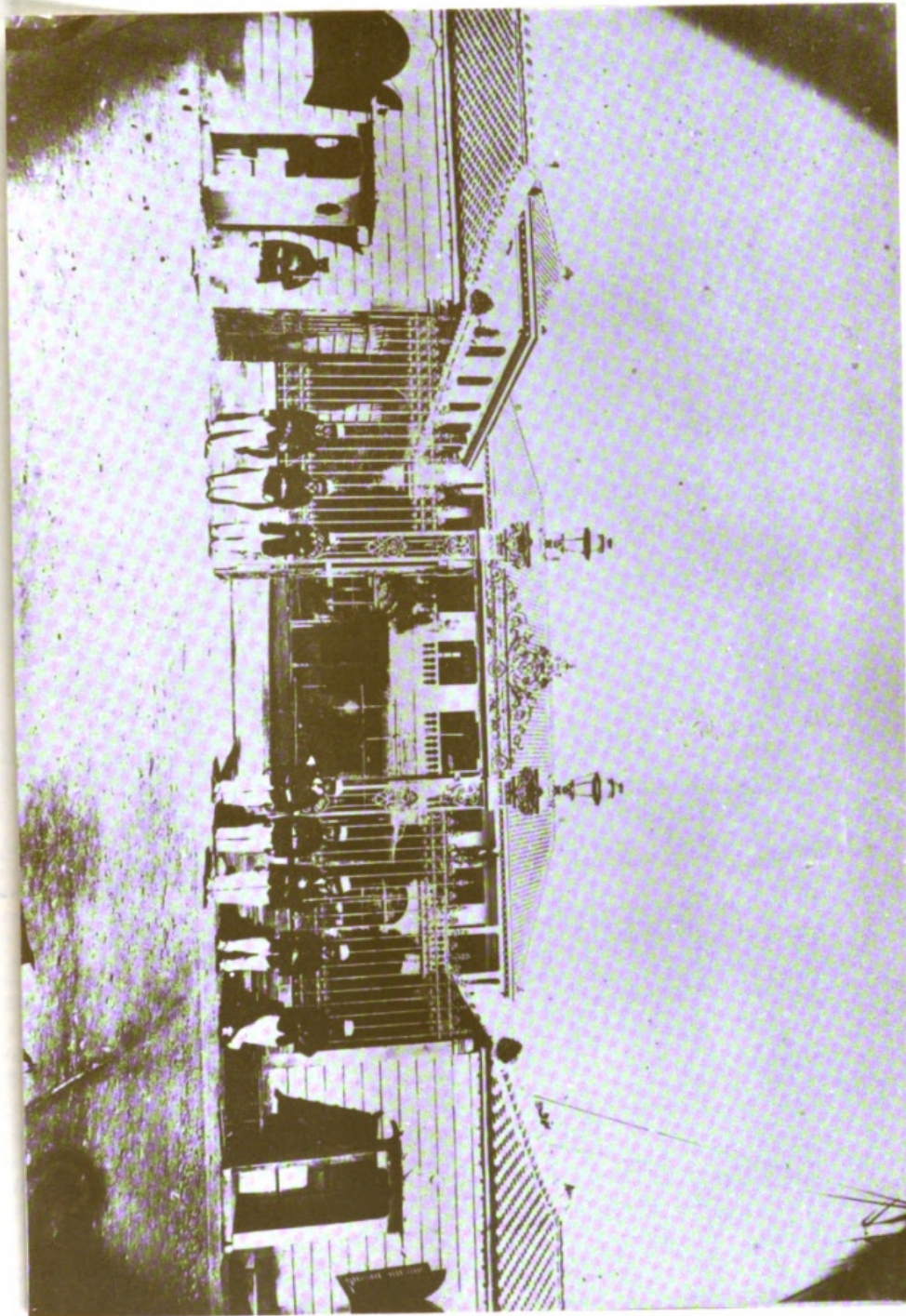
THE commerce of Yokohama has already reached such dimensions as sometimes to present the fair spectacle of eight to ninety foreign vessels of various kinds, in addition to men-of-war, and Japanese junks, in the harbour, which is formed by a deep indentation of the gulf of Yedo, with Kanagawa (the proper Treaty Port) on one side, and Yokohama opposite, at a distance of from three to five miles. The prominent building in the immediate foreground is one of the British Powder Magazines, and beyond is seen the Royal Naval Hospital, and then the Grand Hotel at the corner of the Bund. The double jetty jutting out into the harbour is known as the French or Western Hatoba, and that further on is the English, Eastern, or Custom House Hatoba (landing place). The opposite shore is from Kanagawa to Kawasaki point. The Yokohama anchorage is as good as can be desired, but the water shallows on the Kanagawa side to such an extent that none but native junks and boats of very light draught of water can approach it. The Yokohama side has silted up considerably since the port was opened, but the authorities have now appointed a harbour-master, who among his other duties will look after the bed of the anchorage and see that dredging is carried on where necessary, and that ships do not discharge their ballast carelessly. During the last three years, we have had, besides the fine 4,000 ton steamers of the P.M.S. S. Co., almost all the best of the China Tea Clippers, which have made an intermediate voyage here with rice instead of waiting in China doing nothing until the commencement of the Tea season. Since 1863 also, we have always had several

THE FAR EAST.



THE YOKOHAMA ANCHORAGE.

THE FAR EAST.



THE FRENCH LEGATION, YOKOHAMA.

men-of-war belonging to the various Treaty Powers, and at one time we had a fleet of about twenty five war vessels for many months; so that there are very few harbours in the East so full of life and movement as is that of Yokohama.

THE FRENCH LEGATION, YOKOHAMA.

THIS speaks for itself. It is a nice commodious house, standing boldly facing the street called Benten dori in which are the great gates, with a guard house. The side front overlooks the bay. It was well and solidly built under the superintendence of M. Clipet the architect, during the residence of H. E. Monsieur Leon Roches in Japan; and has ample accommodation of every kind for its purpose.

THE TEMPLE OF GUI-NI-TEN, HOMOCO.

FROM the earliest days of residence of foreigners in Japan, this picturesque temple has been one of the most common goals for pedestrians to bend their steps when only a walk of an hour or two was desired. It stood in a grove of fine old trees at the foot of a beautiful knoll that was used by the compradores of Yokohama as a lookout from whence to observe the arrival of ships; as it commands the whole of Yedo Gulf to its entrance at Uraga Point. Much of the hill has been lately cut away for ballast for ships; and since the subversion of the late government, the temple has had everything taken out of it except its plain altar, and its name has been changed from Gui-ni-ten—the twelve heavens—to GIN-JA.

It is the temple, *par excellence*, of the large fishing village of Homoco, and a part of Nigishi, another large fishing village at least two miles from it. It is a favourite locality for many foreigners who seek a dip in the sea, as it stands within a few yards of the water; and there are nice rocks well shaded as if placed there for the use of bathers.

The Period.

IN our paper of the 16th July we reported the unfortunate case of Captain Gilfillan, who died under the administration of chloroform. A Coroner's enquiry had taken place at the British Consulate, and a verdict returned reflecting on the medical man in attendance, Dr. Dalliston. The Consul, Mr. Lowder, did not commit Dr. Dalliston for trial; but bound him over in two recognizances in addition to his own to stand his trial if called upon. General opinion here was decidedly averse to the verdict; and several medical men made a point of calling on Dr. Dalliston to express their sympathy; but on the report of the inquest, and the evidence reaching Shanghai, the profession took up the case very warmly. Dr. Henderson wrote a long letter to the leading paper, shewing first of all, how totally at variance the verdict was with the evidence; and then going closely into the medical evidence itself, shewing that it was in many respects unsound. But this was not all. A memorial was drawn up on the subject, signed by most of the medical men in Shanghai, and presented to Sir Edmund Hornby, the chief judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court. As his lordship was just on the point of leaving for Yokohama, he made it his first official business to send for Dr. Dalliston; and telling him that, although such memorials did not in the least influence his decision, which he always gave on the evidence brought before him, still, in this case, his own opinion agreed precisely with that of the memorialists. He then said that the Consul had made a technical error, in demanding bail from a man who was not committed for trial, and further that he could see nothing in the evidence to justify the charge of carelessness on the part of Dr. Dalliston. He therefore gave a decision absolving the surities and the doctor from their bonds.

LET there be light! The Japanese authorities are now shewing themselves to be in earnest with regard to the municipal affairs of the settlement. They are getting on with the drainage and the street making, slowly but surely—and they are just about to erect lamp-posts and provide lamps, on the condition of the community arranging for the lighting. We shall, before long, have our portion of the port in capital order; and be left without any grievance to grumble over. The highways and by-ways well made, drained and lighted; the canal deepened to a minimum depth of four feet at low water; the police tolerably efficient—at any rate very much improved; and the anchorage under the control of an experienced British naval officer as harbour master, with proper rules and regulations agreed to and to be enforced by the Consuls of all Treaty Powers—what more can we want? The Japanese are shewing in all they do, the importance they attach to Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe; and there can be no doubt that all these must continue to be the principal mercantile centres in the Japanese islands.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN passed through here in the P.M.S. *Great Republic* which arrived on the 26th instant, on his way to China and India. We are told that he is a man worth \$2,000,000. If so what on earth can he want, rushing up and down in the earth as a sensation lecturer. He is a great man—in his own estimation: but the same steamer brought if not a greater, at least a better man in the person of Mr. Birch, who, appealing only to the higher and better sympathies of mankind, seeks to amuse them with an entertainment very varied and pleasant. He has associated with him Mr. Köhler, who is a full band of music in himself—playing as he does several instruments at once; but making specialties of the Cornet, Flageolet, Concertina, Guitar and Rock Harmonicon. As entertainers they have not only their music and minstrelsy, but a moving Panorama of views in Europe—a series of magnificent dissolving views which they can exhibit on any sheet from 3 feet to 40 feet square, and an excruciatingly funny exhibition called a shadow pantomime. George Francis Train passed on; Birch and Köhler have stopped with us for a period—for both which circumstances let us be thankful.

A SMALL but respectable company, calling themselves the San Francisco Minstrels gave their first entertainment on the 30 ulto. at the Yokohama Library Lecture room. It was well attended and the performance was successful.

EXPECTATION is beginning to assert itself, of amusements for the Autumn and Winter being abundant. The new Theatre is nearly complete; and in less than two months we hope to see it opened by the Yokohama Corps Dramatique, for whom it has been built. Before they are ready, however, there is a prospect of a commencement being made by an Amateur performance of the *triumviretta* "Cox and Box" the music to which was written by Mr. Sullivan one of the leading musicians of the day. It was brought out by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent Street, London; and had an immense run. Is it something quite new in Yokohama, although the drama on which it is founded is so well known; and, if well done the new piece must be well received.

THE Public Gardens are looking up again. The committee who were appointed have availed themselves of the assistance of Mr. W. H. Smith, who would not accept office again, but said he would render any assistance in his power. He was taken at his word, and we believe the wisdom of the committee will be thereby exhibited.

ASAD accident befell a sailor of the clipper *Ariel* a day or two before she left for New York. Two seamen jumped overboard to swim to a ship at no great distance off. One of them William Jones, finding he was growing tired, told his companion he should go back, and turned round with that intention. The other held on his course and reached the other ship—the *Mia*. On his return to the *Ariel* some time after, he asked after Jones, and the mate said he fancied he heard his voice a little while before as coming from the vicinity of another ship. Search having been made, the poor fellow was not discoverable, but the next day, his body was found floating in the harbour.

AN accident, quite sufficiently serious, but which might have been much more so, happened on the *Mumetchi* on the 30th ulto. A party of sailors from *H. M. S. Adventure* were drilling under the charge of Lieut Bloxsome R. N. Suddenly the second in command, Lieut. Henderson was seen to stagger and fall. He had been struck by a bullet from a revolver, which narrowly escaping any vital parts passed through him, and struck a man behind, passing through the leg of his trousers, but only grazing him. Lieut. Henderson is now in the Royal Naval Hospital, doing well. The accident arose from the ricochetting of a bullet, which Mr. White, one of *H. B. M.*'s Consular constables fired towards a drain, as he was emptying the chambers of his revolver with the intention of cleaning it.

tribunal for reconciling differences, smoothing over difficulties, and promoting harmony. These requirements, you have satisfied in an eminent degree. You have organized an efficient Court, you have checked litigation, promoted good feeling, encouraged the ready settlement of difficulties, and in those cases where resort has been had to the final arbitrament of the law, you have pronounced decisions with which few people (if any) have had cause to be dissatisfied.

The Community is also deeply indebted to you, for your valuable aid in the difficult task of forming a new Code of Re-



THE TEMPLE OF GIUNI-TEN, HOMOCO.

THE CHIEF JUDGE.

We publish below the address of the Community of Shanghai to Sir Edmund Hornby, in view of his departure from among them.

SIR EDMUND GRIMANI HORNBY, KNIGHT, *Chief Judge of H. B. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan.*

We, the undersigned members of the Foreign Community of Shanghai, in view of your approaching departure from the Settlement, avail ourselves of the opportunity to give expression to the feelings of esteem and respect with which you have inspired us during your five years tenure of office here.

The establishment of *H. B. M.*'s Supreme Court was in itself a matter of considerable importance to British residents, and in some measure to other foreigners as well. In order, however, that the full advantages expected from the institution might be obtained, it was essential that the first Chief Judge appointed should not only be a good and sound lawyer, but still more a man whose mature experience, power of organization, courteous demeanour and general ability, would render the Court not only a respectable channel for legal proceedings, but also, a

gulations for the Municipal Government of the settlement; for your ever ready assistance in promoting all matters of public interest; and for the kindly and liberal spirit in which you have met all the calls for counsel and advice, which have been so frequently made upon you.

In your private capacity also you have, by your genial character and the active interest you have always displayed in the social pursuits of the Community, deservedly gained the regard and goodwill of your fellow-residents.

In parting from you, we feel that we are losing not only an able Judge, but a valued friend and counsellor; and we trust that, after the temporary and well earned repose from your labours which you desire, you will return to the post you have so ably filled. Should you not do so, we hope that *H. M. Government* may find for you another sphere of action which, while giving greater scope for the exercise of your talents and abilities, may prove congenial and pleasant to yourself.

THE REPLY OF SIR EDMUND HORNBY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF SHANGHAI.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you very much for this expression of satisfaction at the mode in which I have endeavoured to

perform the duties appertaining to the Office of H. M. Chief Judge for China and Japan.

You are pleased to say that I have checked instead of encouraged litigation, and have endeavoured to conciliate differences that have arisen between members of the community. Such, I conceive, was my duty, and in so far as I have been able to render members of the community either collectively or individually any assistance, I have done no more than what I conceive to be the duty of every official. Socially, every effort of mine to be on terms of friendship with each member of the community, and to encourage amicable relations amongst yourselves, has been more than reciprocated by you all. I cannot, however, take my leave of you without alluding to two or three topics in which I have taken, and still take, a great interest. In the first place, let me congratulate you upon the calm, business-like, I might well also say statesman-like, tone, in which, when called upon, you have discussed all questions of mercantile and political importance. While doing so, you have merged national distinctions, and spoken simply as members of one undivided community. So long as you observe this rule of conduct, every expression of your opinions, will, I feel convinced, not only gain in importance and in strength, but will be entitled to, and receive, from those to whom they may be addressed, the greatest consideration.

You have recently entered upon a new form of Municipal Government, the strength and influence of which entirely depend upon the heartiness with which every member of the community lends his assistance to its administration. Your Council have a very difficult duty to perform. It should be always borne in mind that it is not a body appointed to rule over you, but one whom you have yourselves elected, and who from a sense of public duty, have consented, voluntarily and without payment, to sacrifice a large portion of their time in the service of the community.

You have lately re-organized your Volunteers. Situated as you are, it appears to me that you are not only justified, but imperatively called upon, to provide adequate means for your own protection; and I trust that while, on the one hand, this Burgher Corps will never be used for offensive purposes, on the other, its organization will never be allowed to die out from neglect or indifference. Every able-bodied man in the settlement ought to be a member of either its active or reserve branch. In olden times it was to their Burgher Corps that half the towns in Europe owed their progress and their liberties. The knowledge that they could defend their own, saved them frequently from attack, and secured to them in troublesome times, peace and prosperity. Events have shown that the Government of this country is trammelled by conflicting opinions amongst its own people, as regards its relations with foreigners; and you are, in fact, assisting it in the performance of its treaty duties, when you by timely precautions prevent, by the attitude you assume, the evil-disposed from taking advantage to your cost, of complications which have arisen, and are so constantly likely to arise, out of those very relations.

The painful and astounding intelligence we have just received of political disturbance in Europe, will, I am sure, make no difference in the friendliness of your relations with each other. Though you may be the subjects of rival and hostile governments, your mutual relations are of a far more intimate and holy character. You are members of one family residing in a strange land, exposed to common dangers and having common interests: whether your Rulers see fit to differ or agree, that cannot and ought not to affect you. War is a

curse; but let it not, I beseech you, interrupt feelings that spring from mutual respect, kindly intercourse and private social relations. In conclusion, while again thanking you for the flattering proof you have given me of your esteem and good-will, permit me to offer you, without distinction of nationality, my grateful acknowledgments for the kindness and hospitality shown me during my residence in China, and to wish you all prosperity and happiness.

(S'd)

EDMUND HORNBY,
H. B. M. Chief Judge
for China and Japan.

CHINA.

A report was current some time ago that all the strong points on the Yang-tze-Keang were to be garrisoned.

It is said that 2,000 Hunan soldiers are coming to garrison this place, and that they have already commenced to arrive.

It is reported that Mr. J. A. T. Meadows has resigned his secretaryship of the Imperial Arsenal.

Count Rochechouart is believed to have given the Tsung-li yamen till August 31 to give up the three heads which he has demanded, failing which he will haul down his flag and leave the country.

A mandarin who has a reputation for more than average truthfulness, states that a Council of war was lately held in Peking, and out of eighteen or twenty who were present all voted for war except two, of whom Prince Kung was one. The Mandarin remarked that if they knew as much about foreign troops as he did they would not be so rash.

Another, an ex-official, also considered to be a reliable man, says that Li-hung-chang's men have begun to arrive in the northern suburb; there are thirteen thousand of them he thinks. He says he knows war is determined on as the only possible course to be pursued, as the government will not give up their officials at the demand of foreigners. The government would consent to the banishment of the three persons whose execution is demanded, and behold any number of roughs, and replace all property and so forth; but the execution of the officials, *never*. He further states that a *general rising against foreigners is being planned throughout the Empire without distinction of nationality*. This is from a man who has no particular connection with foreigners, and no apparent interest or motive in advancing his view.

It was reported that the government was impressing carts to convey foreign-drilled troops to Tientsin. The natives say the fight will begin about the middle of September. A protestant Mission Chapel outside the Ping-tze-men was, about midnight of August 1st, assailed by Chinese soldiers searching for foreigners. The commanding officer explained that he did so in obedience to orders from the T'u's yamen. On investigation the explanation given was that the search was with a view to the foreigners' safety!

The example of Mr. Hart in withdrawing his family from Peking is about to be followed by three others, and more are likely to follow. Very severe remarks are made about Mr. Low, who has been at the hills with his family ever since the massacre. Mr. Wade has never been there more than 48 hours at a time.

Cheng-kwo-shwai is reported to have gone to Tientsin about the 30th July and mischief is expected. The officers of the *Ashuelot* proceeding to Peking in carts, strayed close to the "Nan-hai-tze" (South Park) a dangerous locality for foreigners to approach at present, owing to the number of soldiers stationed there. Everything indicates that the apprehension felt by almost every one is only too well founded.—*Shanghai Evening Courier*.

THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. VIII.]

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



ONESTLY, and no doubt thankfully, the Queen of England is able to commence her recent neutrality proclamation in these full words:—"Whereas We are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States."

It has not often been the privilege of the monarch of Great Britain to declare that England is at peace with all the world. What with India, Caffraria and New Zealand, the intervals between European belligerency in which she has been more or less mixed up have been well filled up; and it is a most happy circumstance that at the outbreak of hostilities between two powerful neighbours, she can call the attention of her

people to the fact that she is in the enjoyment of the most profound peace. Yet she is obliged to add to the naval and military estimates, to stop all her economising, cutting down of forces, to look after her men, ships and arms. It is pleasant for Englishmen to be told by Mr. Cardwell that the British army was never in such a state of efficiency as at present; and we all have a very good notion of the efficiency of the national navy. And having our house in order, every act, every word of the Gladstone Ministry gives great confidence that it will be kept well and vigilantly guarded, that no doubt in the minds of the other Great Powers may lead them to run the hazard of involving England in the dispute. This is as it



MANDARIN BLUFF.

should be. A champion will soon lose his supremacy, his championship, unless he keeps up his strength and skill; and the more he is known to do so, the less likely is he to be challenged. So no powerful nation can afford to take its ease and hang up the sword and the bow. It must keep its hand in for war, and then its most cordial haters will think twice before they break its peace.

But with smaller states it is otherwise. All they can do is to keep up a small force to preserve internal order, and add importance to the sovereign.

Occasionally the troops of such territories are sent to swell the great armies of the greater powers—either as mercenaries, or, as in the case of North Germany, the lesser making common cause with the greater. In such case the very possession of an army proves a source of danger to nations that ought to be neutral. Bavaria and Wurtemberg, for instance, have no direct interest in the issues of the war between the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia; yet the instant these potentates declare war the two kingdoms that have nothing to gain from the victories of either of the belligerents, and everything to lose should they choose the wrong side, were called upon to declare at once for one or the other.

The course of events in Japan has given to many of her important men an itching for military fame. The genius of the nation is decidedly military; and in a few years the soldiers of Dai Nippon,—some of whom many of our readers can remember going through a review after a fashion as to accoutrements, tactics and discipline, that would have made the fortune of a manager of a Burlesque Theatre—are now armed, equipped and drilled after the modern style, and have shewn their steadiness under fire, and a bravery and intrepidity that would have done honour to veteran troops.

Ambition has also seized upon them with regard to the navy. A ram and two ironclads are a powerful nucleus; and the eagerness to possess these mighty ships will not easily be satisfied without employing them.

This is an evil of some magnitude. It is not the simple fact that the keeping up of such expensive playthings goes to the impoverishment of the national exchequer. That were bad enough. But it tends to generate *malaise* and irritability. A few ships and a small well disciplined army are no doubt necessary for the Mikado, to preserve peace among his own people; but we have lately heard Japan and Corea very often mentioned as antagonistic, and it is more than likely that if some very eminent members of the Japanese Government had



A FRIENDLY VISIT.

their way, a movement of a Japanese force Corea-wards might be heard of.

In the best interests of Japan, it were desirable that she should be content to watch. She has issued and may issue, if it amuse her, neutrality proclamations; but she has no power to enforce them except as regards her own subjects. French and Prussian ships might set to work to pound each other in any of her harbours, without the Japanese being able to stop them by force, and in spite of all the orders of the harbour-master Or

they might land troops at Kanagawa and make a battle ground of Bokenzie valley without any fear of the native soldiers who might be dispatched to prevent them. Far better were it that the Japanese government should trust to the good sense of the belligerents and the watchfulness of the other Treaty Powers.

But whilst we thus object to their placing themselves in a false position, we confess that we like to see the eagerness with which they throw themselves into the family of nations. The national vigour is conspicuous; its claim to consideration is asserted; its right to be respected is maintained. No inferiority is admitted in rank or right, even though it is admitted that they are but learners.

The great object of the government, however, must be to cultivate the arts of peace. There is no fear of danger from without; and with such energy, ambition and independence of spirit as they possess, they may if they will, make a proud show amongst eastern nations; and command by their acts the respect their state papers and proclamations demand.

The Illustrations.

IN our last number, one of the pictures was a view of the Temple of Giu-ni-ten, at the foot of Mandarin Bluff. Although close to the sea shore, no portion of the water was seen, the humble little structure itself, as it lies amongst the fine forest trees, being the principal object of interest. The first picture in our present number, is a continuation from that view to the headland itself. Heavily timbered to the water's edge, with smooth well-shaded rocks at its base, it has always been a favorite resort of bathers and picnic parties; the distance from the settlement of Yokohama being something under two miles. Homoco, the name of the parish or village in which it stands is a long narrow place with a most redundant sea in front, and a very fertile plain behind,

throughout its entire length. Its population therefore is half piscatorial, half rural, and all tolerably well-to-do. Mandarin Bluff is at the eastern extremity of it, and as from it a good view of the Gulf of Yedo is obtained to the very entrance, it is used as look-out for compradores who live by the supply of ships, and who, from Homoco, send forth their emissaries to solicit custom.

A FRIENDLY VISIT.

THE little picture on page 2 is only so far made up, as to be taken in the open air instead of in the small dark room in which the three friends were seated as we sat down to rest at their door. Eager to have their portraits taken as soon as they saw the coolies come up with the apparatus, the mats on which they sat, the hibatahi around which they were grouped, and the little drawer of tobacco were quickly placed on the ground outside, with a handsome screen behind to form a back-ground; and except that the room in which they had been seated, was low, and the walls dark, our home readers have a real representation of an ordinary visit in Japan. All the houses are open throughout. The rooms are generally divided by sliding windows, in which fine white paper is substituted for glass; but whatever the size of the house, the townspeople and villagers seem to live almost entirely in public. In no country in the world is there the same absence of privacy. The old lady in the centre has received her two visitors. Probably the tea-pot has already contributed to their refreshment, and the little drawer of tobacco has been drawn from the box-case of the hibatahi or fire place, and one of the damsels is about to take a whiff. Her European sisters need not object—for the tobacco is very mild, and the little brass bowl of the pipe will not contain a sufficiency of the weed for more than two or three inhalations; and that, repeated a few times in the course of the day, satisfies her. There is no perfuming of the air or the dress with tobacco smoke, as with our votaries of the insinuating herb. Conversation may have flagged—which, by the way, it rarely does among the softer sex in Japan—or the hostess may only have taken up her samisen or guitar to keep her hands employed. It is at all events more picturesque than sitting with the hands idly before her as is the case with the third figure in the group.

HOMURA.

AT the foot of the rising ground known as the Bluff, which forms the western boundary of Yokohama lies the village of Homura. Skirting one side of the canal (originally cut to entlose Yokohama as an island) near its debouchement to the sea, it possesses a large trade, that has been greatly increased since the sale of Bluff lands to foreigners, which has placed Homura between the settlement and the large number of foreigners now resident on the Bluff. The view is taken from the top of the steps at the entrance of the principal temple. The Japanese calculate on being burnt out once in three or four years; but it is now nearly six years since a large fire destroyed the greater part of Homura. Should such a disaster occur again, the inhabitants have received notice that they will not be allowed to rebuild, but the land will be appropriated to foreigners. Indeed, the spread of the foreign settle-

ment in Yokohama is something surprising; and in spite of complaints of bad times, it constantly keeps on advancing.

THE FOREIGN CEMETERY.

TAKEN from a spot a few yards only from the picture above described, lies the foreign cemetery—the lower portion of which is given on page 5. From the density of the foliage, few special graves can be distinguished; but within this space are the final resting places not only of several much esteemed members of our community when in its infancy, but of the Russian and Dutch officers and seamen who were among the earlier victims of Japanese jealousy; that also of Mr. Richardson, whose murder on the Tokaido by the retinue of Satsuma's father, led to the battle of Kagosima.

The cemetery has always, until lately, been under the charge and control of the foreign Consuls; but they have now given it over to a committee appointed by the community. It is being nicely laid out and arranged, and ere long will be one of the prettiest burial-grounds in the east. It is sad to tell that scarcely a day passes without its occupants being added to. What with the English and French garrisons, the various national ship's of war, the merchant shipping and the resident community, it has many feeders and is filling fast.

THE RIFLE RANGE.

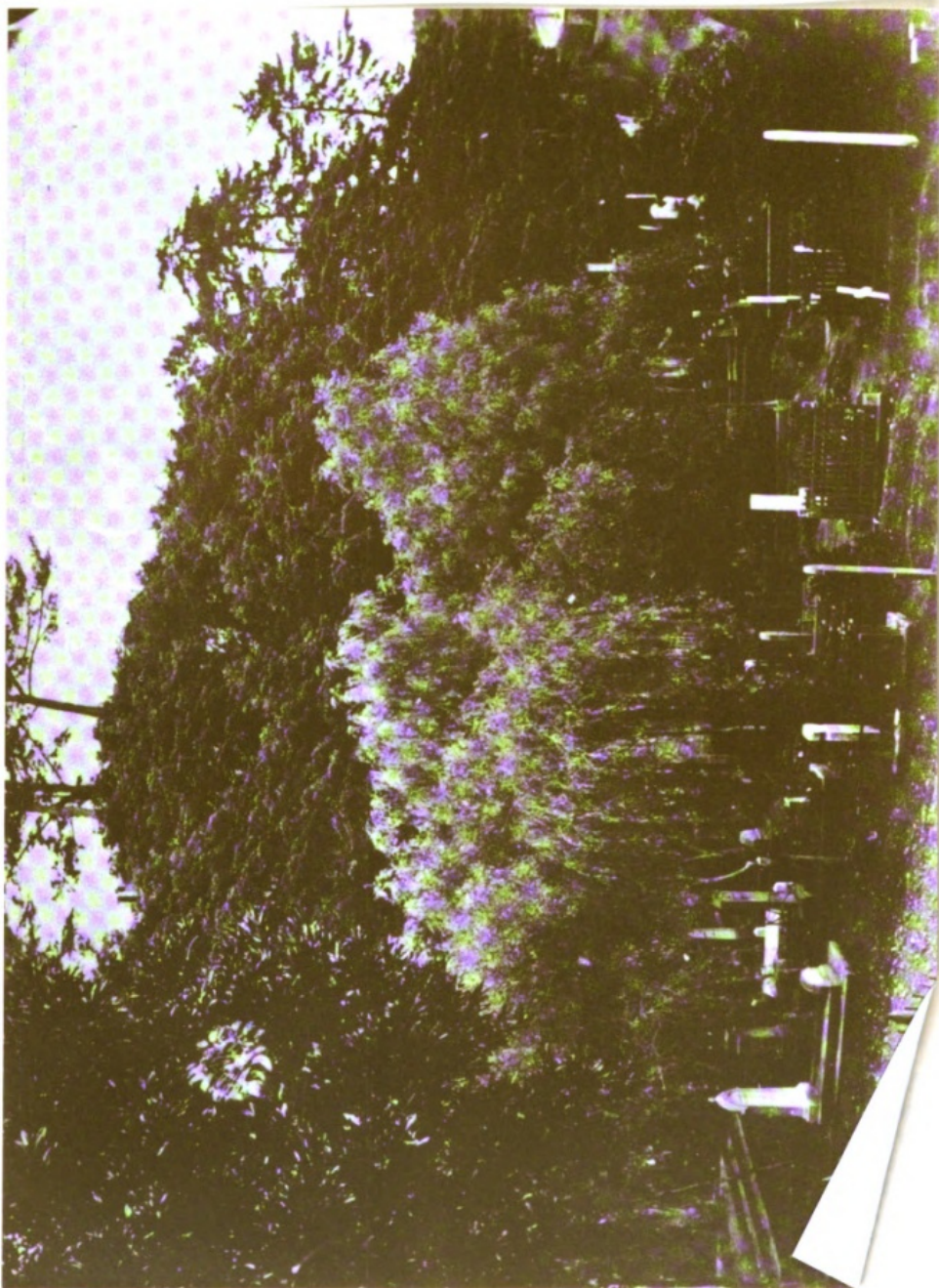
AT a distance of a mile and a half from town, a gully a little over 1,000 yards long, separating two spurs of table land, has been appropriated by the Japanese to the use of foreigners as a Rifle Range. It is under the charge of the commandant of the British garrison, but is alike used by all nationalities, and by two local Rifle associations—viz: the Swiss Rifle Club, and the Yokohama Rifle Club; both of which are carried on with a great deal of spirit. The former had its annual prize meeting in May last, and the latter is just now making preparations for one, to take place very shortly. Before we had the fine new race-course we now rejoice in, this range was used as the race-course, and extremely pretty it was to see the assemblage on the race days. The gully was originally paddy or rice fields, which the Japanese have a great objection to give up. They say "take as much high land as you like, but leave the rice fields." In this case, however, they have made the ground hard by draining it, and given it over to us without charge.

The Period.

MUCH inconvenience and some danger are experienced by equestrians and carriage-folk who use our only country carriage road—the New Road to Mississippi Bay. Complaints are by no means merely muttered, but correspondence has appeared in the columns of the daily press supported by editorial comments: yet nothing is done. Perhaps the Japanese authorities wish to impress upon us the boon they conferred on us in making the road, by allowing us to feel the want of it—for in its present condition it is so disagreeable to drive upon it, that practically it may be said to be closed.

THE lighting of the settlement has been one of the prominent topics of the past fortnight. A meeting was held on the 3rd instant take the subject into consideration, when it was stated that 137 lamps would be necessary, the posts for which the Japanese authorities were willing to

THE FAR EAST.



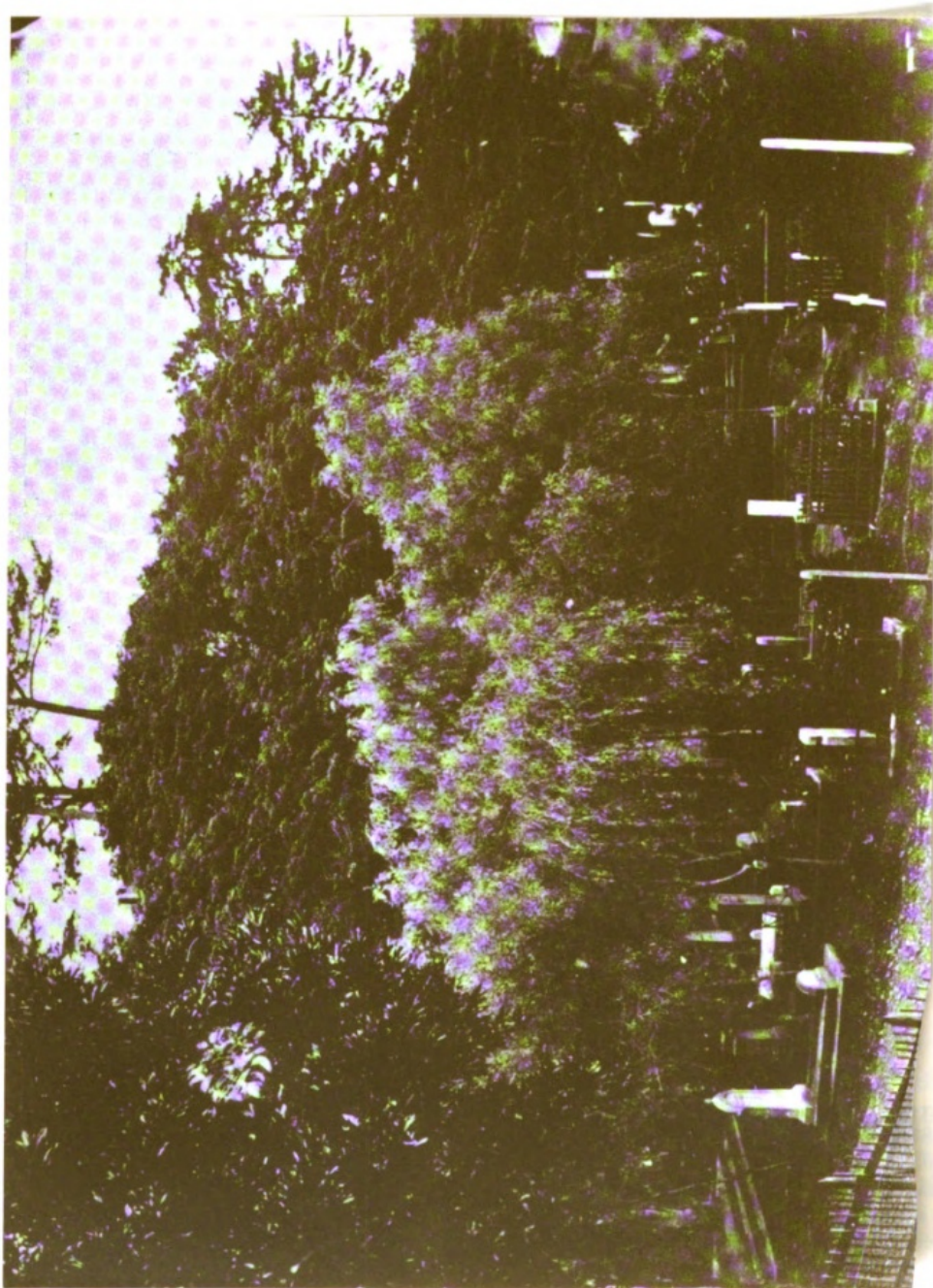
THE FOREIGN CEMETERY, YOKOHAMA.

THE FAR EAST.



HONOLULU, LOOKING SOUTH.

THE FAR EAST.



THE FOREIGN CEMETERY, YOKOHAMA.

THE FAR EAST.



HONOLULU, LOOKING SOUTH.

supply. Mr. Brunton, the chief of the Government Engineering Department, informed the meeting that he had instructions to erect the lamp-posts as soon as the public had agreed to subscribe for the lighting. A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Benson, Pitman and W. H. Smith, was appointed to obtain necessary estimates, draw up rules, and raise subscriptions. The meeting then adjourned until the 17th instant, in order that the Committee might have time to obtain all information on the subject, and a definite arrangement be come to. In a circular it has sent round the Committee states that a tax of two cents on each foot frontage throughout the settlement would suffice for the expenses. We cannot conceive any one raising a difficulty on this sum. The public has been under an erroneous impression respecting the duties of the Japanese government regarding the lighting. There is a special clause in the Regulations drawn up years ago, by which this is made the duty of the inhabitants.

THE telegrams brought by the French Mail Steamer on the 7th instant and by the English Mail Steamer on the 14th instant, announcing the successes of the Prussian arms over those of France in the opening of this most unhappy war, produced a profound sensation here. Naturally the North-Germans were elated, and the French depressed and excited; and in one or two instances, slight disturbances took place between men of the two nationalities. Yokohama has always been one of the most fraternal settlements in the East, as regards the several nationalities of which the foreign residents are composed; and we are happy to say that the present state of affairs in Europe has made no difference in individual friendships. But men of the rougher stamp, who are not nice with regard to their neighbour's feelings, and pride themselves on saying what they think have once or twice come into collision, "endangering the peace of His Majesty" the Mikado. One little affair of the kind in which weapons were drawn produced a good deal of talk and some uneasiness, but the angry passions were allayed, and quiet restored before any serious harms was done.

THE French Mail Steamer the *Godavery*, started with the mails on board at daylight on the 13th instant for Hongkong; but returned to port within a few hours of her departure. As the Prussian corvette *Medusa* was known to be outside, it was supposed at first, that the *Godavery* had been intimidated by her. It proved, however, that an accident to the machinery had compelled her to put back, and she is now at Yokohama undergoing the needful repairs. The *Medusa* came into the harbour in the afternoon of the 13th, and so far as we can learn, had no thought of molesting the M. I. Steamer.

A NEW era has dawned upon the Bluff Public Gardens, and they have twice within the past fortnight been used for an out-of-door soiree. On the first occasion Messrs. Birch and Kohler made arrangements to give an exhibition of dissolving views, and the band of H. M.'s 1st batt. 10th Regiment attended to discourse sweet sounds for the general delectation. The attendance was very large, leading many to wonder where they could all have come from. The dissolving views were effectually dissolved by the bright moonlight, and were thus a disappointment to many. (Some of them have since been privately exhibited in town, and we can assure the public that they are superb when given, as they should always be, in the dark). There will be other opportunities of seeing these views. The gardens were brilliantly illuminated with Japanese lanterns, which had the effect of making them look far larger in extent than they appear by daylight. The band of the 10th, which has really greatly improved of late, played a most excellent selection of music; but the great interest of the evening was centred in Satsuna's band, which has already had attention drawn to it in the columns and among the illustrations of the *Far East*. When we previously alluded to it, only eight weeks ago, Mr. Fenton, the band master of the 10th, who had had them under tuition for drums, fifes and bugles during some months, was daily expecting a full supply or the best regimental band instruments from the Messrs. Distin of London. These arrived in the *Chieftain* on the 31st July; and our readers may judge of the industry of the members of the band and of the assiduity of their master when they learn that they played in the gardens on the 7th September—i.e. after only one month's tuition on these instruments, quicksteps and marches,

with exceeding spirit, and after the first start, which was a little hazy, in excellent tune. The applause that greeted them was loud and genuine. This is the first band of Japanese performers on foreign instruments, though probably they will be speedily followed by others. In the Chinese and Japanese Repository for 1865, there is a translation by Mr. Satow of the Diary of a member of the Japanese Embassy to Europe in 1862-63. At page 367 is to be found the following description of European music and dancing at the governor's house in Hongkong:

"In the afternoon I returned to the hotel, and in the evening went in the suite to the governor's house, where I saw barbarian dancing. In dancing each man takes a woman by the hand, and several couples come forward; they separate and meet, assemble and disperse, advance and retire, then suddenly went swiftly round and round. Whilst doing this they do not sing. Our countrymen did not care to listen to the music, for all the sounds seemed alike and very die-away. Soon after twelve o'clock we returned to the hotel. All the Western nations have this, and they call it *tansu* (dance)."

From the above extract it will be seen that a considerable change must have come over Japan before they should commence to cultivate foreign music.

THE second evening fête at the gardens was enlivened by an exhibition of Japanese and Chinese fireworks—somewhat monotonous as compared with European displays, but sufficiently interesting. The band of the regiment again exerted itself in the public behalf, the gardens were illuminated as before, the attendance was good, and the whole successful. It is a great satisfaction to have the question practically settled as to the advisability of opening the gardens to these public fêtes. The public has fully expressed its opinion by the large attendances and the perfect order. Next year we look forward to many summer evenings being enlivened by such gatherings.

SHIP-BUILDING is not yet a very extensive branch of Yokohama industry, but small vessels for propulsion by sails or by steam are constantly being turned out by the various yards. Messrs. Wilkie and Laufenberg have recently launched a very pretty little steamer for river traffic, or for the passage between this and Yedo. She is estimated to carry 40 tons of cargo and a great many passengers.

MUSIC has hitherto had but small chance in Yokohama, but whatever has been given of a good class has been fairly patronized. The drama has not yet put forth any very ambitious efforts, but in the case of our Amateur Dramatic Corps has always been received with favour. It is therefore with great satisfaction that we see a building in the Main Street, approaching completion for theatrical performances. It has been built by one of our residents under an arrangement with the Amateur Corps, and we look to the enjoyment of many a performance within its walls. We hope, however, that an endeavour will be given to "slip in" a few trials of the "legitimate drama" amongst the burlesques and farces which too commonly form the staple of amateur theatricals in the east. We have several men of fully average merit, and a few of more than ordinary ability, and we are sure they could give us something of a high class if they would take the trouble.

But before this new temple of the drama is opened, we have to look forward to a performance which will introduce music of a high order. The old farce of "Box and Cox" has, under another shape, been played during a prolonged season at the Gallery of Illustration in Regent Street, London under the title of "Cox and Box." Some beautiful music was written for it by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, whose name alone, among musicians, guarantees its quality, and as the characters in the piece thus altered, are three men, it is called a *triumvirate*. This is to be given by some Amateurs, preceded by a farce written purposely for the occasion in which several gentlemen who have never before acted in Yokohama, will take a part. It is expected to be a very interesting performance, as things go in Yokohama, and if there be any profit, it will go to the fund for the new Organ for the Church. The room in which it is to be given has not been made known; but it is not the new theatre.

A VERY interesting "Report on silk culture in Japan" by Mr. Adams, H. B. M. Secretary of Legation here, has been published by authority of H. B. M. Minister. It is the third report made by the same gentleman, and the three are most valuable as imparting an amount of information to foreign merchants respecting the culture of this important staple in this country; and as shewing the Japanese the value attached to commerce by foreign governments. Mr. Adams says in the outset of his third Report:—

"Owing to the manifest which the Japanese government were evincing in the matter of silk culture, it was considered that it would be not only a courteous act, but one likely to prove of much benefit in an international point of view, if a Japanese gentleman were associated in my expedition this year. Accordingly, Matsuné Gonroku, son-in-law of the Minister Daté, was invited, and formed one of the party. He was of the greatest assistance to me, both in smoothing away the little difficulties which inevitably occur on such a journey, and in obtaining for us more unrestrained intercourse with the natives. He also inter-

ested himself especially in the particular subject which occupied us, and it is no small satisfaction to me personally that it has fallen to my lot to be the first to associate a Japanese gentleman with foreigners in an extended tour through his own country in the common interests of Commerce."

It is no part of the scheme of this little journal to enter at length upon any subjects whatever. It is merely a vehicle for the heads of intelligence connected with Japan, and for illustrations of such places in the country, and subsequently in other parts of the Far East, as are obtainable. But we cannot too strongly commend the labours of Mr. Adams ever since he came to Japan, in the cause of this branch of commerce. It has evidently done good amongst the Japanese themselves. Ten years ago, what would have been the reply of a Japanese gentleman, invited to take such a trip in the interests of commerce? This prejudice could only be overcome by exactly such means as Mr. Adams adopted; and on every ground, he deserves well of all concerned in commerce in Japan.



THE RIFLE RANGE.

SIR Edmund Hornby, the chief judge of H. M. Supreme Court in China and Japan, has been here during the last month, and has had less judicial business than was expected. He leaves about the 26th instant, en route for Europe.

THERE has long been a talk of removing the British legation residence from Yokohama to Yedo. It would unquestionably be a great advantage to the British Minister not to have to pass so constantly as he does at present between Yedo and Yokohama, but it would be a great loss to the latter place.

SIX hundred Marines are to be stationed here. So much is known; and it is believed that they have already left England. The 10th Regiment will be very much missed whenever they go; and we fear that this must be on arrival of the Marines. There can be no doubt that the Royal Marines are the best troops to keep permanently in such a country as this, so far as their usefulness is concerned, as the facility of moving them, or employing them either ashore or afloat, is so much greater.

KOBE.

(From the *Hiogo News*).

All writers on Japan are agreed on one subject, that the natives of these islands are truly a holiday-making race. Neither rain nor sunshine will stay them from keeping up a holiday, whether religious or secular, on its appointed day. Last Thursday and Friday were of that temperature commonly called sweltering—the sun beating down with great force; but despite the heat, the natives of Hiogo and Kobe turned out in great force, and most religiously carried various shrines from place to place, and yelled as is their wont when celebrating the feast of *Ikuta-dajin*.

Proceedings commenced at daylight on Thursday, when the guardians of the sacred erections produced them from their re-

firmament, and proceeded to put them together. This was quickly done, and the day was soon made hideous by the beating on all sides of innumerable drums. These shrines (or drum carts, as they might be called) are very well got up pieces of workmanship. They are of various sizes, ranging from nine to nineteen feet in height and from twenty-seven inches to three feet square. The panels below the drum, which are about two feet in depth, are well carved, though the subjects are somewhat trivial, each side being ornamented with birds, &c., in relief. Above the body is a framework of poles on which the edifice is carried, and on that a railing of highly polished ebony, mounted with metal in every possible place. Inside the railing are the four posts which support the canopy above, and in the centre are four children dressed in their very best—both clothes and faces a mass of red and white. These children have their lesson well prepared, and when put in their places round the large drum which forms the core of this gaudy apple, they give time, by beats on the drum, to the bearers, who clap their hands, and shout and march in unison.

The lower part of the canopy above is composed of panels of *kiaki* and a dark Chinese wood of a similar grain and hardness, which are carved in a manner that would put to shame the natives of many a more highly civilized nation than Japan. The subjects chosen are mostly incidents in the life of the goddess *Iksa daijin*, who is supposed to have been one of the original founders of the Japanese world. The whole is surmounted by a band of red cloth, like an immense turban, with two mirrors on each face, one bearing in relief, in silver, a hare, pounding rice in a mortar, the other a raven.

There are five of these erections belonging to Hiogo and Kobé, besides a shrine similar in shape to the above, but covered in and coated all over with brass. The largest "drum box" belongs to the first "*quartier*" in Hiogo, and cost some *Ries* 2,800! There are about 1,200 houses in the district, and of course it could afford to have a good shrine.

The whole of the paraphernalia was left at the temple by the race-course on Thursday night, and many worshippers paid their devotions at the temple during the evening and then worshipped Bacchus at night. Early on Friday the processions set out again, and proceeded to the bed of the Minato river, when *al fresco* parties were formed along the banks, the drums beating incessantly during the whole time. The amount of unripe pears and peaches, and partially roasted Indian corn, devoured by the crowd must have been immense;

but fortunately the Japanese constitution will endure, apparently, more ill-treatment than would suffice to give cholera to a whole regiment of Europeans.

A repetition of the howling accompanied the fixtures on their road home, and before midnight they were all in pieces and stowed away again, ready for next time of asking.

TIENTSIN.

A son of San-ko-lin is reported to have solicited and been refused the Imperial sanction to command some of the troops now being massed towards Tientsin.

Chen-kow-jui is said to have been in Tientsin for ten days, which coincides with the previous report of his having left Peking. It does not look like giving up his head to the French on the 21st, especially if he has first to be sent for examination to the Provincial Judge at Pao-ting-foo as the Chi-foo and Chi-hsien are believed to have been. It becomes more and more clear that nothing can save China from a war with France, and nothing can teach the ignorant mandarins their duty but a severe punishment, which they will remember at least for the next ten years. Since the unfortunate repulse at the Corea the Chinese have been dreaming they can play with the French. This is a delusion which must be effectually dispelled; and as it is equally the interest of all foreign nations that this lesson should be taught, so it is their duty to cordially support the French morally, if they do not take a more active share in the war.

By the Shantung we learn that large bodies of troops are moving towards Tientsin; Li and Ting are shortly expected to arrive there.

The French ultimatum would expire on the 21st on which date it is expected that Count Rochechouart would haul his flag down and leave Peking. This comes from native as well as foreign sources, and is probably correct.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The proprietor has much pleasure in announcing that by the "*Aden*" which arrived from Kobe on the 15th inst., he has received views taken in Osaka, Kagosima, and Formosa, which will commence to appear in the next number of the "*FAR EAST*." He also hopes in the course of a mail or two to receive his first pictures from China and Hongkong.

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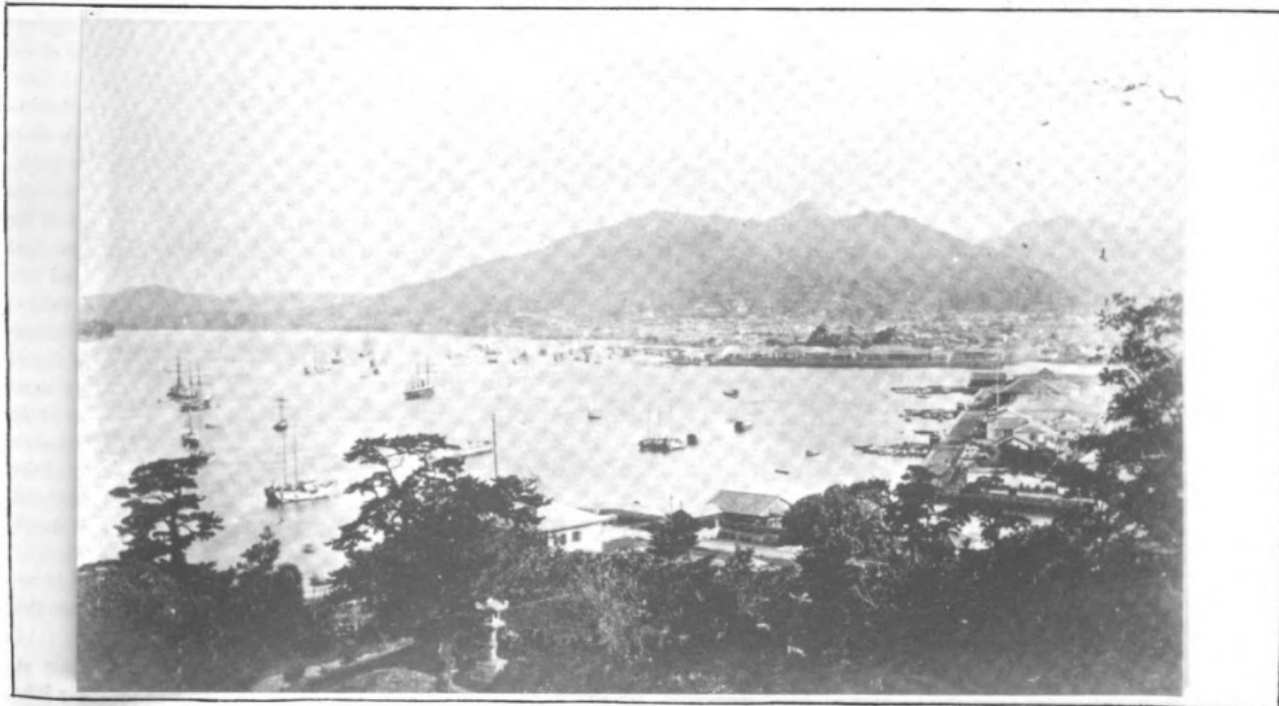


IMPERIALISM has its phases, as various and as remarkable as those of all other conditions of life; and a resident in Japan is apt to question, when he compares the current of events in Europe with what he finds here, which holds the more enviable position—the ruler of France who is yet nominally an Emperor, the triumphant King of Prussia who seeks the title, or the Mikado of Japan, who is *de facto* an Emperor?

Surely the answer is very simple and easy. Over hecatombs of victims Louis Napoleon marched ere he assumed the Imperial purple, and he has worn it for 17 years. Elected as President of the Republic which had only just been created by the will of the nation, he followed in the ambitious footsteps of his uncle, and the strength of his name having placed him in the proud position of first citizen, he trusted to it to raise him yet higher; and at the sacrifice of honour, feeling, and every true and worthy instinct of human nature, he carried out his celebrated, successful but notoriously wicked *coup d'état*, which the French nation endorsed by voting him their Emperor. Though nothing that can be urged, no ar-

gument that can be used, no necessity that can be insisted upon could justify or palliate that step, the nation forgave him and the world could only look on in wonder. But from that period onwards, none can deny that he has done much for France, and for civilization. During his reign, more real progress has been enjoyed by France than she had known for generations—so much so indeed, that many imagined that the flourishing state of Commerce would go far to counterbalance the emperor's evident leaning towards war.

The King of Prussia, before his elevation to the throne was looked upon we believe by Germany, but certainly by all the rest of the world as a staunch champion of constitutionalism. But Bismarck soon took all that out of him; and after destroying the constitution Prussia enjoyed when he commenced his rule, and partially restoring it after his great successes in every direction in which his army was engaged with an enemy, he seeks now to abolish it as it should seem, by converting North Germany from a constitutional monarchy into an empire, of which he shall be the Autocrat. And if his present military campaign terminates as successfully as it



VIEW OF NAGASAKI



MENDICANT NUNS—(O BIKU SAN).

has commenced, no doubt he will gain his end. But should he do so, can it be supposed that Germany, in the breasts of whose people the spirit of freedom exists as actively as in any nation, and where enlightenment, wealth and vigour are alike opposed to oppression, will submit? We have no faith whatever in the permanence of an Imperial régime over such a people. The Sovereign of Germany must govern by means of the national voice, and this must be heard in a legitimate National Assembly. In Austria the Emperor whilst retaining the title now governs by the Reichsrath; and in France the Emperor has lately yielded this point. If therefore the king of Prussia were to be proclaimed Emperor to-morrow, autocracy must be sunk, popular government with responsible ministers be adopted, and the title alone remain. After all, it is a proud honour to covet—the title of Emperor of Germany; and if the King of Prussia can be content to wear it, and at the same time govern constitutionally, he is well entitled to it.

But the Emperor of Japan holds a different position from either of his brothers of the West. By comparison his empire is but as a nutshell to theirs. In extent, in population, it may bear some comparison; but in point of knowledge, of science, of art, of everything—but good breeding, in which it is equal to either—where is it? Yet whilst Napoleonic power is but a creation of the present century, the French monarchy itself only dates from the fifth. Prussia too, was first deemed a kingdom in the year 1700, and the house of Brandenburg in whom vested the sovereignty, and of which the present king is the representative, took its rise in the 15th century, in the purchase by a small burgrave of Nurem-

burg of the Marquisate of Brandenburg—for which he paid the Emperor Sigismund 400,000 ducats. All honour to the great and brave men who from such a beginning have made Prussia what she is to-day. And due honour be accorded to the talents and bravery, which, had they been guided by discretion and humanity would have kept the name of Napoleon bright before the world. But how must the Emperor of Japan look upon these men and their dominions? It is most natural that from the exalted position he holds as the descendant of a sovereignty which passes unbroken through more than two millennia he should look on with serenity and pride.

That Japan has known trouble, and that his Imperial ancestors have had to assert their rule by the power of the sword is true enough. That during more than two hundred years, the active government of the empire has vested in a great and powerful subject is acknowledged; but that subject only dared to hold his authority from the man whose ancestors are esteemed deities; and in the late conflict, he feared to point a sword against the sacred banner, or issue a command in opposition to the Imperial will. The hearts of the princes and of the people alike quailed before the Mikado's flag, so that, of all who would have upheld the cause of the Tycoon, only a few stood firm, and they were overwhelmed by forces, many of whom sympathised with them but dared not disobey those who spoke in the Emperor's name.

This is a most wondrous spectacle. It can never fail to assume prominence in the minds of all who contemplate the present position of Japan.

And now the young Emperor takes his ease in his castle at Tokio. No foreigner has any knowledge as to his daily life.

Nominally, the Mikado is a student all his days; occupying himself with schemes for good government, and keeping at peace with his deified ancestry. All, however, is uncertain, and it must depend upon the tastes of the man himself, whether he be a student, or a libertine; a slave to himself and his passions or a sovereign in deed as well as in name. One thing is certain that he has fallen on happy times for his nation in this:—that they are emerging from what may be termed darkness into light; and there is every probability of his people becoming enfranchised and enlightened by the force of circumstances developing themselves gradually but surely; and he who has long been the mewed-up autocrat (!) of a sealed nation, will find himself the constitutional sovereign of a happy, enterprising and progressive people.

France, Prussia, Japan! The past of France, the present of Prussia, the future of Japan! Empire, Kingdom or Republic—France must remain great. Prussia too will hold the position her armies win. But Japan? We trust that her "baptism of blood" which happily was not very severe, may only clear the way for the advance of peace and all the blessings it brings in its train. That ambition may never blight her prospects, or embroil her with neighbouring nations. That her people and her sovereign may mutually strive not for the aggrandisement of their empire, but to render it respected by all other nations.

The Illustrations.

O BIKU SAN.

AN idea seemed to possess some of the early writers on Japan, that poverty was rare, and beggars were unknown. But "the poor ye have always with you" is as true of this country as it is of all others, and begging is reduced to a system. There lives in Yedo, a potentateyclept the King of the Beggars, of whom we may some day have to write at length; but to-day our attention is claimed by another class. Of the crowds of natives ordinarily met with in the streets, none are more noticeable than the Mendicant Nuns (bikuni) or as they are called by the natives O Biku San. Their dress is not easily described, but their personal appearance is depicted in the picture on page 2. Should a foreigner ask of a Japanese who and what they are, he may receive for an answer, "all the same as priests." But they are in fact very different. They are girls who are taken into what we might call nunneries for want of a better name—but their vocation is not so much to devote themselves to a life of seclusion, good works or prayer, as it is simply to beg from door to door. In various parts of the country there are large establishments devoted to their use, and in most places of any size or importance there are smaller ones. Here they are taken in, either as orphans, or if their parents are too poor to support them and do not choose to sell them to a life of sin and dishonour, or, as it happens in some instances, if the parents have little affection for them, and can pay a trifle to have them taken off their hands. The young things are clothed in the peculiar garb of the order, their heads are

shaven, and they are fed and housed. In return they have to beg, to do reverence at every temple they pass, and give the proceeds of each day to the head of the establishment which they claim as their home.

There are others in Japan, besides these mendicants who come under the title of bikuni. If a woman loses her husband, and resolves upon celibacy for the remainder of her life, on making her vow to the priests she has her head shaved, and thenceforward it is understood by all that she is "a widow indeed," though not altogether dead to the world. She does not necessarily dress differently from others, nor does she especially exercise herself in any religious works. Public opinion may decide for itself whether she has been too happy or too miserable with her deceased husband; but her shaven head proclaims to the world that she desires no other.

As a rule the mendicant nuns are debarred from matrimony so long as their heads are shaven, but if they desire to enter the married state, no compulsion is used against it. They allow their hair to grow and go their way; and many very respectable women, wives of men in good circumstances have in early life been of their number.

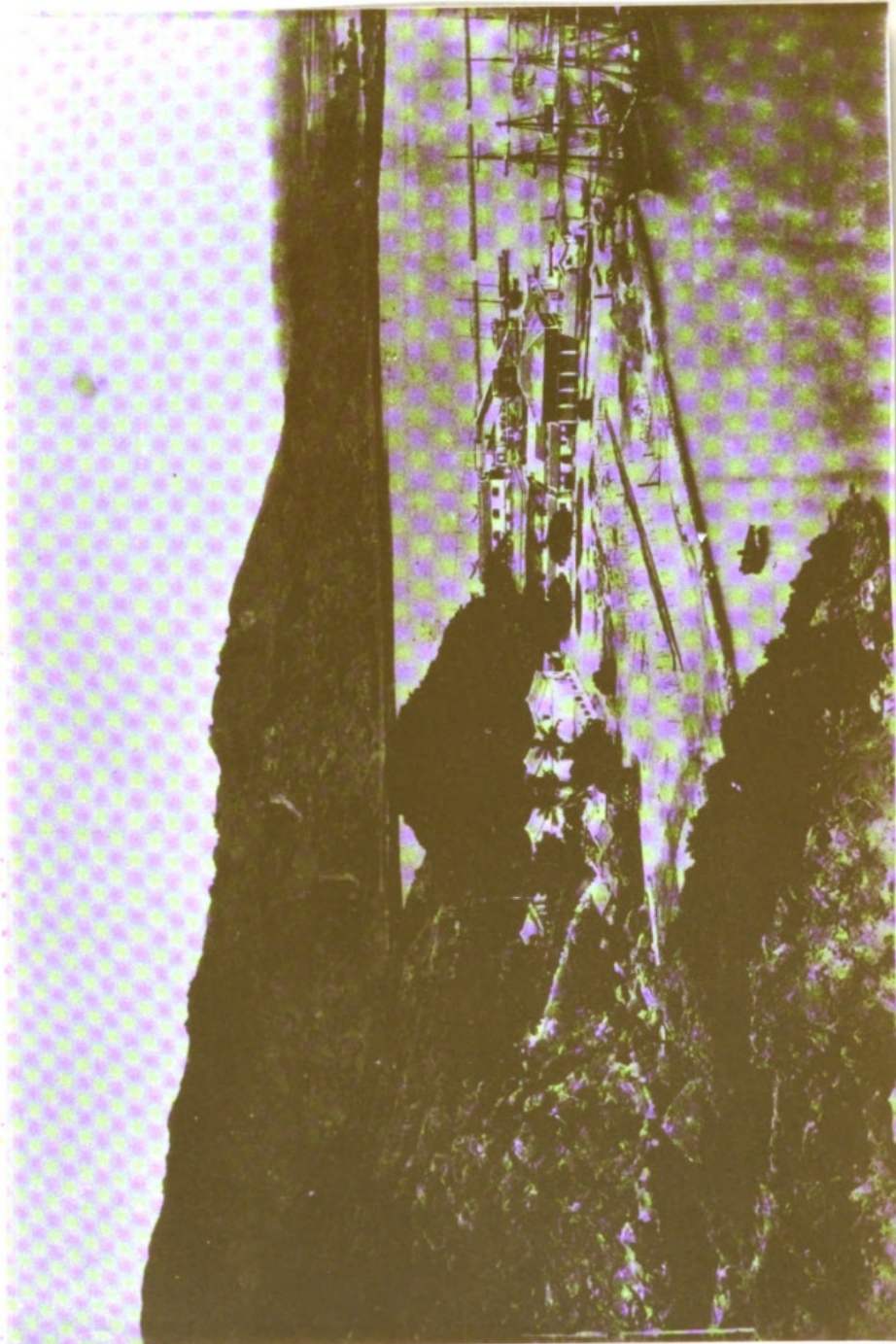
** Since writing the last paragraph, on enquiry of another Japanese, we are informed that they are not permitted to leave the order, but some do run away and get husbands. They would be prevented if they were caught in time.

NAGASAKI.

THE view of Nagasaki is taken from the Bungalow of Messrs. Glover & Co. In natural beauty of scenery, no country in the world can surpass Japan; and taken as a whole, no harbour in Japan can excel that of Nagasaki. It is varied in the extreme, having an island-studded sea, hills covered with wood, hills cultivated to their tops, and hills quite bare and rugged. Fortifications snugly esconced on the side of the hills, or boldly pointing their guns from the low islands. Villages dotting the beach, a fine and very picturesque native town at the head of the bay, with a settlement of foreign built houses rubbing shoulders with it. Vessels of all kinds from the Western man-of-war to the Japanese junk, ride placidly at anchor, or move in or out, propelled by sail, by steam, or towed by a small fleet of Japanese row-boats. Then there are the several public works, such as the foundry, the patent slip, and now the dry dock—combining together to make a lovely picture. Fan-shaped Desima too, at the inner extremity, and the island of Pappenburg at the sea entrance, lend an interest to the scene, such as no other port in the Empire can command.

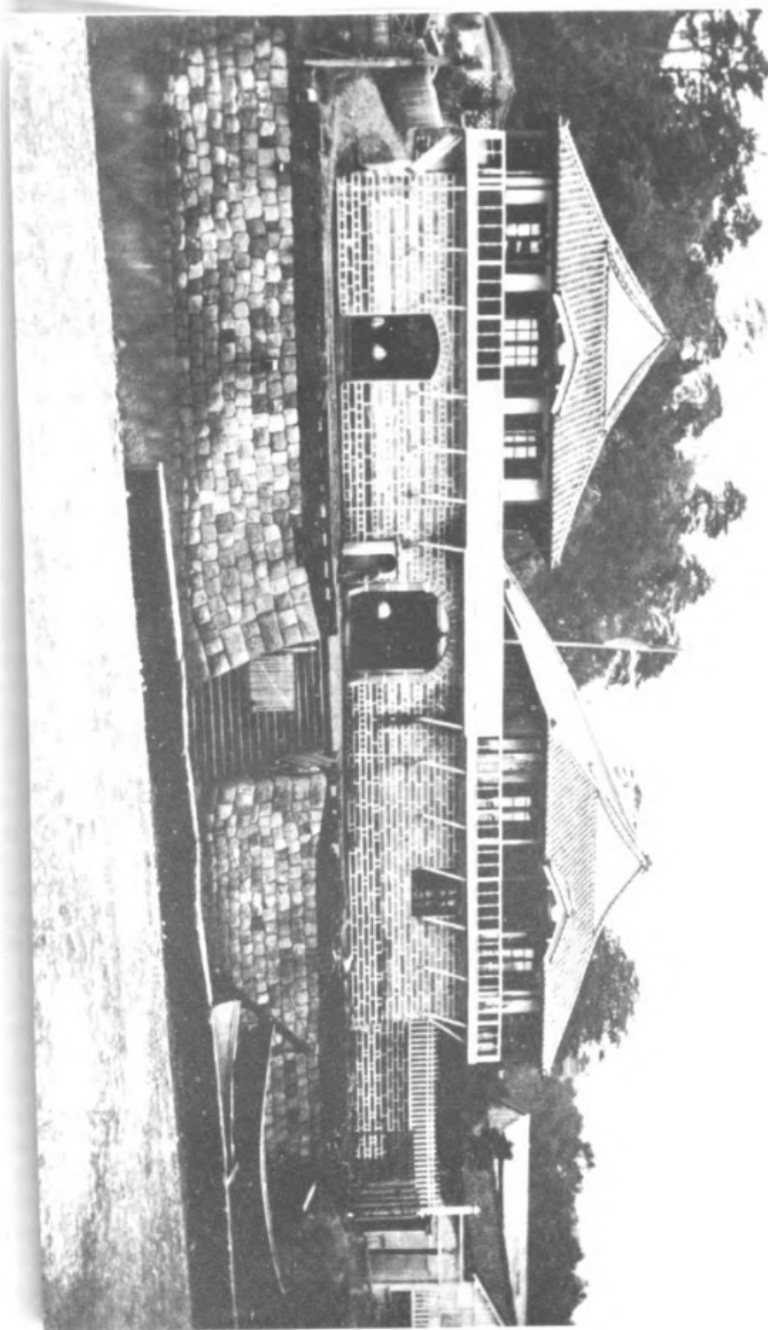
Nagasaki is now very far behind Yokohama and Kobé, in point of foreign business; but it was the open port of Japan when all others were closed. It was the port through which alone the Japanese kept up any knowledge of the outer world, and to which in each year one Dutch ship was allowed to come and discharge its cargo and load with Japanese productions. Circumstances too have given it much importance since the exchange of Treaties between Japan and other nations. Its proximity to the territory of Satsuma, of Hosakawa, of Chosiu, Tosa, Oowagima and a number of

THE FAR EAST.



THE FRENCH BARRACKS, YOKOHAMA.

THE FAR EAST.



TAKAO, FORMOSA.

other powerful or enlightened Daimios made it an *entrepôt* for their commerce, and being at a distance from the seat of government, these princes could act much more freely than they were able to do either in Yedo or Yokohama. Officers belonging to them were constantly resident there, and mingled with remarkable cordiality with some of the leading foreigners, and thus was acquired, almost imperceptibly, a taste and strong desire for foreign habits. They established under the auspices of the Dutch, a Medical School, from which several clever native doctors have come forth,—among others the well known Dr. Mats'moto; and a foundry at which some of their best Engineers received their instruction. Encouraged too by the success attending these, the princes have got from Europe, machinery, which they have taken to their own territories, and had erected under European superintendence. A patent slip too was opened on the 19th January 1869, on which during the first year no less than 30 vessels were repaired, one being a steamer of 1,150 tons. This success induced the government to commence the construction of

THE DRY DOCK AT TATAKAMI,

A PICTURE of which in course of construction forms another of our illustrations. It is 460 feet long by 110 feet broad, with a depth of water over sill at neap tides of 21 feet and at spring tides of 26 feet. It is hewn out of the solid rock for the most part, and must prove very useful.

The Coal mines at Takosima, worked until now by Messrs. Glover & Co., under a lease from the native authorities are producing such excellent coal, that the Princes of Kiusiu are ordering machinery from Europe, to develop the coal fields in their territories. In fact, in many ways has Nagasaki proved the cradle of Japanese progress, and we hope that the dulness that seems at present to pervade her, may pass away, and that she may still hold an important and honored position among the open ports of Japan.

TAKAO, FORMOSA.

FORMOSA, one of the most fertile islands in the world, although long known to traders on the China Coast, has only since 1860 been the seat of a British Consulate. Takao or Ape's Hill harbour is the nearest port to the chief city Taiwan, that is capable of receiving ships of any size.

The troubles that long interfered with foreign trade in Formosa, were brought to a close, it will be remembered, by the spirited conduct of the late Mr. Gibson, the Consul, aided by Lieut. Gurdon in the Gunboat ——— two years ago. The circumstances are so fresh in the memory of our readers that we need not further dwell upon these. Mr. Consul Swinhoe, the first Consul thus writes in the "Chinese and Japanese Repository" of November 1864:—

"The island of Formosa has been long in possession of the Chinese.

"The viceroy of Fohkien and Chekiang has to consider Formosa as a *Foo* or district of the first of his provinces, and is bound by law to visit the island once every three years. These formal visits are lucrative to the high functionary, and anything but agreeable to the subordinates he goes to visit,

for if they do not come before him with a handsome present their hands they run the risk of being shelved for the first trivial offence. To meet the emergency, the mandarins in their turn put extra taxes on the people, and thus, at the expense of all classes, the exalted kinsman of the emperor walks the path of duty, and returns, unlike most other travellers, with a well-filled purse. Owing, however, to the present troubles in China, more than a decade has passed since the last viceregal visit to Taiwan. The *Tai-wan Tao*, or chief authority, of Taiwan resides at the *Foo*, or capital city. He is the chief magistrate, and has to make a circuit of the departments once annually. The next civil authority is the *Tai-wan Foo*, or prefect; then the *Tai-wan Hien*, or departmental judge; and lastly, the *Taifang Ting*, or marine magistrate. These are the chief civil functionaries resident in the capital. The chief military and naval authority is the *Chintai*, who is at once commodore of the fleet and the commander-in-chief of the land forces. He also resides at the capital. The civil mandarins of Formosa are paid their salaries from the land-rents and grain taxes. These salaries are of nominal value. The *Taotai*, for instance, only receives 1,600 taels, or £600 per annum; but his emoluments are large, those drawn from the taxes on camphor especially. The yearly income he is said to make out of this, the most important trade of the island, is an almost fabulous amount. The *Foo* or prefect, besides court fees, lines his pockets from the immense salt monopoly of the island which he rules uncontrolled. He has salt-offices, or *Yen-kwans*, at every place of any importance, and the toll is enforced with great rigour. The offices have regular and constant couriers running between them and the capital, who are usually employed by the mandarins to carry official despatches. Foreign-manufactured salt is not permitted to be imported, and vessels are frequently made to discharge overboard what cargoes they carry of it before gaining admission into the ports.

"The *Hien*s, or departmental magistrates, hold the Petty Assizes, and adjudicate in all cases of secondary importance. In their court, by legal fees and a process of intimidation, they generally manage to make pecuniary matters go smooth.

"The *Tings* exact exorbitant port dues, all of which are set against the current expenses of their office. They are empowered to lay hands on so many private vessels a year, for the purpose of conveying rice to the imperial garner. These junks are paid a nominal freight, and are often detained idle for months. This the junkmen are too glad to escape by payment of a moderate squeeze. This system has led to a seizure and embargo on all vessels that refuse to pay the toll or escape money. Use makes custom, and the Chinese now regard this exaction of the mandarins simply as *Kow-see*, or port expenses.

"But the military offices of Formosa may be looked upon as so many gambling lotteries. The mandarin of the *Chin-tai* is said to be the most lucrative on the island. The man Tsang who held this post while we were at Taiwanfoo had purchased the office with the present of 8,000 taels (£2,000) to the Tartar general of the forces in Fokien, and the previous incumbent, Lin, was ordered away to the higher, but less lucrative appointment of admiral at Amoy. But Lin, was not so easily to be deprived of the much-coveted berth,



NAGASAKI DRY DOCK.

and by a counter-bribe to the Tartar general, got that worthy to see the necessity of ordering Tsang to accompany a draft of braves or militia-men to Foochow. Lin was on this returned to his original post. Tsang had only acted *Chin-tai* for eight months, and yet left the post with a clear profit of 4,000 taels (£1,000).

"The military have another equally successful way of winning back their first outlay. At all the ports they have established their *Woo-kow*, or military port-dues; as the civilians have their *Wan-kow*, or civil port-dues. The military dues amount to about one-third less than the civil dues. The sum required of native junks varies generally according to their cargoes, the average being thirty taels to the one and twenty to the other. On foreign vessels at any port in Formosa, not open to trade, the exactions are usually made at fifty taels per mast, whether the vessel come in with full cargo or in ballast. At Tamsuy, since the opening of the port, these exactions have, of course, been done away as regards European vessels, and the regular tariff rates of dues and duties established. Great fear has always been entertained of the rebelling of the Formosans, and, to provide against this, soldiers required for service in Formosa used not to be enlisted on the island, but brought over from the main. In former years they were relieved yearly; subsequently, once in three years; but now it is too often a life service, the bones only of the exiled soldier being returned for burial to his native land—at least, when his relations come forward with the means to pay for their carriage. The yearly sum formerly given by the government for the maintenance of the army in Taiwan amounted to

200,000 taels. It is now reduced to a tenth of that sum. In the second month of every year a mandarin is sent to Foochow with a requisition for the money, and has to spend greater part of the year at the principal capital before he receives it. On these trips he generally speculates on his own account in fans, boots, and other goods. The trade-commissioner assured me that the worth of the island was entirely eaten up by the rottenness of its administration, and that Taiwan, instead of being a valuable appanage to the crown, was a thorn in the side, and a drain in the purse of the provincial government. The Pescadores alone contain a garrison of 2,000 marines, under a *Hea-tai*, or military commandant. For the maintenance of this detachment, a special mandarin is sent by way of Tai-wan-foo to Foochow for commissariat funds. Unfortunately, in every such matter the love of greed overweighs the sense of duty, and too many of the officers in command leave their posts defenceless, and put into their own pockets the money intended for the support of their men. As a special instance of similar conduct which came under my own observation, I would relate that while at Tamsuy we were living at a village which was officially recognised to have a garrison of 700 men. One evening, to the alarm and surprise of us all, it was announced that a disaffected village a few miles distant from us, intended to make a raid on us, to plunder the people and to murder the mandarins. The authorities fell into a paroxysm of fear, and had the gongs beaten to call the troops to arms. They beat the whole afternoon, and after much trouble succeeded in mustering 100 men. Nor indeed was the force known to comprise more;

and yet it was down in the books as 700, and for that number the officer received supplies.

"Takow or Ape's Hill harbour. The mountain call Ape's Hill (from the numerous large monkeys, *Macacus cyclops*, that one time frequented it) with its peak of 1,710 feet rises in hugh mass, its front sloping down into the sea and its back into the large plain. It stands alone conspicuous on the sea board, but further inland running northwards, Whaleback, and two or three other smaller hills appear to form with it a disconnected chain; but these are separated by a wide tract of level land from the great central chain. From Ape's Hill southwards, runs a mole which has disrupted into two blocks north and south, (the latter called Saracen's Head). This disruption, about eighty yards wide, forms the entrance into the harbour, which is bound by the land on the one hand, and by a long low spit of sand on the other. There is a large mound of Fuller's earth at the foot of the hill, but the formation is chiefly clay and limestone, abounding in great outcropping masses of black volcanic rock, in many places scorched to a clinker, and mixed with fossiliferous limestone. Sea shells, and sea-worn pebbles lie embedded even near the peak, and a long stratum of oyster shells forms an exposed stratum under the soil on one hand many yards above the sea-level. There appears every indication that the mountain is of comparatively modern upheaval, and its botany may perhaps afford another good reason for thinking so. I collected for several days, of every plant in bloom and found nothing new, nothing, in fact, that did not also flourish in the plains and low hills of the Chinese main. The only sign now given of volcanic action is the presence of the small sulphur stream on the inner side of the harbour which is covered at high tide. The break-water that the solitary Ape's Hill would form, would doubtless soon lead to the deposit of a long line of sandy coast, north and south, shutting in in shallow pools.—the water discharged by the small rivers from the interior, And this is just what has occurred. Looking from the top of the mountain, the coast lines run in almost right lines, that on the south having entirely shut in the two or three small rivers that now empty themselves in the basin of the harbour, and thence through the cleft in the mole into the sea; and that on the north, where the rivers form pools which debouch gradually into the sea from shallow outlets. The southern sand-spit extends down to the *Mong-soa* hill which forms another breakwater, at the mouth of what would be an important river, from its length and breadth, if not so shallow and barred.

"The neighbourhood of Takow is well peopled, and well cultivated. The country abounds in bamboo, and banyan groves, in the midst of which cluster the houses of the colonists. These people are mostly Amoy and Chinchew Chinese, and seem good-natured, contented, and happy. Beyond this great southern river to the foot of the mountain chain, the colonists are mostly from the Canton district, near Swatow, and show but little submission to the mandarin rule, though the authorities have their emissaries as far south as Fang leau or Pong le, where the mountain chain slopes into the sea."

The Period.

BY the Pacific Mail Steamer, which left for San Francisco, a more than usual number of Japanese took passage for Europe. Among them was a *Mia*—uncle of His Majesty the Mikado. In his party were several high officers belonging to the clans of Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Bizen, and of the last named, we are given to understand, was the heir of the Chihanji. It was originally reported that Satsuma himself was going with some other princes, but that turned out to be a mistake. Nothing better could be desired for Japan, than that such men should travel, and see the world for themselves instead of through the eyes of their re-

tainers, whose reports, at the best, must be strongly coloured with what they fancy will be to the taste of their lords.

THE question of street lighting has occupied the attention of two public meetings. At the first held on the 3rd September, it was agreed to subscribe for the lighting of the settlement, leaving it an open question whether the Japanese government is or is not properly liable for the expense; and a Committee of three, Messrs. Pitman, Benson and W. H. Smith, was appointed to ascertain the probable expense, draw up a scheme on which rules could be made, and the funds raised, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 17th September. On that day they gave in their report, to the effect that the expense would be about \$ 800 per month, and suggesting as "the fairest and most equitable method" for raising the amount, a payment of 2 cents per month on each foot of street frontage. It was finally agreed to make no definite assessment for the present, but to raise the amount, if possible, by voluntary subscription. The result of this has not yet transpired.

THE telegraph between Kobe and Osaka is now open for messages in Japanese. The terms for transmitting messages in the native syllabary are very low—only one boo for 150 katakana characters. The telegraph between Yokohama and Yedo has yielded most satisfactory returns from its very opening, and no doubt the same will be found of the Kobe and Osaka line.

THE Hon. W. O. Seward, who was foreign Secretary of the United States under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson—i.e. during a period of eight years, arrived here by the *China*, from San Francisco, on the 25th ulto. He is on a trip round the world.

A cleverly conceived but badly executed robbery took place at the English Commissariat Stores on the day of the departure of the steamer for San Francisco. Mr. Lynes, the foreman having got the signature of the proper officer for the delivery of certain stores, to be shipped on board H. M. S. *Adventure*, got a number of coolies together and ordered them to take down not only the proper goods, but a large number of bales of blankets, clothing, &c., besides to the Custom-house. He succeeded in passing them for shipment on the *Adventure*, and had them placed in lighters, himself accompanying them. The officials, however, observed that when the boats were well out in the harbour, they took another direction than that in which the *Adventure* lay, and their suspicions were aroused. They sent after the boats, brought them back, and in spite of all that Mr. Lynes could say, had them landed and placed in the Custom-house. This was late in the afternoon; and it turned out that Lynes had sold the goods to a Japanese merchant, received the money for them, and was in the act of delivering them, or had delivered them on the lighters. He had already shipped his wife and children on board the San Francisco Steamer, and now, under pretence of going to the commissariat office to apprise his chief of the conduct of the officials, he went away to the hatoba, and got off to the steamer, which sailed before anything further was known. His absence the following morning, led to enquiries, and the whole of the affair was discovered. No less than 57 Bales were in possession of the Custom-house authorities, which the Senior Control officer at once claimed; and a thorough investigation is to take place to ascertain the extent of his depredations.

AN Amateur performance took place at the Chinese Theatre on the 28th September; the first of a short series, to be given for the benefit of the Church Organ Fund. A sprightly little farce entitled the "Irish Compradore" written by gentleman who played the principal character, commenced the evening, and was followed by the triumphal "Cox and Box"—the music of which was written by one of England's best musicians, Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Both pieces were exceedingly well received by a very large audience, and it is expected that the triumphal piece will be repeated. The music is of so high and so attractive a character, that it cannot be heard too often.

THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. X.

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]

H EENLY appreciative, as the Japanese have shewn themselves, of everything in Western polity that has the appearance of improvement upon their own, the rapidity with which they have of late adopted habits and systems that tend towards placing them on the same platform as other nations is very striking. Readers at a distance can hardly realize this fact. They are apt to look upon the Japanese as only half civilized beings, given to immorality, with a taste for first cutting down foreigners, and then cutting them up. In the early days of intercourse, these were the principal topics—at any rate the most exciting ones—dwelt upon by writers on Japan. It was always the habit to blacken their character as deeply as possible with descriptions of their immoral tendencies, and then to find an excuse for them in the assertion that they see no wrong in them. And it was usual to dwell upon the

atrocities that undoubtedly were committed on foreigners, and to represent the sword-wearers as villainous, bloodthirsty and cruel savages. Both of these views are false; and the sooner they are dissipated from the minds of those interested in Japan the better.

There is evidently springing up among the more ambitious classes, a strong desire to see their country stand forth among the nations with an individuality and a character of its own. For centuries it has followed in literature its great neighbour China; and with the literature a certain tone was engendered, which, but for the real difference that exists in the very nature of the Chinese and Japanese would have permeated the whole people. It is fortunate for them that this essential difference has existed, for already they are taking a place in the world's race which will find them, if both go on as at present, in advance of the Chinese. In many respects they



SATSUMA'S SUMMER PALACE.



TEMPLE IN PRINCE SATSUMA'S GARDEN.

are and will long continue to be, let them make what efforts they may, inferior to the Chinese; but every day they are becoming more and more assimilated to the rest of the world, and this change, beginning with the sovereign and his government, will gradually spread over all. It is a very noticeable circumstance, that although the Chinese have for many years gone in crowds to California, Australia, and in lesser numbers to other lands, although Chinese merchants have established themselves in San Francisco and in Melbourne, hardly any Chinaman has really travelled to see the world. No wealthy merchant or mandarin has been heard of in Europe, and only one isolated embassy has been despatched from the flowery land. The merchants who do locate themselves abroad occupy themselves exclusively with their business, and the crowds we have spoken of only plod on as labourers, small shop-keepers or gardeners, scraping together what coin they can, with which, if fortune favours them, to return to their own country, and use it as capital wherewith to establish themselves in business, or otherwise provide for their later days. To this time, although myriads have returned with money from golden lands, there has never sprung up anything like free emigration; and it is still, as it always has been, that the shiploads who take their departure from China, are coolies engaged by wealthy men to work for a term of years at a low rate of wages in the country to which they are sent. They form communities among themselves, and the great bulk of them never mix with the other races. They have their own settlements, their own shops supplied by their own merchants, and their own amusements. Until lately there was not a Chinese female among them; and even now these are very few, and so far as California is concerned they are being introduced in the most objectionable manner.

With the Japanese it is very different. As yet no attempt has been made to ship them off as coolies either to the Northern or Southern El Dorado. One shipment took place to Hawaii, and those who went, did so as families, the men taking their wives and children. Some Japanese have established themselves in San Francisco, just as other ordinary people do. Merchants and gentlemen are both travelling; and princes and nobles are now on their way to visit the seat of War, and then look about them in other countries. One of these last is a young man, very nearly related to the Emperor; another is the heir of one of the most prominent men in the country, the Prince (now the Chihanji) of Bizen; others are officers of high rank. These do not go, as the Nepaulese, Jung Bahadoor, did in days gone-by, to display themselves covered with jewels from top to toe and excite the wonder, curiosity and cupidity of the multitude. Neither do they go as public reformers, or in any other way to excite public interest. They go as quiet private gentlemen, with such letters and recommendations as will ensure them hospitable reception everywhere; and enable them to see whatever is worthy of their attention.

Thus after only eleven years of intercourse, we find that five or six special embassies have been despatched to Europe and America; that many Japanese of inferior station have been travelling whithersoever they would; that middle class people are now visiting the United States and European countries; that Japanese traders are settling abroad, and finally that the gentry, nobility and even the Imperial family are sending forth from their ranks, observers and representatives.

And besides this outward sign of vitality, there are internal evidences of a kindred tendency. The attitude they have taken with regard to neutrality in the present war is admira-

ble. The reviews of his troops by the Mikado or high functionaries appointed by him; the keeping of His Majesty's Birthday with public rejoicings; and many other things, shew the broad views that have taken possession of the Court and those who are its counsellors, and that are spreading among the people.

Our distant readers must not, from all this, run away with the idea, that all is accomplished for foreigners and their intercourse, in the country. We simply point out the changes and improvements as they pass before us—for it is impossible to witness all that is so rapidly developing itself in Japan, without the deepest interest, and a feeling of something like affectionate solicitude. It is so different to all that we hear from China, that we cannot help instituting comparisons; and it is with an emotion of pride that we can call public attention to the fact that such comparisons are all in favour of the Land of the Rising Sun.

The Illustrations.

THE FRENCH BARRACKS, YOKOHAMA.

IN our last we gave an illustration of the French Barracks at Yokohama. They are good substantial stone buildings occupying a site on the opposite bank of the Canal to that on which the settlement proper stands, at the foot of a beautifully wooded bluff, on the face of which are stone steps leading to the top, and to the original wooden buildings originally erected for them by the Japanese. Adjoining the edifices shewn in the picture, is a large space of ground, one half of which has been set apart for a coal depot for the French Navy, the other portion as a parade ground. Including the hill itself the land enclosed for the French is a fine large piece, and at the top of the hill, it adjoins that appropriated for the English Barracks. It is gratifying to add that during the six years that these barracks have been occupied, the occupants of both the French and English have always been on the most friendly terms; and their value as a permanent protection for the settlement cannot be over-estimated.

VIEW OF YOKOHAMA, FROM NOGE HILL.

YOKOHAMA, lying on a plain between two ranges of low hills—about 80 to 100 feet high,—is commanded by a vast number of points from which fine views of it are to be caught, but only one or two permit of a photographic picture taking in the whole of it in one plate. This, however, is obtainable at Nogé, a very populous and busy suburb lying to the westward of the native town. This Nogé, a couple of years ago was some distance out of town: but within that period, ground has been reclaimed from the sea on one side, from a marsh on the other, and a fine wide street with large Japanese shops on each side, keeps the communication unbroken, so that soon, if Yokohama goes on increasing as it has done recently, Nogé will be looked upon as well within the boundaries of the city. It is amazing, to see, in every direction, the great spread of Yokohama. It is hard to estimate the number of its population; but we do not think we are far out in saying that there

are roundly, within a radius of two miles, 800 Europeans and Americans, 2,000 Chinese, and 60,000 Japanese, in addition to 1,000 soldiers in the various barracks, and the floating population of the harbour, in which there are seldom less than 80, and sometimes over 100, ships. The railway, now in course of formation, will soon multiply these; and we should not be at all surprised to see the population double itself within the next five years as it has more than done during the last. In Yedo there are whole streets, whole districts, fast going to ruin, whilst with us building is going on so largely, that every month makes a difference in the surface of the land, and we firmly believe that if at the corresponding period of next year we again attempt to take a view from this same spot, the whole of the foreground will be covered with buildings.

SATSUMA'S SUMMER PALACE.

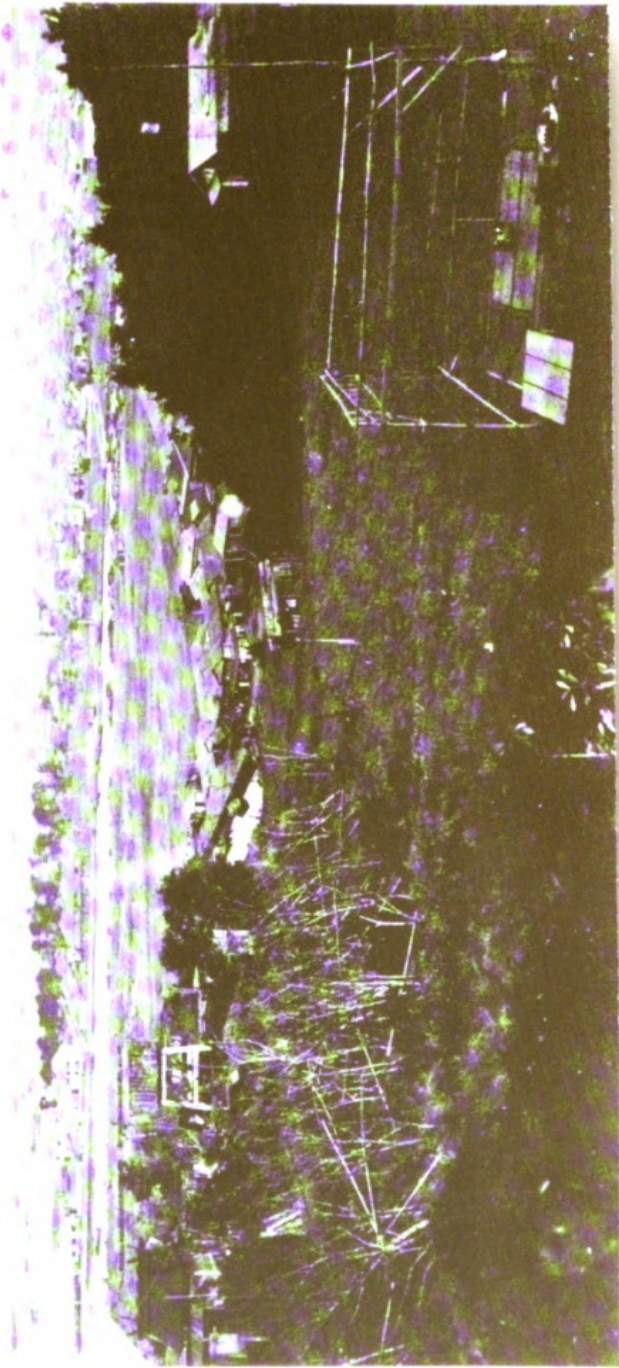
THE Prince of Satsuma, ever since the opening of the Ports to foreigners has been more prominently before the world than any other Japanese noble. He has shown himself the most influential, the most ambitious and the most progressive man in the Empire; and although on one occasion he has come into armed collision with foreigners, and on another opposed with all his might the opening of Osaka to us; although he was the foremost in the ranks of those who upset the Tycoonate, and had designs in so doing very different with regard to foreigners to those he has been mainly instrumental in carrying out, yet we cannot withhold our acknowledgement of the manner in which he "accepted the situation" after the attack on foreigners by Bizen's clan in January 1868, when the determined action taken by the foreign Ministers at Kobé wrought an entire change of policy at Kioto. From that time no one could have been more loyal to foreigners than Prince Satsuma. Once, in 1863, an English Naval force had to go to Kagosima, his chief town, to inflict punishment for a cruel outrage committed by order of his relative Shimadzu Saburo. But time healed those wounds, and again in 1866, an English Admiral arrived there in a Line of Battle ship accompanied by two smaller vessels. This time, the British Minister, and Admiral went by invitation of the Prince, as his guests, and were most hospitably entertained in the Summer Palace, one end of which is represented in our picture.

The gardens about the Palace, though small, are most tastily laid out, the back-ground being formed by a hill, up the front of which are miles of shady walks, with fine trees shading the sun from one's head, paths covered with a carpet of moss and fringed with ferns, and the perpetual music of a most clear brook, which gushes and bubbles along by one's side, until in the garden beneath, it forms a charming cascade, supplies the artificial streams and fish-ponds, and finally adding to its beauty and utility, turns a rice mill just outside the garden.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

THE building speaks for itself. It is one of the best hotels and most pleasantly situate of any in the East.

THE FAR EAST.



YOKOHAMA, FROM NOGUCHI HILL.

THE FAR EAST.



THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

THE TEMPLE IN SATSUMA'S GARDEN.

IS a simple little structure, without much ornamentation, but picturesque in its way.

Adjoining the gardens is the foundry, a photograph of which shall appear in a future number of the *Far East*. Here Satsuma's people cast, without European aid, large cannons, shot and shell, and work a Steam Lathe. But of these things more anon.

The Period.

A REMARKABLE accident happened to one of our residents on the 31st ultimo. Mr. T. W. Miller was visiting a friend; and whilst walking with him in his garden saw another friend walking slowly along the road. Jokingly he took up a small stone saying "We'll soon make him move more smartly," and threw it. As he did so, a curious snap was heard, and Mr. Miller said, "Oh, my arm has broken;" and in a ha'f fainting state he was led into the house. Surgical aid was very promptly obtained, when it proved that the bone about half way between the shoulder and the elbow had actually snapped. With some little trouble the arm was set, and although Mr. Miller was for some time confined to the house, he is now able to move about gently, and in two or three weeks may be convalescent. He had suffered somewhat from rheumatism in that arm of late, and in that state, the bone is frequently rendered very brittle.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s Lighter No. 9, arrived on the 1st instant from San Francisco with a full cargo of lumber. She is built of iron and schooner rigged. The weather she encountered was often tempestuous, and she occupied sixty one days on the passage.

MESSRS. Birch and Kobler finished their short series of entertainments on the 1st inst. They are quite as great favourites here as they are in every place they have visited; and the best wishes of all attend them. They have left for Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

A MAGNIFICENT review took place in Tokio on the 31st ulto., of all the troops in that city, before His Majesty the Mikado.

THE Steamer *Kanga-no-Kami* is once more in our harbour and owned by a foreigner, Capt. Batchelder, who purchased her up north, of the Japanese government.

ON the 2nd inst, Yokohama was visited by such a Typhoon as happily it rarely has to encounter. On Saturday the 1st Oct., we had a heavy fall of rain throughout the day, but it cleared up towards night, and only towards the morning of Sunday the 2nd instant did the glass give warning of what was to come. The following are the readings of the barometer and the course of the gale as observed on board the P. & O. S. *Madras*, as she lay in harbour.

TIME.	BAR.	WIND.	CENTRES OF STORM	
4. A.M.		S. E. by S.	S. W. by W.	
5. "	29. 54.			
6. "	29. 50.	South.	West.	
7. "	29. 42.	S. S. W.	W. by N.	
8. "	29. 33.	Wind very unsteady during the squalls from S. by S. to S. W. by S.		Aneroid.
9. "	29. 29.			9.45 29.27
10. "	29. 19.			10.40 29.20
11. "	29. 9.			12.10 29.5
12. "	29. 0.			1.30 29.16
1. P.M.	28. 94.	S. W. by S.	N. W. by W.	3.40 29.30
1.15 "	29. 0.			
1.30 "	29. 10.	S. W. by W.	N. W. by N.	
2.30 "	29. 25.	W. by S.	N. by W.	
7.30 "	29. 42.	West.	Norfh.	

About 2 A.M. it commenced to rain heavily, and the glass began to fall, and it continued to do so until midday when the gale was at its height. It reached its lowest point about 1 P.M., when it stood at 28.94, but from that it began to recover itself, the rain ceased, the wind fell, and there was a comparatively fine afternoon. All then, who had not much damage themselves to occupy their attention, left their houses to pace the neighbourhood and mark the mischief that had been done.

Dire indeed had been the ruin with which the storm-king marked his way. In the Japanese town, in the foreign settlement, at the Barracks, on the Bluff, hardly a house or tenement was uninjured. Homura, Ishikawa, and all the suburbs had also suffered. The Canal, the streets, and above all the Bund gave evidence of the elemental conflict; and we regret to add, that in some places, life had been sacrificed. On the water—i.e. in the harbour, the damage had been very great; and it seemed almost incredible that such general injury could have been so quickly effected; for the bulk of it was done between 11 and 1.

Among the more prominent cases of damage on shore, were the following:—Along the Yokohama side of the Canal all the factories are more or less injured. Mr. Pearce's forge-shop is thrown down; in Messrs. Harlow & Co.'s yard, a steam-boat, the keel and ribs of which had been laid, was entirely broken. At the "Vulcan Foundry" a shed was blown down, doing considerable damage; and at Mr. Cook's boat building yard next door, (No. 115) small injuries were received. Messrs. Wilkie & Laufenburg (No. 114) have been very severely dealt with; their new sheds being blown down, and some vessels and boats they were building much broken. The machine shop at Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson's (Yokohama Iron works) which is strongly built of wood and stone, had some of the heavy stones thrown down, and falling on to some outbuildings, covering portions of machinery, sufficient breakage was effected to stop the working of the Steam Engine for a day, but all this was speedily repaired. On the opposite side of the Creek, at Homura, many native houses were completely destroyed. Many houses in the Main Street suffered very severely. Messrs. Ladage, Oelke & Co. had much of their roof blown off. The row of houses on Nos. 60 and 61, known as Bank Buildings are all injured, some by the sign boards being torn down, some the venetians, plaster and tiles displaced; one had a large shop window blown in bodily. But it is too long a list to attempt to give—the damages in the settlement. On the Bluff not a house was scatheless. The roof of Mr. Strachan's house collapsed, and the stables were unroofed. The windows of the Spanish Minister's house were much broken. The roof of Captain Brown's house was curiously riven. The Dutch Minister's flag-staff was blown down injuring the roof of his house. The small-pox hospital which is a series of huts like the soldier's barracks, had some blown down and all damaged. The barracks of the 10th Regiment were very much knocked about. Three huts were entirely crushed. Fortunately there was time for all the inmates to get out of them before they actually fell, and no one was hurt. As they were quarters of married soldiers, however, the wives and children were put to much inconvenience, and all the little comforts and possessions they had gradually got about them were buried in the ruins. Amid such wholesale damage, it seems almost trifling to speak of fences broken and the removal of a few tiles, which some were so fortunate as to get off with.

Returning to the settlement, the Bund at its eastern end presented a scene of desolation quite unexpected. The roadway which had been so well made and macadamized was a long heap of stones, all the earth which bound them together being washed away by the wash of the sea which must have been very violent over it. The sea even reached the compound of No. 1, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and left it in a very dilapidated condition. Both of the Hatobas had the huge stones with which they were paved torn up and thrown about like so many pebbles.

Indeed, since the great fire of 1866, there has been no such devastation in our midst.

Afloat, the following are a few of the casualties:—Between 10 and 11 as the wind began to veer, all the men-of-war and most of the merchant steamers got up steam. The barque *Gaucha* and the steamer *Attalante* came together with a crash, the latter losing foremast, bowsprit and jib-boom, whilst her funnel and upperworks were greatly damaged. The former sustained but little injury. The steamer *Otago* was also run into



NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

by a barque that dragged her anchors. The *Stag* drove down upon her, and carried away fore-topgallant mast, topmast head, main topmast, mizen topmast, as she came across the steamer's bows; also having her bulwarks and stanchions on starboard side all stove in. The *Otago* lost bowsprit, figure-head and about 10 feet of covering board on the port side of the fore-castle. The *Stag* began to drag early in the morning, as soon as the sea set in. The people on board the *Otago* seeing this, gave her all the chain they could: herself being only about 10 feet clear of the *Tiptree* with 75 fathoms on her riding anchor when the collision took place. The *Abbé Bacon* and N. G. Ship *Andreas* collided, each receiving considerable damage. The American Ship *Fabius* and the hulk *Acorn* came together, but no serious damage was done. The barque *Arabia* and the P. & O. Steamer *Madras* were also in contact without important injury to either. About 11 o'clock, the Powder hulk *Emilie* drove ashore on Kanagawa Spit. Now and then, when the squalls cleared, the seas could be seen making a clean breach over her. She will come off easily after discharging. During the gale, a foreign boat floated out of the creek, and becoming water-logged, was blown towards Kawasaki.

The Japanese Steamer *Bahama* got ashore, high and dry between Kawasaki and Yedo—we believe she was stranded on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock. Besides these casualties, several vessels have dragged their anchors considerably. The gale had exhausted itself, the sea became smooth, and the weather mild by three o'clock, and the evening was quite calm.

In Yedo, on all the coast and in the interior the gale has been felt.

OUR Amateur Corps Dramatique having now got possession of the New Theatre, that has been built for them in Main Street are busy rehearsing the Burlesque "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," and a farce, with which to open their campaign in a few days.

HER Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the British Consuls in China and Japan, on the subject of relief to distressed Britons. He tells them they must be very careful how they grant it, as the total allowance for China, Japan and Siam as allowed by a generous paternal government is £250

per annum. Perhaps our home friends will take the trouble to ascertain how many ports are open to our trade in these countries, and make a calculation of how much this sum gives to each?

THE Yokohama Race Club have put forth a very good Programme for the forthcoming Autumn Meeting, which will come off on the 9th, 10th and 11th of next month. Twenty events are announced, to be supplemented on the third day by any matches that may be made.

MOST absurd rumours got about the settlement on Friday the 14th instant, of a quarrel between the French and Prussian Ministers, and consequent preparation for war on board the men-of-war of the two nations now in harbour. One of our contemporaries said that the Minister of Prussia had demanded of the Japanese Government, the surrender by the French of their barracks, arms and material now in Yokohama, as France "had ceased to be a Power." Another contemporary told us that the North German representative had threatened to bombard the French barracks, and hospital, if any North-German merchantman should be taken in these waters, by a French cruiser. It turns out that the representatives of the two nations did not understand the Neutrality Proclamation of the Japanese government in the same way. One, the North-German, considered that a certain clause although omitting to define in so many words, that men-of-war and merchant ships alike should have the benefit of 24 hours' grace before they could be followed by a man-of-war of the other belligerent, virtually should be so interpreted—as in accordance with plainly laid down International Law. The French Minister held that the strict letter of the proclamation must be adhered to, which mentioned men-of-war only. The question was raised by a curious accident. The North-German Steamer *Rhein* had been engaged to go to the other side of the harbour to tow the S. S. *Bahama* off the shore on which she had been driven in the late gale. Directly the French gunboat *Lincol* observed her getting up steam, she did the same, and went out to await her outside the gulf of Yedo. An English vessel, the *Violette*, coming in at the time, she obliged to shew her colours by firing a shot across her bows; thus proving the object with which she left the harbour. The *Rhein* meanwhile went over to the assistance of the *Bahama*, quite innocent of the commotion her getting up steam had caused. When the circumstances were reported to Mr. Von Brandt, the North German

representative, he addressed a letter to M. Outrey the Minister for France calling his attention to the impropriety of the conduct of the French Admiral if he seriously intended attacking and capturing North German merchant ship's leaving the harbour; and observing that it would be a breach of Japanese neutrality to make Yokohama with its French Barracks, commissariat, Coal depôt and hospital, a base of operations for belligerency. M. Outrey replied, upholding the Admiral's acts; and stating that the proclamation clearly alluded to men-of-war only. Mr. Von Brandt then consulted his colleagues, and as they agreed in his view of the principle of international law, he went to Yedo, pointed out certain passages in "Wheaton" to the Japanese ministers and left the subject for their consideration. In three days the foreign ministers received a communication from the Japanese government, announcing that they had added two clauses to the original proclamation by which they merely specified in terms what was admitted to be the law of nations. They had acted injudiciously, in not consulting foreign ministers before they altered a proclamation to which all had been parties; and the French Minister refused to recognise the change. And so the matter stands.

THE S. S. *Bahama* was safely floated from her perilous position on the Kawasaki shore on the 13th inst., by Mr. Dowson, (of the firm of Whitfield & Dowson), and Mr. Pagden, and is now safely anchored in our harbour.

WE are sorry to report the loss of the barque *Alindo*, Captain Scott long and favourably known as a trader in Chinese and Japanese waters.

YESTERDAY, Sunday the 16th October, was kept as the Birthday of His Majesty the Mikado. He is 20 years of age. In Yedo the officials entertained the foreign Consuls dinner at Hama Goten. In Yokohama there was a review of the Japanese troops from the Nogé barracks, by a Mia—uncle of the Mikado, Oowajima, and several Kugés. The Yokohama officials entertained the foreign Consuls at dinner, when the health of the Emperor was drunk and responded to in a most cordial manner. In Yedo to-day there is to be horse-racing on the foreign system.

OSAKA.

(From the *Hogo News*.)

CONTRARY to the expectations of many, the typhoon reported in our last covered a very large area. The *Oregonian* felt the brush of it, and the heavy sea the centre had left, on her passage from Shanghai to Nagasaki; the *Coringa* brings us news of its having been felt in Nagasaki; and by the *Adventure* we learn that in Yokohama, it proved fully equal to the gale of August last year, when the *Nautilus* cruised round the harbour, spreading destruction on her path. Fuller particulars will, of course, soon come to hand, but if we are to credit the off-hand statement of one of the witnesses of the gale, Yokohama, from Homoko to Benten, must be a mass of ruins. The camp, the houses on the bluff, the settlement and the native town, are all reported to have suffered severely; while serious damages are reported to have happened to the steamer *Attalante*, and the American barque *Abbey Bacon* is said to have gone down at her anchors. We only hope that rumour, with its wonted spice of exaggeration has stretched a point, and that we shall find that a few of the houses have been spared.

Nearer home, however, the gale showed its terrific powers with deadly force. Of the pilot boats which were down the bay at the time, one is driven ashore and seriously damaged and one is coming in dismasted. One of the compradores lost a boat and four of the crew, the rest and the European for-

tunately escaping. Another boat has been severely handled by the waves, but reached home safely. All who were out in the gale say that the violence of the storm was something dreadful to see. One man saw four large junks capsize close by him, and expected the same fate every minute himself. The whole of the bay on both sides is reported to be covered with cargo and pieces of wreck—bale goods, tea boxes and masts all thrown pell-mell on the beach.

If this blow has been felt on the West Coast we shall not have heard the last of its effects for a long while yet; that part is dangerous at all times, but when a typhoon happens the destruction must be very great.

On Wednesday evening we had a typhoon far exceeding in violence that of the 2nd instant, and I believe the worst we have had since the port was opened, I have not been able to learn what has been the effect of the storm in the city, but judging from the mischief done on the Settlement and in the foreign quarter I expect to hear of some serious accidents. During the whole of Wednesday night the wind blew furiously, and the rain fell in torrents. The barometer belonging to one of our store-keepers fell to 28.50, he reports. When day broke yesterday morning the effects of the typhoon were to be seen in walls stripped of their plaster covering, and roofs of their tiles and shingles. Bamboo fences were laid low and wooden lookouts were either demolished or were canted over, so as to look anything but safe. The greatest mischief done by the wind in this neighbourhood was done to the Racket Court. The sky-lights were smashed, and some of them torn completely from their places. Shingles and roofing boards were blown from the roof and lay strewn around. But worse than the wind was the effect of the tremendous rainfall. The rivers rose higher than they have done since the famous flood of July, 1868. The Kumi Yashike, the foreigners' quarter was covered with water, the street near the French Hotel being in parts between 3 and 4 feet under water. Several houses inhabited by foreigners and hundreds occupied by Japanese were flooded out. As the waters continued to rise after 12 o'clock it was feared that serious disasters would happen. Alarm drums were beat and fire bells rung about 5 p.m., and up to midnight. The waters, which continued to rise 10 p.m. began at that hour to fall, and as I wrote at 10 a.m. there is but a few inches in the Yoriki-matchi.

Rice has risen 30 per cent. retail since the typhoon of the 2nd instant, but now I fear yesterday's work will cause it to rise far higher.

The P. M. Steamer *Costa Rica* from Yokohama confirms the remarks we made in our last issue with reference to the Cyclone which passed over these Islands on the 1st and 2nd of the month; it seems she was in the right hand semicircle while we in Nagasaki were in the left, and that the centre passed over the Island of Oosima at the entrance of the Kii Channel, moving in a Northerly direction. The *Costa Rica* was of course very much nearer the centre than ourselves, and felt the force of the storm very severely, in fact she had a hard time of it, for the main steam pipe having become accidentally disordered it was necessary to stop the engines, and had it not been for the excellent seamanship displayed by Captain Williams in bringing his vessel up with a sea-anchor, there is no knowing what havoc the wild waves would not have committed with his noble ship. It gives us much gratification to note that the *Costa Rica* comes out of a very severe ordeal scatheless, only confirming the high opinion already entertained of the Pacific Mail Steamers, and reflecting the greatest credit on Captain, Officers and Crew; the passengers are loud in the praises of all concerned.—From the *Nagasaki Shipping List*.

THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XI.]

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



LUCK'S ALL! So the brave American Admiral who has lately arrived in command of the United States ships in these seas seemed modestly to imply, when, returning thanks for the post-prandial compliments that had been paid him by his fellow-countrymen at a public dinner given in Shanghai to Mr. Seward, he in other words said, his luck had been good in the past, and he hoped it would be so in the future. The veteran's words need not be interpreted too literally, or unnecessary stress be laid upon them. None in the assembly he addressed, knew better than himself that luck will do little for a man or a nation unless it has a P to lead it. With pluck a great deal may be effected; but pluck, although always attended by luck, finds it sometimes good and sometimes bad. The difference will generally be found in the heads that guide it. One, even in the most desperate circumstances, will take advantage of the

smallest incident and turn the fortunes of the day, whilst another will miss a grand opportunity and lose all.

We have before us in Europe a most astounding instance of the vicissitudes of fortune. It is not in the mere fact of an Emperor, who three months ago thought he was the ruler of the greatest military power in the world, being now a prisoner in one foreign land, and his wife, the Empress, and his boy on whom he had so fondly built his dynastic hopes, fugitives in another. It is rather in the terrible reverses under which the great and prosperous French nation is now suffering. But for this neither luck nor pluck are to blame. The whole is traceable to the dire mistake made by the Emperor in hurrying into war; and to the dishonesty of one of his most trusted officers, General Leboeuf who admits that he had not courage to tell the Emperor the true state of the army of France, and of its war material and commissariat.



SATSUMA'S COTTON MILL, KAGOSIMA.

On the other hand Prussia is not indebted to luck alone nor even to pluck added thereto for her success. With her everything connected with the army, and doubtless also with the navy—although that has not been so strikingly displayed—was reduced to a system so perfect, that its action could be regulated like clock-work; and if

wemay credit the statement of the correspondence of one of the American papers, Bismarck takes credit to himself, not for any of the victories, but for so playing his cards that whilst France is without allies, he has secured for Prussia the friendship of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and other minor states, whose soldiers have fought well for the German cause. All this shews the nicest possible calculation; and, if we were called upon to give an opinion, we would say that the time chosen for, and the manner of provoking the Emperor to declare war, had all been as carefully weighed and decided in Bismarck's most subtil brain.

The North German Army is now before Paris. France has sought peace and it has been refused; the refusal being based on anticipations which it hardly requires a Bismarck to reason out. He says France is a rich country; and will not forget this campaign; that she will burn to revenge it when she is better prepared than she has been found to be now; and that to prevent the possibility of her again involving Germany, and perhaps all Europe in another struggle, it is necessary that part of the country occupied by the Germans should be retained. "So long," writes Count Bismarck, "as France remains in possession of Strasburg and Metz, so long is its offensive power stronger than our defensive. So far as all South Germany, and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, are concerned, Strasburg in the possession of France is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasburg and Metz assume a defensive character. We have never been the aggressors of France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by it. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made



TEA-HOUSE MOOSMIES, NIGISHI.

now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge the present defeat, will attack us in some quarter as soon as it feels strong enough from its own resources or from foreign alliances. In rendering it difficult for France, from whose initiation alone, hitherto, the disturbances of Europe have resulted to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in

the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance is to be feared."

There is no leaving things to chance here. No talk of mere luck; and seeing that things have taken the course they have, the caution of the great statesman must be commended. He could not guarantee his country from the possibility of having to resume its armour almost as soon as it had laid it aside, unless he first obtains from France a tangible guarantee for its future peaceful demeanour towards Germany and to all Europe.

But France, at the last accounts, was in the unfortunate position of having no ruler recognised by the continental Powers, except the captive emperor; and the nation repudiates him, or rather treats him as non-existent. We were in Paris in October 1852, when as President, he made that triumphal entry into Paris from his progress in the South of France, which virtually declared him emperor. The whole route from the Orleans railway station to the Tuileries was hung with flags bearing the inscription "Vive l'Empereur," or the Imperial "Eagle" or the Imperial "N." The people receive him with such a welcome as we never saw equalled; and in all their acclamations greeted him "Emperor." Only eighteen years have elapsed since then, during which he has done more for the material prosperity of France than any ruler ever did before; and yet the very instant misfortune overtakes him, and he is off of French soil, he is to all appearance clean forgotten, and his name is barely so much as mentioned by his countrymen.

It may be that the imminence of the peril in which the nation was placed, forced upon it the necessity of action and thus produced that shew of fickleness which is so painful to witness

But the fact of the non-abdication of the Emperor and of no national expression of the public will regarding his deposition having been given, places the country in a very anomalous situation. Who can give to Germany the guarantees she requires? Rightfully, none but the Emperor. But will the nation ratify his deeds now? We think not. The provisional government is self-appointed. If the nation had made its voice clearly heard, the decision would have been accepted by the King of Prussia; but as it is, it does seem impossible that he could treat with M. Jules Favre otherwise than, through Court Bismarck, he did. Under these circumstances, appearances point to a continuation of the war until France has driven the German army once more from her soil, or Prussia crowns her past victories with some great and decisive success. The luck may turn—but it can only be by some prominent military genius coming to the front in France, such as hitherto this war has not shewn she possesses.

The Period

THE YOKOHAMA RIFLE ASSOCIATION held its annual shooting fête on the 17th and 19th instant. The competitors, however, for the various prizes were so numerous, that all the programme could not be completed in the two days, and there yet remains a sufficient number of events to be decided to occupy another afternoon. An appointment had been made for last Monday to shoot them off, but a sad and fatal accident to one of the officers of H. M. 1st Batt. 10th Regiment prevented it, and no unoccupied day has since offered. At this time the Association holds the proud position of Champion Club of China and Japan, having been well in advance on the occasion of the match between Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Whether the championship could be retained now, we should like to have an early opportunity of seeing, but it is being supported with great spirit, and has about sixty members.

The number of prizes was large, and the entries for them so great, that in one instance, where the third prize was half entrance money, the value of that was greater than the Cup which was the first or the Snider Carbine which was the second prize. In that case, it was decided by the Committee, that the winners of the 1st and 2nd prizes should select in turn. The competition was remarkably open, only two out of the whole list being reserved for exclusive competition among the members of the Association. The rest were open to all comers.

The weather was good for the marksmen, although not particularly inviting to spectators. The results so far as established are as follows:—

THE RESIDENTS' CUP.

1st Prize, Silver Cup, presented by M. J. B. Noordhoek Hegt, Esquire, \$25; 2nd Prize, Sporting Carbine (Snider) presented by A. Barnard, Esquire; 3rd Prize, Half entrance money. Five shots at 500 yards. Open to all comers. Any Rifle 0.577 inch bore, carrying ammunition of the British Service pattern, or the Service Rifle, at present used by the Naval or Military forces of any nationality serving at Yokohama at the time of the meeting. Entrance \$2. 32 entries.

	points.	ties shot off.
Capt. Fraser, 10th Regt., ...	17	— 10
Private Gowring, " ...	17	... 9
" Hume, " ...	14	... —

Capt. Fraser subsequently won the "Association Cup," and not being permitted to retain both, selected the latter, by which Private Gowring received this first prize.

BANKERS' CUP.

1st Prize, Silver Cup, presented, value \$30; 2nd Prize, Half entrance money. Five shots at 300 yards. All comers and any Rifle admissible. Entrance \$2.

	points.	ties shot off.
Private Allen, 10th Regt., ... (Snider) ...	15	
" Owen, " ...	14	... 3
" Clark, " ...	14	... 2

"NORTH LINCOLN" CUP.

1st Prize, Silver Cup value \$45, presented by the officers of H. M. 1st Batt. 10th (North Lincoln) Regiment. 2nd Prize, Half entrance money. Five shots at 200, 400 and 600 yards. All comers, British Garrison excepted. Any Rifle. Entrance \$2. 13 entries.

	200 yards.	400 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Dr. Dalliston, ...	14	16	9	39
C. Favre Brandt, ...	16	12	9	37
" ...	14	15	6	35
Sergeant Wydell, ...	11	15	8	34
M. J. B. Noordhoek Hegt,	16	16	0	32
J. Favre Brandt, ...				

ASSOCIATION CUP.

Value \$50. Open to Members of the Y. R. A. only. Entrance nil. Five shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Any Rifle 0.577 inch bore, carrying ammunition of the British Service pattern. 13 entries.

Captain Fraser, ...	... ..	42 points.
M. J. B. Noordhoek Hegt, ...	... ..	37 "
Mr. Milsom, ...	... ..	37 "
C. Serjt. Brennan, ...	... ..	34 "

Captain Fraser having previously won "The Residents' Cup," and being debarred by the "Rules" from taking two prizes, selected this.

V.—ALL RIFLES COMPETITION.

1st Prize, \$30; 2nd, \$10. With half entrance money added in the same proportion. Five shots at 500 and five at 700 yards. All comers.

13 ENTRIES.

Mr. Hegt, ...	... ..	24 points.
C. Sergeant Brennan, ...	... ..	21 "
Corp. Horne, ...	... ..	17 "

VI.—MEDAL OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Five shots at 200, at 500, and at 600 yards. Civilian Members of the Yokohama Rifle Association only. Any Rifle 0.577 inch bore carrying ammunition of the British Service pattern. Entrance nil.

Mr. Hegt, ...	... ..	38 points.
Dr. Dalliston, ...	... ..	31 "
Mr. Favre Brandt, ...	... ..	23 "
Mr. Milsom, ...	... ..	22 "

CONSOLATION PRIZE.

1st Prize, \$20; 2nd, 10. Five shots at 500 yards. Any Rifle. Open to all (non-commissioned officers and men of any service excepted) who have entered into any of the preceding competitions, but have not won a prize of \$10 value. Entrance nil.

	points,	ties shot off.
J. O. P. Stearns, ...	13	2
Mr. Hodgson, ...	13	0

SERVICE CONSOLATION PRIZE.

1st Prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5. Five shots at 200 and five at 400 yards. Open to non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Army or Navy of any nationality, who have entered into the preceding competitions and have not won any prize. Competitors to use service rifles of their respective countries, which are at present in use in Japan.

This was commenced, but has yet to be concluded. Besides the above, there is a second series of money prizes for all comers with any rifles; all which have to be decided on a future day.

. We gave a photograph of the "Rifle Range" in No. of the *Far East*.

TWO capital performances have been given by the Amateurs who we mentioned as having commenced a series of dramatic and musical entertainments in behalf of the Church Organ Fund, at the Chinese Theatre. The first was on the 17th ult., and consisted of two parts, viz.:—a monologue introducing several of the best Jacobite songs, by a short history of the '45; and a capital little farce "The Chops of the Channel," in which all engaged did their parts admirably. The second performance took place on the 28th, and consisted of a repetition of Sullivan's triumphviretta, "Cox and Box," followed by "Incompatibility of temper." These efforts of our Amateurs have been much appreciated by all who have attended them; but the last was interfered with by several circumstances which prevented the audience being so numerous as usual. We believe there is to be one more, if not two, of these performances. We know not whether they have been as productive as was anticipated, but we do know that if not, it has been for no lack of exertion or of talent on the part of the Amateurs engaged.

THE FAR EAST.



ON THE NEW ROAD, NIGISHI, FROM THE BEACH.

THE FAR EAST.



NIGISHI, FROM THE HILL, MISSISSIPPI BAY.

THE C. J. TEXTOR has been purchased of the Japanese by Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., and is in future to be known as the *Morotan*.

WE are pleased to see that the Japanese loan, which had gone to a discount on the London Stock Exchange is again at *par*; and the Money article of the *Times* of August 22, to this information adds "although all other foreign securities are still much below the prices current when that loan was brought out."

AN ACCIDENT occurred at the British Camp on Sunday last, the 23rd ulto., which terminating fatally, occasioned much sympathy and regret throughout the settlement. A young officer of H. B. M. 10th Regiment, Ensign Wedge, was unloading the chambers of his revolver. He had got two of the charges out, and the third not moving readily, he turned it with the muzzle towards him to try and force the bullet out, when in some inexplicable manner it went off, and shot him. The bullet entered slightly to the right side just above the navel, and passing clean through him and the window of his room, entered the hut of a sergeant who having returned from a walk was in the very act of sitting down. This movement of sitting down evidently saved his life, for the bullet struck him just on the round of his forehead, glanced off upwards to the ceiling and then fell. Mr. Wedge had every attention that could be afforded, but he survived only about eight hours, and died at 2 A.M. on Monday morning the 24th. He had been in great agony until the surgeons relieved him by a soporific; but he was able to explain as much as we have reported. An inquiry was held before the British Consul, which resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death;" and the excellent young soldier was buried the same afternoon, attended to the grave by many civilians, and by a number of officers of the civil, naval and military services of different nationalities and all the men of the regiment who could be spared.

YOKOHAMA is beginning to turn its attention to the forthcoming Races. The Autumn Meeting of our Race Club is to take place on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst., and a capital programme is put forth.

A RUN of twelve nights is accorded to few entertainments in this community; but such has attended the fortunes of the San Francisco Minstrels. They gave their last performance at the Chinese Theatre on the 26th inst., for the benefit of the daughter of their leader, who appears under the simple and attractive name of "Little Minnie." In her performance she is as simple and attractive as her name; and a very full house was accorded to her on this her last public appearance here. The company has been assisted throughout the series, by many amateurs, and they have well deserved their success. They leave this for India, *via* Hongkong.

NEWS of the war between France and North Germany is the most exciting topic of the day. The telegrams to hand on the 21st October, gave us to hope for peace through the negotiations of Jules Favre and Bismarck; but the Pacific Mail Steamer arrives from San Francisco on the 26th, with telegrams to the 1st October, by which we see that all our hopes must end, and that war must go on until one or other triumphs decisively. It is depressing both from the feelings naturally evoked by tales of such slaughter of men, and misfortune to France; and from the effects experienced here in the interruption of business. May it all end well.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, an interesting trial of the Snider rifle took place on the rifle range. The object was to keep up a steady fire, loading and firing without intermission for one hundred rounds. The firing was undertaken by Capt. Berger, of the 1st Batt. 10th Regiment, who fired the whole hundred rounds from the kneeling position at the distance of 600 yards at a "first class" target; and at the end of precisely half an hour the score stood as follows:—(including 2 trial shots).

23 Bull's Eyes,	...	...	...	92 points.
37 Centres,	...	...	...	111 "
19 Outers,	...	...	...	38 "
12 Ricochets,	...	...	...	—
11 Misses,	...	...	...	—

102

Total Score, 241

The barrel became intensely hot, and the heat caused the oil from the stock to bubble up round it, but the piece was as easily loaded and fired and as serviceable in every respect at the last round as at the first.

The Illustrations.

KAGOSIMA.

THE best evidence that can be adduced of the pre-eminence of Prince Satsuma over all the nobles of Japan may be found in the fact that he is not only the strongest and one of the richest, but he has adopted foreign appliances of different productive kinds to an extent far in advance of any of his peers. The mere fact of his being among the first to buy foreign steamers and sailing ships, we attach no great weight to, but at Kagosima may be found a glass factory, a foundry, and last but not least in importance a Cotton Mill, all in active work. We can but suppose that this has been the result of having sent so many of his young officers to Scotland for their education and training; by which they were more brought in contact with scenes of busy manufacturing industry, than they would have been in the Southern portion of the British Isles. The picture on page 1, represents the Cotton Mill at Kagosima before it was quite completed. It would have been interesting to have given details of the extent of machinery it now contains and of the work it can turn out, and we expected to have received them in time to publish them in this number; but as they have not come to hand, we must content ourselves with giving the picture, and live in hopes of being able to add these particulars at some future period. As Japan is a cotton producing country, it certainly seems desirable that it should be able to spin and manufacture it at home at as cheap a rate as it can purchase from foreign countries. It will be long before it can do so on any sufficient scale, but in this mill at Kagosima a beginning is made, and if it be found to "pay" which can hardly be doubted, it will very likely be the means of making Kagosima the Manchester of Japan.

The Picture on page 7 is taken just outside Kagosima and is thoroughly Japanese in its character.

NIGISHI.

THREE pictures in this number are connected with the same locality—Nigishi, a large fishing village situate about two and a half miles from Yokohama, and skirting Mississippi Bay. In Japan, as in all eastern countries, the majority of the roads are mere forthpaths; unfit for carriages or even for horsemen to ride two abreast. There are three main roads in the empire, wide and passable in most places for carriages. One of these, the Tokaido, runs from Yedo to Kioto, passing through Kanagawa, (the original treaty port) and about three miles from Yokohama (the actual residence of foreigners). Until 1864, the only means of locomotion by land, that foreigners possessed were such as the country paths afforded, and thus carriage exercise was out of the question. But the Government, seeing that our habits led us to take walks and rides in every direction, and often took us on to the Tokaido, where we were pretty sure of meeting the trains of the Daimios and thus incurring the danger of molestation from their followers, set to work to make a carriage road from two extremities of the settlement, which meeting at Mississippi Bay, encircle a piece of land of about a mile and a half in diameter and form one circular road nearly five miles long. They fondly hoped that to this foreigners would confine



AT KAGOSIMA.

themselves, but they were very much mistaken. This still remains our principal carriage road, for a mere drive. But since the change in the government, and the opening of Yedo, vehicles of all sorts are as common on the Tokaido between Yedo and Yokohama as on roads between any European city and its suburbs. We have said that the road leaves two extremities of the settlement. From one, after crossing the ridge on which the English Barracks are built, it descends to a plain and follows a winding but perfectly level course until it comes out upon the beach at Nigishi. The road then runs along the beach for some distance and turns to the right at the point shewn in the picture on page 5, and then ascends the hill by the road which is seen in the photograph on page 4, taken from the top of that hill. The Tea house whose attendants form the subject of the picture on page 2, is also at the top of the hill, and a very common resting place for pedestrians. The small temple on the hill side (page 5) has a great celebrity. It is dedicated to the god, Dainitchi Daisho Fudo Miowo, usually spoken of under the title of Fudo Son. By the side of the temple is a small stone basin, cut out of the hill side, into which a stream of water falls through a dragon's mouth. Hither come the faithful to wash themselves and to pray—but it has gradually become a popular idea that the water has wondrous healing power to those who are afflicted with sickness or weakness. It has thus come to be looked upon with a kind of veneration, and as especially under the protection of Fudo Son. The stream is supplied from an ordinary rivulet which is more the draining of the upper land than anything else; but the

bath may have a very invigorating effect on those who can stand water descending in a single jet from a height of some eight or ten feet above them. Formerly this basin was used exclusively by females, and a lower fall was appropriated to men—but now, all alike use the upper one.

OSAKA.

(From the *Hiogo and Osaka Herald*.)

From Osaka we have to hand the following items of information:

On the night of Wednesday, the 12th instant, there was a very high wind and the rivers were rising fast. On Thursday the waters had swamped the banks, covering the streets in the native town two or three feet deep, whilst on the Concession the water was on a level with the tops of the sewers. At Temposan some 13 junks were lost, laden with rice, oil and dried fish, and 35 or 40 lives were also lost. A boat conveying some goods belonging to Mancini was wrecked into smithereens, and all his furniture and wearing apparel were done for; about \$350 in kinsats placed among some blankets were so saturated with the sea water as to render their future currency extremely doubtful. Several of the buildings on the Concession and down town have suffered in their plaster work, and been rendered several tiles and shingles short. The Racquet Court has been shorn of a great portion of its roof and the whole of the plaster from one of its walls.

On the night of Thursday a great commotion prevailed amongst the farmers by the sounds of beating drums and

striking the gongs at the various temples warning them to prepare against the encroaching of the rivers to the destruction of the crops; as it is, all the paddy-field are completely submerged. A large junk in course of construction alongsides Jiutei's Hotel floated out of her stocks, and had to be loaded with large heavy stone in order to keep her from floating away altogether. On Friday the current ran so strong through the river that native passenger boats could not get further than Temposan; consequently passengers had to land there and trudge it the rest of their journey. Sad havoc has been made of the roads round about the Mint; the road in front is for the most part three feet deep in mud, whilst at the rear it is a matter of wading knee deep in water before effecting an entrance.

On Sunday, at 7 A.M. the ceremony of opening the Iron Bridge (Kori-bashi) took place, great excitement prevailing throughout the day on account thereof.

The whole lines of streets on each side were crowded with spectators, all anxious to embrace the opportunity of being the first to cross the bridge after the ceremonial inauguration.

The procession was headed by the two oldest inhabitants to be found thereabouts, a man and his wife, supported on either side; the former was stated to be 106 years of age. This was so ordered, that old age as well as youth should acknowledge the benefits of modern time and intercommunication with the outer world of Japan.

Immediately behind the aged couple followed a high Saibansho officer on horseback, accompanied by several other officers, the usual paraphernalia of Japanese ceremonial—pomp and display—dancing in attendance. So soon as the procession was fairly on the bridge, the gates through which they had entered were closed; but when it had passed over they were again thrown open, and the bridge was free to the public. It requires no stretch of imagination to conceive the crowds that swarmed thereon; they met from either end in the middle, when, a stoppage taking place, the multitude simultaneously jumped up and down in order to try the strength of this novel construction, but it withstood all attempts to shake it.

During the whole of the day crowds were continually passing and repassing over the bridge, evidently under a feeling of excitement which their own customary pastimes do not create. In the evening the lamps were lighted, the people dispersed to their houses, and the city once more reposed in quietude.

CHINA.

(From the *North-China Herald*.)

The North-China Branch of the Asiatic Society held a meeting on Friday evening, when T. W. Kingsmill, Esq., read a paper on the Tertiary deposit of Northern China. According to Baron Richthofen, this extensive formation is subaereal. Mr. Kingsmill combats this view, and maintains that it is a submarine deposit. Dr. Macgowan read a note on Bull-fighting in China. It appears that in some places this is becoming a favourite amusement; but Chinamen do not fight the animal, they merely pit bull against bull.

A case showing to some extent the mode by which the Chinese contrive to render nugatory treaty stipulations with regard to tariff, even within what might be called foreign supervision and jurisdiction, came up at the Mixed Court, on Thursday. On the previous day, a Chinaman stopped a coolie, belonging to Remé & Co., while carrying a sample piece of habit cloth to a shop in the Maloo, and claimed a tax of Tls. 0.4.6. In vain the coolie represented that the cloth was foreign property, the parcel was taken from him, and put in a sort of bonded shop till he should procure a paper to that effect. Mr. Remé at once placed the matter in the hands of the Municipal Police, justly deeming it a flagrant interference with treaty rights. The case was heard before Chén and Dr. Jenkins, the American Assessor; and the inquiry then opened showed a state of things by no means satisfactory. It appeared that the man belonged to the Yang-poo-kung-tso hong, which has bought the privilege of levying taxes on Chinese in the settlement, and that there are some fifteen collectors employed in looking after this revenue. Mr. Remé urged that these squeezes were very injurious to the interests of foreigners, and oppressive to the Chinese in the settlement, who had to pay Municipal taxes. In this instance the amount was one half the Customs' tariff. Chén said the man had committed a serious offence in having asked for the impost on a public road and on goods not a Chinaman's, but in itself the tax was perfectly right, only its collection should be gone about privately and quietly. The principals of the Yang-poo-kung-tso hong would be sent for, and questioned as to how they came to make such a mistake as to stop this cloth on the way, and doubtless they would discharge the man! This, however, will only be an apologetic punishment, for this particular misadventure, and the system will remain untouched. We learn that Mr. Annecke, the Consul for the North-German Confederation has already taken up the matter, and has demanded that the squeeze-collector should be delivered over to him, in order that he might be brought before the Taotai, and the illegality of his occupation be represented. Art. XXIV of the Prussian Treaty specially stipulates that the Customs Import duty shall free goods throughout the Empire, with the exception of the Transit duty; and as no doubt the other Foreign treaties bear the same stipulation, we hope the Consuls generally will unite, and with the Municipal Authorities endeavour to put down the system, at least in the Settlements.

News, which reached us by a former steamer, from PEKING, that a settlement had been proposed by the Chinese Government, regarding the Tientsin massacre is repeated, with an important explanation, in communications brought more lately. There seems to be no doubt that movement was made by the Chinese Government to get out of the difficulty. But it was by an Imperial mandate banishing the late Fu and Hsien of Tientsin, with a number of the actors in the tragedy, and ordering the decapitation of fourteen more. This show of justice, however, has not, we believe, been recognised by the Foreign Legations, and is not therefore an arrangement to which any acceptance has been given. It is looked upon as altogether insufficient, if not even derisive; and we hope that any solution short of the demands first made by Count Rochechouart, will continue to be firmly repelled.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XII.]

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



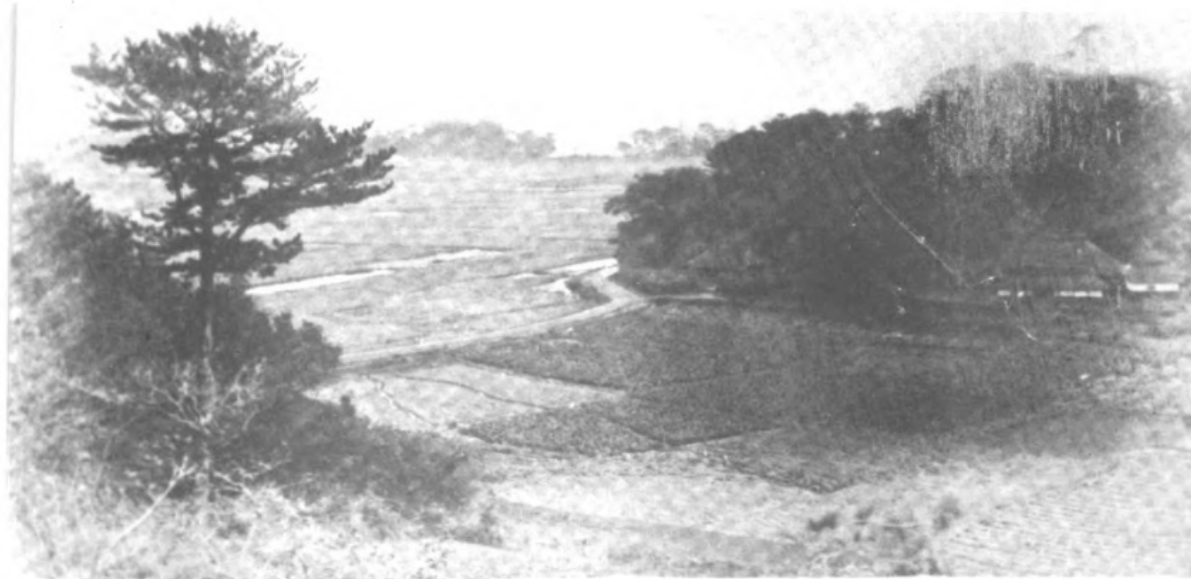
ERRIMENT and wisdom allied, we have the authority of song and proverb for saying, are very good things. Wisdom alone is not so universally attractive: whilst mere merriment unguided by wisdom is decidedly bad. Since our last, Yokohama has had its Autumn holiday for the three days racing; and we doubt not that it was well and pleasantly spent by most of our local friends. After all that has been said and written about the lotteries and other matters connected with the Racing, we do not believe there is a tythe of the gambling here that is witnessed in every other place where we have come across the sport; and it is very rare to hear of any large amounts being lost or won at our little meetings. The greater number of those who support the turf here, do so for the mere pleasure and amusement it affords, and not for gains either of prizes or betting.

Money! "He that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends."

"My friend, get money, get a large estate
By honest means; but get—at any rate."

Shakspeare three hundred years ago, and Quintus Horatius Flaccus nineteen hundred years ago, came to pretty much the same conclusion as regards the possession of money, and to this day the same tale may be told in every country under the sun, that he who lacks money, means and content lacks three most valuable friends.

A general report has lately been circulated that there is to be another race meeting to which we doubt not, many of our fellow residents would like to go, and in which they would probably find as much interest as in those of the past week. A Race Meeting at Yedo, at which it was hoped and



HOMOCO VALLEY.



SATSUMA'S FACTORY, KAGOSIMA.

believed that Japanese would enter into competition with foreigners for the honour of the course !

Already the Japanese have inaugurated public races ; the government presenting prizes to be run for, and the great men of the empire attending, sitting "cheek by jowl" with the plain commoners, and in one instance at least, taking part in the jockeying. But there was no betting, no gambling. It is against the law, and was not allowed. At that meeting, there were none but Japanese ponies and Japanese riders ; and as the inferior classes are not allowed to ride, that is equivalent to saying that the jockeys were "gentlemen riders." It was said that about 300 ponies competed in the various events ; but whether this was so, or is an exaggeration, there is no means of ascertaining. It does not matter. It is sufficient that the sport, which they have copied from foreigners, actually came off ; that certainly one scion of the Imperial house was present, perhaps more ; that foreigners had a place set apart for them, and that the few who were there, were most kindly accommodated, and every attention paid them by the Japanese high officials and gentlemen who saw them arrive. Of the races themselves, we cannot speak, as we were not able to witness them ; but that everything was conducted in the most orderly and efficient manner, all who were there are glad to affirm.

From information we have received, it seems that the Japanese are not unwilling to contend with us, even allowing China ponies to show their pace on the Yedo course. But as yet rumour is in advance of fact, and so far as we can judge, we do not think the meeting will come off this season.

In these dull times as regards business, it is well for a small community like ours to have some object on which to concentrate its attention ; and this would have been found to a small extent, and for a short period, in the anticipated Yedo Races. In all probability they would be largely attended by foreigners ; and the coaches, steamers and hotels, laying themselves out to provide all the necessary accommodation, would reap a fine harvest. It would be gratifying to see Japanese gentlemen combining with foreigners in this matter ; and it might be the means of widening largely the social intercourse that is now rapidly springing up between us. Everything that breaks down the barriers, and promotes more intimate relations of this friendly nature is good. Merchants may come among us and sell their Silk and Tea and buy our Imports, but what does all that amount to ? The foreign merchant and the Japanese do not approach any nearer. Neither crosses the threshold of the other's private household ; and the two are not yet on an equal social platform. But the Japanese mind is rapidly expanding to the true character of things ; and although there is still, and may long be, a feeling of dislike in the minds of the class entitled to wear swords, to the mere trader, the infusion of the former into the ranks of the latter, which has taken place so largely since the overthrow of the Tycoonate, will go far to raise the standard amongst merchants ; and the large operations in which all the princes are more or less engaged, through their Kerai, with merchants of their own country and with those who come from afar, will also produce a greater respect for the native mercantile class, and cause them also to feel their

importance and assert their position. Then it is more than probable, familiar intercourse will spring up between the foreign and native mercantile classes. But are we to wait until this can be arrived at, without becoming better and more intimately acquainted with the Japanese?

The ice has already been broken by the high officials—our own representatives and the Mikado's. But it is only to a very limited extent, and is as yet rather one-sided. Japanese nobles and gentlemen have been admitted into the family circles of those who have entertained them, but have not opened their doors as freely to honour those they entertain. As they become better acquainted with us and our habits, this state of things will vanish; and these last barricades be removed.

It may be presumed that by such a Race Meeting as that proposed, we advance one step nearer to each other. One of the conditions on which they would be willing to compete is that none but "gentlemen riders" be permitted to enter the lists with them; an admission on their part that they acknowledge the position of foreign merchants, and that gentlemen are equals everywhere. They do not demand that any distinction of rank should be made beyond that.

Should such a meeting be arranged a new picture would be presented before us—Japanese and foreign gentlemen engaging in a competition hitherto unknown in its present shape, to Japan. Full of emulation and full of excitement to prove their dexterity and the fleetness of their steeds, these high-spirited men have already begun to adopt this fine, useful and manly foreign sport. They are prohibited from making bets or otherwise gambling upon the events; and thus they start with the sole object of rivalry of a most worthy and legitimate kind. From it the same results will be obtained here as elsewhere in the improvement of the breed of their horses, and the vigour of the men. We wish we could hope that the excitement of the "ring" would never get the better of them, or of their countrymen who can witness the races, but cannot themselves either keep horses or ride them. It would be sheer folly to prevent racing on account of a possible prejudicial contingency. The sport is in itself good—but men lack excitement; and some lack money, means and content; and finding that they are thus without three good friends, they are apt to let their cupidity get the better of them, and the excellent and useful sport is blamed and condemned by casuists, for the folly of those who adopt unscrupulous means for obtaining what they cannot make more legitimately. We trust that the good old time-honoured sport of racing may be adopted by the Japanese only for their good; and that when competition between themselves and foreigners is really entered upon, it may have all the beneficial effects we are inclined to anticipate.

The Illustrations.

HOMOCO VALLEY.

THE pedestrian who seeks a two or three hours stroll from Yokohama, as "a constitutional" or to kill time, may take the radii of a semi-circle of which the sea is the chord and find beauty in every direction. He may walk every day

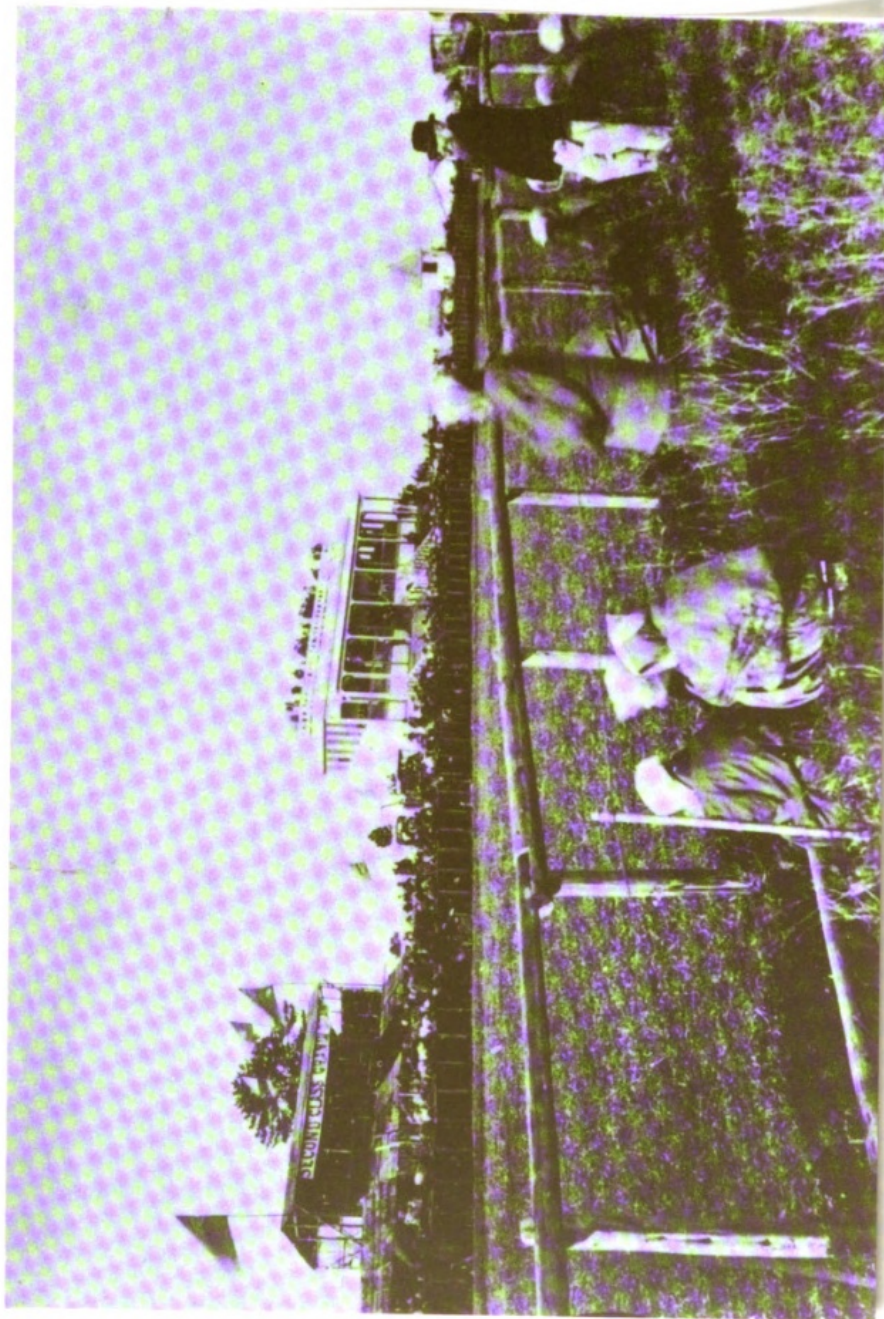
for a twelvemonth, and never take identically the same paths, although the general routes confine him, of course, to the same general scenery. Still the peeps from various points vary so unceasingly in detail, and they are all so beautiful, that one never wearies.

The Homoco valley is a highly cultivated plain bounded by the hills on all sides but one, on which it borders the sea with the large fishing village of Homoco running along the whole of the beach, a distance of about a mile. It is almost exclusively devoted to Paddy or Rice fields, as the low lands of Japan generally are; and along the base of the hills which border it at the back, winds the carriage road of which we spoke more particularly in our last number as the five mile drive made for our use by the Japanese. At the northern end of the valley, close to the sea-shore, are the Butcheries from whence the foreign settlement is supplied with meat, in a little hollow of their own at the point of the plain, between two well known landmarks, Treaty Point and Mandarin Bluff; the latter of which is seen in the picture to the left of the centre distance, and the former is faintly seen through the tree which forms the most prominent object of the foreground.

The view is taken from one of the spurs of the plateau which, rising from the sea level, extends for many miles inland through all the seaboard country around Yedo. This plateau is of an average height of about 100 feet, but is riven by extensive valleys, and beautified by unceasing undulations which give to the scenery a great part of its charm. The houses of the people are seldom on the high ground. They generally line the foot of the hills, just on the rise, leaving the whole of the lower ground for rice. Sometimes they are seconced in the most picturesque manner in the nooks formed by the deeper indentations of the land. Fine old trees overarch them, or the tall or graceful bamboo forms a feathery background of peculiar beauty. The dwellings themselves, being of wood, which becomes brown or dingy with age, with thatched roofs, have no charms of colour to give life and warmth to the scene; and being built on the plainest model, present but little variety. But what is only an indifferent subject for a photographic picture, may afford the painter ample scope for his artistic ability. The foliage in Japan is more varied in colour than in any other country we know; and the taste of the painter would always enable him to throw in effects which no lens can possibly do. At the time our picture was taken, the colour of the whole plain was a lovely bright green, the dark foliage of the trees on the hill-sides forming a beautiful contrast. The road, a greyish amber running as a belt across the light green and under the dark hill point. The farm houses among the trees at the base of the hill, and the blue sea in the distance—all combine to make a lovely view in reality, and one that an artist would have no difficulty in transferring to canvas with excellent effect. But we have only the power, with our photographic apparatus, of presenting our readers here and at a distance, with a mere shadow of one of the innumerable pretty "glimpses" we get in our rambles within a mile or two of our settlement.

Following the road from the point seen in the picture, half an hour's walk brings us to Nigishi; (two pictures of which village were given in our last), and to the

THE FAR EAST.



THE GRAND STAND, YOKOHAMA RACE COURSE.

THE FAR EAST.



TEA HOUSE AT NIGISHI.

TEA HOUSE AT FOOT OF THE CLIFF, NIGISHI.

IT is nothing in itself; but gives a good idea of the kind of rest-houses that are quite common in Japan, and of which several have sprung up along the road-side, to attract foreigners to sit down and rest, and take a cup of tea, or lounge away a little time munching a Japanese cake or sweetmeat, and chaffing or submitting to the curious scrutiny of the attendant nymphs. These pass their remarks to one another, and pull ones' appearances, dress, jewellery, demeanour, personal peculiarities to pieces as unmercifully as the most coquettish or quizzical she, that ever drove a poor fellow crazy, heaped mountains of other people's hair on her pretty head, or uglified her lovely shape with suburbs of crinoline. The Ochayas or tea-houses are the hotels of Japan. Some of them are very large indeed; but although they differ in point of size and excellence according to the trade they do or anticipate, and the character of their customers, generically they are all the same. All the lower or ground floor is open throughout. The kitchen or cooking place is here, and every one who likes to look may see everything that goes on there. As visitors arrive, they are shown either to the upper floor or such portion of the house as is to be allotted to them, and a room is formed by sliding panels, (all made of one size and composed of a neat and light wooden framework covered with paper), into grooves made for their reception. The floors are covered with neat and very clean straw mats, which are the sole furniture. The mats are all of uniform size, six feet by three, and the grooves in the floor and ceiling for receiving the sliding screens to make the rooms, are from twelve to eighteen of these mats in size. If, however, the party be very large, by leaving down one or more sets of slides the room may be as large as is requisite. In mere rest-houses such as that in the picture, which are intended more for the refreshment of pedestrians by day, than for the accommodation of travellers by night, it is a common thing for Japanese to engage apartments on the upper floor, order a big feast, and with plenty of saki (wine produced from rice) and such means of amusement as the house or village can afford, go in for a jollification. Foreigners usually just enter, accept a cup of pale Japanese tea, boiling hot, without milk or sugar, and a rice cake or two, and in a few minutes continue their walk. The tea-house keepers make them very welcome, however; for whilst they give no trouble, and consume almost nothing, they are apt to throw down in payment, a coin of at least ten times the value a Japanese would pay for even better entertainment.

Proceeding up the hill at Nigishi, from this tea-house, we come to the southern extremity of the Race Course.

THE RACE-COURSE, FROM THE NORTH.

NO photographic picture can give any idea of the beauty of the Yokohama race-course. It is formed by banking up a dip in the plateau behind Mississippi Bay. The ground was level on the two sides and at the southern end, but a gully established itself between them, and took its course right down for a long distance, until ultimately it debouched on the plain shown in the first picture. The upper portion being banked up as seen in our illustration gives a

noble course of one mile and a few yards in circumference. The Japanese government having obtained the necessary land from the farmers, fenced it in, and handed it over to the Race Committee on condition of their paying a rental of 1,000 dollars a year, but on more than one occasion they have submitted to a reduction. The picture is taken on the north side.

THE GRAND STAND.

A MAGNIFICENT view is obtainable from the Grand Stand in every direction. Straight to the front, is the fine sweep of the course, and beyond, cultivated fields and wooded hills, with Mississippi Bay studded with Japanese sailing boats, the entire gulf of Yedo with ships and steamers of all nations entering and leaving the port, and in the far distance the coast line of the opposite shores of the gulf. Turning to the left, the eye catches the road to Yokohama following the undulations of the soil, and over the Bluff with the numerous residences built within the past three years by foreign purchasers of the land, is seen Yokohama and the shipping in the harbour, with Kanagawa in the distance. Still turning to the left, the eye wanders over the indented plateau, everywhere cultivated or well wooded until it reaches the great Ooyama range of hills reaching a height of some 6,000 or 7,000 feet, and as a background towers up, the most beautiful as well as the grandest of all, the symmetrical form of Fusi-yama—the matchless mountain—the pride of Japan and the admiration of all who see it. It is visible to people living nearly two hundred miles apart, but no better view of it can be obtained of it than from this spot. Turning further in the same direction the original view we started with comes back, and one is forced to admit that a more beautiful or perfect panorama it is hardly possible to conceive. But though so fine to the eye of sense, it is too distant to be equally so in a photograph. We have therefore contented ourselves with merely giving the Grand Stand as it appeared on the race days, and describing what may be seen from its top.

FACTORY, KAGOSIMA.

ANOTHER picture of Prince Satsuma's Manufactory at Kagosima. It was only in process of preparation when this was taken—but now it is in full work and all is as busy as the busiest of home Mills. To some friends who lately visited Kagosima, the fact of the various workshops and factories on the European system being in active operation gave an impression of the vigour and intelligence of the Satsuma people, over all that they had met with elsewhere in Japan. A striking feature of Kagosima too, is, the number of people in European dress. But one thing that is peculiarly characteristic of Japanese was observable:—that in their eagerness to go ahead they try to run almost before they can well walk. It is a fault on the right side; but it is a great one.

The Period.

THE early portion of the month was taken up more or less by most classes in Yokohama, in speculating on the "coming events" shadowed forth for the 9th, 10th, and 11th of the month. The Autumn Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club, appointed for those days, though



THE RACE COURSE.

presenting no new features of interest, form a kind of oasis in the desert of our existence; for since the commencement of the war in Europe, that has been very dull indeed. Invariably the race days are looked forward to, as a holiday, and many who do not care for the sports, go in for the holiday, and take excursions into the country, or to Yedo, or go down the gulph, for which the three days give them ample time. The races themselves were but thinly attended; and even those most interested in them did not consider the meeting, on the whole, so satisfactory as usual. The weather during the two first days, was all that could be desired, neither too hot nor too cold, but bright and cheerful; and the number of Japanese present was greater than at the two last meetings. Still the Grand Stand looked comparatively deserted; and notwithstanding that the events were for the more part well contested, the old spirit was certainly wanting. The absence of the Steeple Chase and even the Hurdle races diminished the interest of the public in a wonderful degree. The 11th was so wet that the racing was deferred until the 14th, and the sport on that day had more spirit in it than on either of the other two days. We regret to find that at the next meeting, one of our most liberal supporters of the turf will be absent; so that unless new blood is infused into the sports, we cannot anticipate any improvement. We must hope that before the spring things may improve. The following are the results of the various events:

1.—CLUB CUP.

PRESENTED.—For China Ponies. Winners of more than one race at last Spring Meeting excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance 25. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Morrisons's	...	Garry Owen	...	1
" R. Field's	...	Mitrailleur	...	2
" W. Henry's	...	Cobham	...	3

2.—MAIDEN STAKEL.

Value \$125. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight 11st. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. Skram's	...	Owen Glendower	...	1
" Oldham's R. E.	...	Torpedo	...	2
" R. Field's	...	Sans Espoir	...	3

3.—CELESTIAL CUP.

PRESENTED.—For China Ponies. Winner of the Club Cup excluded. Winners of more than one race at the Spring Meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Crawford's	...	Southern Cross	...	1
" Morrison's	...	Flatcatcher	...	2
" Shiers's...	...	Omio	...	3

4.—NIPPON CHAMPION PLATE.

Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Weight 11st. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. Ecallaw's	...	Samourai	...	1
" Skram's	...	Paddy Whack	...	2
" Von Zittau's	...	Antelope	...	3

5.—HACK STAKES.

Value \$75. For all Ponies that have been ridden as Hacks in Yokor hama for six months previous to date of entry and not entered for any other flat race at this meeting except the Consolation Plate. Winners of any flat race excluded. Weight 12st. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

" R. Field's	...	Dick	...	1
" William's	...	Drum	...	2
" William's	...	Cobweb	...	3

6.—CHALLENGE CUP.

Value \$150. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale Entrance \$10. Two miles.

Mr. Crawford's	...	Southern Cross	...	1
" Morrison's	...	Shylock	...	2
" Morrison's	...	Garry Owen	...	3

7.—FAREWELL CUP.

PRESENTED.—For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Nippon Champion Plate excluded. Weight 11st. Entrance \$5 Once round and a distance.

Mr. Skram's	...	Paddy Whack	...	1
" Skram's	...	Thady o'Grady	...	2
" Oldham's R. E.	...	Torpedo	...	3

8.—THE AUTUMN CUP.

For all Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded, and winners of more than one race at the Spring Meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight, China Ponies 11st. Japan Ponies 10st. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. Morrison's	...	Hard Lines	...	...	1
" Crawford's	...	Rinaldo	...	...	2
" Shiers's	...	Omio	...	...	3

SECOND DAY.

1.—BRITANNIA CUP.

PRESENTED.—For China Ponies.—Winner of the Challenge Cup excluded. Other Winners at this Meeting 7lbs. Weight as per Scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and three quarter.

Mr. Morrison's	...	Shylock	Walk Over
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2.—HOPEFUL STAKES.

For Japan Ponies. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Weight 11st. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Skram's	...	Thady o' Grady	...	...	1
" R. Field's	...	Sans Espoir	...	...	2

3.—VISITORS CUP.

PRESENTED.—For China Ponies.—Winners at this Meeting 7lbs. extra, if of two Races 10lbs. Weight as per Scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Crawford's	...	Southern Cross	...	...	1
" Morrison's	...	Garry Owen	...	...	2
" Morrison's	...	Hard Lines	...	...	3

4.—LEDGER CUP.

PRESENTED.—For Japan Ponies. Winner of Champion Plate 10lbs. extra. Weight 10st. 7lb.

Mr. Morrison's	...	Podasokus	...	...	1
" Oldham's R. E.	...	Torpedo	...	...	2
" F. J. Barnard's	...	Daimio	...	...	3

5.—FUSIYAMA CUP.

PRESENTED by a Shanghai Visitor. For China Ponies. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Weight as per Scale. Entrance \$5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's	...	Flatcatcher	...	...	1
" Helme's	...	Chassepot	...	...	2
" R. Field's	...	Mitrailleur	...	...	3

6.—STAND CUP.

For Japan Ponies. Winners at this Meeting 7lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Weight 10st 7lbs. Entrance \$ Two miles.

Mr. Scallaw's	...	Samourai	...	...	1
" Skram's	...	Thady o' Grady	...	...	2
" F. J. Barnard's	...	Daimio	...	...	3

7.—THE HAPPY SOLUTION CUP

PRESENTED.—For all Ponies: to be handicapped after Race No. 5 has been run. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. Morrison's	...	Garry Owen	...	...	1
" Morrison's	...	Hard Lines	...	...	2
" Crawford's	...	Rinaldo	...	...	3

8.—BLUFF CUP.

PRESENTED.—For all Beaten Japan Ponies at the Meeting.. Weight 11st. Entrance \$5. From the Bottom of the Hill and in.

Mr. Von Zittau's	...	Antelope	...	...	1
" Oldham's	...	Torpedo	...	...	2
" R. Field's	...	Sans Espoir	...	...	3

9.—CONSOLATION CUP.

For all Beaten Ponies at the Meeting. China Ponies weight as per Scale. Japan Ponies 10st. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Helme's 10th Regt.	...	Chassepot	...	...	1
" Crawford's	...	St. Switkin	...	...	2
" William Henry's	...	Lobham	...	...	3

THIRD DAY.

1.—GARRISON CUP.

PRESENTED by Officers of the Garrison. For all Ponies. Over six hurdles. China Ponies 11st. 7lbs. Japan Ponies 11st. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Skram's	...	Thady o' Grady	...	...	1
" Skram's	...	Paddy Whack	...	...	2
" Scallaw's	...	Samourai	...	...	3

2.—CHAMPION CUP.

PRESENTED by the American Community. For all Winners at the Meeting. To be handicapped at the close of the 2nd Day. Entrance \$10, (COMPULSORY.) Non Starters to pay a Fine of \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Morrison's	...	Flatcatcher	...	10st	10lbs.	...	1
" Crawford's	...	Southern Cross	...	12st	—	...	2
" Morrison's	...	Garry Owen	...	11st	8	...	3

3.—SCURRY SWEEPSTAKES.

Of \$5 each with \$20 from the Fund. For all Ponies. China Ponies 11st. Japan Ponies 10st. Distance quarter of a mile.

Mr. Morrison's	...	Hard Lines	...	...	...	1
" Crawford's	...	Rinaldo	...	...	...	2
" Von Zittau's	...	Antelope	...	...	...	3

4.—DOWN SOUTH CUP.

PRESENTED.—For Japan Ponies. Owners up. One mile.

Mr. Skram's	...	Paddy Whack	...	...	1
Capt. Costigan's	...	Five Dollars	...	...	2
Mr. William's	...	Cobweb	...	...	3

OSAKA.

(From Correspondence of the *Hioyo News*.)

A serious fire occurred here about midnight on Thursday last. It broke out at the house of a charcoal dealer, situated in a street called *Ni-cho-me Yedo Bori*, and which is not far from the magnificent new *Yashiki* now being built for Prince Chosiu, to replace the one burnt down by Stotsbashi's people two years ago. The fire was not got under till daylight on Friday, when it had destroyed a *yashiki* belonging to a small daimio named Tam-bai-ya, I believe, together with ten large and a number of small houses. Of course we must wait a few years more before the Osaka authorities will have the good sense to provide Osaka with one or two steam land and floating fire engines; the latter especially would be invaluable in a city which it said to have no less than fifty miles of water courses, rivers and canals. As for the ways and means, a half per cent. annual house tax would probably suffice, and judging by the past eleven months, the engines would pay for themselves in less than a year, several times over.

I could not quite agree with the strictures you passed upon the Japanese officials with whom Captain Gibson came in contact on the occasion of his recent shipwreck. I question whether, on the whole, he would have been much better treated in any other country. "Give the devil his due," says the proverb, and let us not neglect duly to honour the native officials when they deserve it. I have met with several persons who have had to travel long distances through the interior of Japan, and in every instance have they praised the Japanese officials whom they met with for their kindness and general goodnature. Take, for instance, the case of two Swiss gentlemen, Messrs. Bavier and Jacquemot, who passed through here the other week. These gentlemen left Yedo on the 5th September, travelled overland to Niigata, left the latter town on the 9th ultimo, and arrived here on the 14th, and they report that they were treated extremely well all the way though. On reaching the outskirts of Kioto on the night of the 13th ultimo, they were politely informed by an official that they would have to remain in the suburbs of the sacred city that night, but would be allowed to enter it on the following morning; our travellers, however, did not avail themselves of the proffered courtesy, fearing lest they should miss the steamer for Yokohama. The above is only one instance out of several that occur to me. I have also, I must confess, heard of squeezing on the part of officials, but it has always been at or near the Treaty Ports, and not upon comparatively helpless travellers in the interior.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XIII.]

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1870.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



NATIONALITY is one of the strongest bonds that bind individual men to each other. Nationality is equally powerful in its effects on communities in reference to their connection with a parent state. And these facts are well proved by our nearest neighbour,

China. In that vast Empire, so many different dialects exist that it sometimes happen a mere river separates those who can read each other's written, but cannot understand each other's oral language. Yet the Chinamen of Canton and Hainan claim kindred with the Chinamen of Pekin and Kansoo, and the borderers of the Amoor or the Yangtze Kiang with the dwellers of Santa Foo and the fishermen of Ya-long Kiang. What matters it that they inhabit regions two thousand miles apart? They all acknowledge one sovereign, the heavenly ruler, the Son of Heaven; and they are equally Chinamen. So of all other peoples, it matters

not how far asunder may be the particular spots where they were born; those who claim the same protection—be it Imperial, Royal or Republican, and obey the same national laws, meet where they may or under whatever circumstances, are countrymen still, and the fact constitutes a brotherhood hardly surpassed by that of actual family ties.

But nationality has qualifications. Various provinces of the same state, whilst claiming the common name, have often characteristics differing so widely, that they seem to be, and indeed, in many instances actually are quite distinct in race. European nations produce examples of this in a greater degree than any others. Thus Austria has a prodigious variety among its subjects, who differ as greatly in every other respect as they do in their language; yet all greet each other in a foreign land as Austrians. To a lesser extent is this the case with North Germany, with Switzerland, with France and



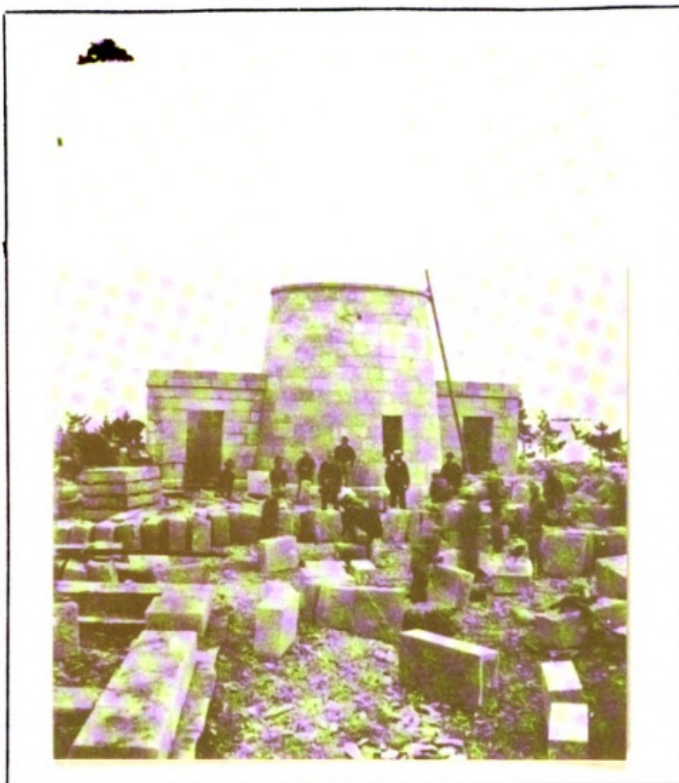
LITTLE FUSIYAMA, SIMODA.

even with Great Britain. There are many Englishmen to whom it will be news to be told that in the United Kingdom there are to be found men, women and children, who do not speak a word of English. In Ireland, in Wales and in the Highlands of Scotland such people live; but all find a rallying point under the old Union Jack, and though they may not understand each other's lingo, they will fight shoulder to shoulder for their Queen and country.

But war and discord may devastate a nation, even when its foes are those of its own household. Civil differences, ill-governed passions, and, very often, personal ambition may combine to place men as rebels against constituted authority, and produce hatred and bitterness far exceeding any created by the differences between rival empires. In several of the European States it is seen at this very day; and in China, the government is never without such troubles. Japan has had one short year of civil strife, after a period of two hundred and fifty years of peace; and a traditionally warlike people have seen the form of government, that had secured this long freedom from hostilities, annihilated, set aside and put altogether out of the way, with a coolness and indifference which to Western notions seems well nigh incredible. London apprentices and London trained bands, on more than one occasion in English history, saved the crown; but in Japan, none but the fighting class put forth a hand on either side. All looked on, in sorrow it is true, but without any outward sign of sympathy; and resignedly accepted the altered rule without one act of remonstrance or of opposition.

And now foreigners see a greater amount of life in the government than ever could have been displayed under the old system—when the acts of the most enlightened Tycoon were hampered by the jealousies and foreign antipathies of the Mikado's Court. Yet we frequently hear expressions of apprehension lest the present state of things should be opposed by some of the old daimios and their clans, sword in hand. We do not believe it for one moment; but we look to actual facts and see the improved nationality that has lighted upon the Empire.

Only four years ago, we used to hear constantly of Daimios, who, nominally independent princes, were desirous of throwing open their ports to foreign trade. They proved that they were not absolutely independent, by not daring to do it in



UNFINISHED LIGHTHOUSE, CAPE SAGAMI.

opposition to the central government at Yedo. It will be remembered that one rumour told how Prince Satsuma had declared that he would open Kagosima; but that he would have no treaties and no Consuls, and those foreigners who visited his territory should be under the same laws as govern his own people. Very big talk, but quite impracticable.

Now we hear nothing of this kind. All the more important nobles have placed themselves, their clans, their ships and territories, unreservedly in the hands of the Emperor, and there is no place throughout Japan where his "writ runneth not."

The effects of this are gradually unfolding themselves. Not only are Japanese from the extremes of the Empire visiting all quarters of the globe, everywhere received with kindness and consideration for the sake of

their nationality; but in their own country much is transpiring that gives them a firm footing in the regard of other nations, and affords the very best promise of the future.

Among these things, in our opinion the greatest, because the most unselfish, is the manner in which they are planting lighthouses on the most dangerous points of their coast. These may truly be considered the nation's contribution to other nations. Their coasts have always been provided with small lights to serve as beacons for their shore-hugging junks; and as yet they have comparatively few vessels of their own to derive benefit from lights of a more expensive character. But on the representation of the dangers of their coast, and the value of lighthouses to foreign merchant ships, being made to them by foreign ministers, they agreed to place them in certain positions pointed out to them. They have engaged Engineers and artisans from Europe, practically acquainted with every detail connected with such works, and are proceeding on a scale, which may well astonish those who call to mind that up to twelve years ago, the Japanese refused to have any part in the comity of nations. Two of our illustrations to-day, will give some idea as to the character of these works—which, up to the present time they are carrying on without receiving any light dues, or any aid from foreign funds. It is a truly noble national contribution to the commerce of the world, and we trust that ere long their own merchant ships may be numerous and important enough to make the lights a practical benefit to themselves as well as to foreigners; that their national flag may be seen waving to the breeze in many foreign harbours; and their nationality may be recognised, honoured and respected wherever ships can float or men travel.

The Illustrations.

IN our article we have touched upon the lighthouses which the Japanese are erecting round their coasts. A trip which the thoughtful kindness and courtesy of the Engineer-in-chief of the department, Mr. Brunton, invited us to take to Rock Island and Simoda, both opened our eyes to the vigour with which the government is prosecuting the works and also to the magnitude of the task they have undertaken. No wonder is it that they require a commodious, fast and powerful steamer to be devoted exclusively to the service. No wonder they require a large staff of practical Engineers and mechanics from Europe. The aggregate of labour is so vast; the difficulties to be overcome are so numerous and so great, that we can but express our warmest admiration of the pluck and public spirit displayed.

On the coasts of Japan, the present scheme of the government is to establish sixteen lights—two being light ships. The rest are all lighthouses. Of these, three are already completed under the charge and superintendence of M. Verry, the French Engineer in chief of the Government Dock and Arsenal, in course of construction at Yokosuka, about twelve or fourteen miles from Yokohama. Of these three, one is on Kanonsaki, a headland jutting into the gulf of Yedo, a few miles below Yokosuka. The second light is at Kamisaki, away on the opposite side and at the extreme entrance of the gulf. The third is

The remainder of the lights, besides beacons and buoys, are under the charge of the Lighthouse department, at the head of the works of which is Mr. Brunton. The works are at Benten, at a distance of about a mile from the foreign settlement of Yokohama. Here the foreign employes have good substantial and handsomely built dwelling houses; and there is a good yard in which many of the engineering operations are carried on; and from which one lightship, now in use at the entrance of the port of Yokohama, has already been turned out; and another lightship, destined for Hakodate is being proceeded with, and is far on towards completion. In this establishment are either prepared or provided all the paraphernalia requisite for the works of all the lighthouses round the coast; and from hence they are shipped on board the fine steamer *Thabor*, recently purchased of the M. I. Company, and in her they are conveyed to their destination.

Would our readers know what is thus conveyed? We would say—everything. Or, we might put in practice a Scotch idiosyncrasy, and answer one question by asking another—What is not?

To-day we give five pictures, all associated with our trip; and they include a view of the unfinished lighthouse that is being built at Cape Sagami, and one of the lighthouses all but completed on Rock Island. Cape Sagami is only about 25 miles from Yokohama, and is situate about half way up what we may call the neck or entrance into the gulf, before it widens out towards Yedo and Kanagawa. It is only some ten miles below the Kanonsaki lighthouse, and it will be a very valuable light by itself as well as in combination with Kanonsaki. At this spot, there was no village of any kind, and the site of the proposed building was a rugged bush-clad

knoll, to which everything had to be brought. We say everything. First coolies, wood, stone, lime and other ingredients for mortar, mechanics, tools, all materials for building dwellings for the workmen, labourers and superintendents, with stores of all kinds both for natives and foreigners. There was nothing but water that could be found in the locality. All these things had to be conveyed by native junks or in the steamer; and it would be worth the while of our local friends to take an occasional sail down the gulf so far, to see how the operations are carried on; the landing jetty; the inclined plane on the hill side up which everything is hauled by windlass, railway fashion; the stones used in the construction of the lighthouse; the busy scene exhibited by the numerous artisans at work upon them, shaping them with geometrical exactness to take their places to a hairs-breadth, so to speak, in the circular tower in which the great essential, strength, is combined with perfect symmetry.

But as we have a still more important spot to visit, and one that we are pretty sure, very few of our readers ever will have the temerity to approach except under similar favourable circumstances to those which operated in our behalf, we will leave Cape Sagami; and after a spell of some five hours we approach Rock Island. But not yet to land. It is only now and then, often at considerable intervals that a landing can be effected; and then only at one little cove in the island. We are therefore obliged to make for Simoda Bay in which we anchor, in sight of, and about six miles distant from, the Rock.

And as we must lie here until the weather moderates, and we may be enabled to visit the Rock, we will occupy ourselves awhile at our anchorage.

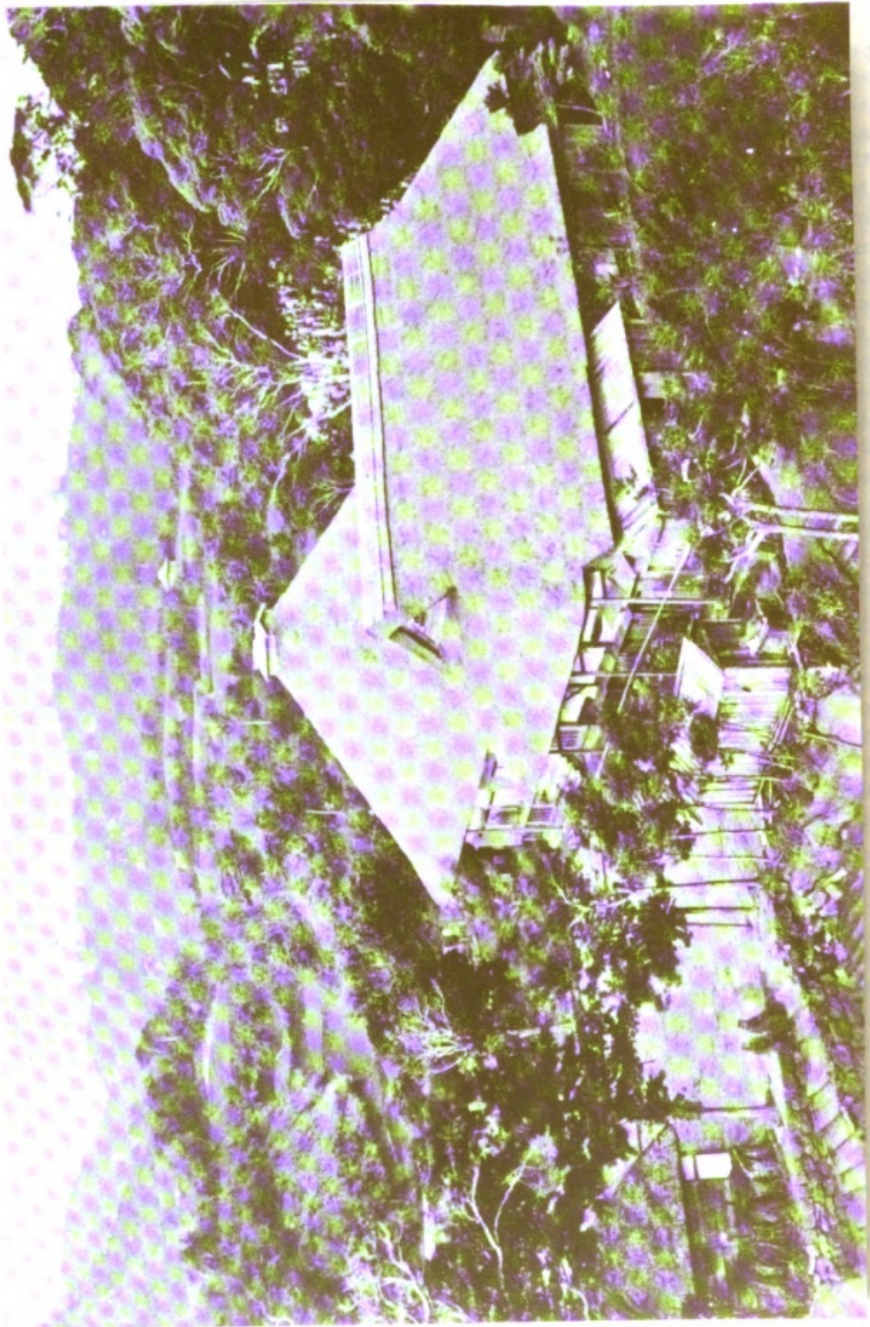
We are bound to give our local readers credit for some knowledge of the country they reside in, if not from actual experience, at least from the perusal of those books which have treated of the subject. But friends at a distance, (and strangely enough, we always think of them more particularly when we give our descriptions of, or remarks upon, the places and the people of the Far East), may not be so well acquainted with the history of so far-away a land as Japan.

Simoda has an especial interest; inasmuch as it was the port that was opened for the residence of Americans, when Commodore Perry succeeded in making that Treaty which was the opening wedge of foreign intercourse with Japan. Hither came the first American Minister-resident; and here he resided long before any practicable commercial Treaty was arranged between his country and Japan.

We had no sooner cast anchor and made all as snug and secure as in such a harbour it could be, than our kind-hearted commander, Captain Brown, who knew that in this trip pleasure was with us to be combined with business, suggested that we should land and visit the temple, in which Mr. Harris and Mr. Heuskin dwelt together so long. Our photographer, Mr. Michael Moser, who was assistant to the photographic artist who accompanied the late Austrian Expedition to the East, landed with us with all his paraphernalia, and the view on page 4 is the result of his visit.

Captain Sherard Osborne, R. N. in his very interesting little book, "A cruise in Japanese waters" has given us so interesting an account of Simoda, both in respect of its having

THE FAR EAST.



THE FIRST AMERICAN MINISTER'S RESIDENCE, KAKASAKI, SIMODA.

THE FAR EAST.



ROCK ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

been the residence of Mr. Harris, and of the fatal visit of the Russian frigate *Diana*, in 1854, that we cannot do better than quote what he says :—

"We neared Cape Idzu, a mountainous promontory, at the extreme end of which the port of Simoda stands; and if the Japanese had expected an invasion of their country by the countrymen of Commodore Perry, they could not have better foiled it than by inducing him to go to such a spot. It was decidedly picturesque, however, and under the effect of a fine unclouded day, with a blue sea sparkling and lashing itself up under the effect of a rattling west wind, the whole scene was one worthy of a painter's skill.

The Retribution and Emperor hove in sight, and we pushed on under a heavy press of sail and steam for Simoda. Early in the afternoon we reached it; and after going right round the bay, and poking into every corner to look for shelter from the ground-swell, we plumped the anchor down, having satisfied ourselves that, however pretty the bay might be, it was no fit harbour for a ship, and that the Japanese had decidedly weathered the Transatlantic Commodore when they palmed off such a spot upon him as one."

"The last person to find fault with a port without good cause should be the seaman who had just reached one, however insecure, after having been tossed and shaken into a jelly by gales of wind in the open sea. On the shortcomings, therefore, of Simoda in all the requirements of a harbour for men-of-war, and much more for mercantile purposes, we shall abstain from dwelling. Its deficiencies were so apparent to Mr. Harris, the American Consul-General, that, by treaty with the Japanese, he has resigned it for some safer and more convenient spot. Situated as it is on the extreme of a mountainous promontory which projects into the full sweep of the Pacific Gulf-stream, it is most difficult of access to sailing vessels, and lies in the most active volcanic region in Japan, if not in the world. Within sight of Simoda, the smoking crater of "Vries Volcano" serves as a beacon to remind the inhabitants by how precarious a tenure they exist upon the seaboard of the Idzu promontory. Only four years before our arrival, an earthquake, aided by terrible rollers from the sea, destroyed the town of Simoda and the greater part of its inhabitants. The Russian frigate "*Diana*," commanded by the present Admiral Count Pontiatine, was at anchor in the harbour at the time. She was wrecked; but her gallant captain and crew were saved to give us an account in graphic language of the horrors of that terrible December morning, and the heroic manner in which they stood to their shattered ship.

"Whatever may be the demerits of Simoda as a port for shipping, no one can deny it is an exceedingly picturesque spot, replete with glorious combinations of turf-clad valley and wooded crag, sharp-cut cliff and rocky cove, mountain and richly-cultivated plain. One most romantic-looking corner in this picture was somewhat marred by a stiff white flag-staff and the American ensign. From this corner of Simoda Bay the Consul-General of the United States made his appearance, and most warmly we welcomed a gentleman whose earnest endeavours and great personal sacrifices are likely to bring about such vast changes in the future history of Japan. Mr. Harris seemed a man well fitted to be the pioneer of the energetic Republic of North America. Earnest, enthusiastic, and clever, he is gifted with that self-reliance which carries his countrymen over difficulties, whilst we more methodical slowcoaches sit down and reason upon them until the time for action is past. He has had great success in acquiring for himself the friendship and confidence of the people and officials of this jealous and exclusive empire. He had visited, with both eyes open and a liberal spirit, most parts of the world—and, happy man, the world had neither hardened his heart nor blunted his power of appreciating the good and beautiful wherever it might exist.

It was refreshing to hear his warm and sincere eulogiums of the Japanese people, though he did not go the length of attributing to them every transcendent virtue. He expressed a kindly and natural anxiety for the long course of misery and revolution that will most probably ensue, when the introduction of European civilisation and a different creed shall break down, and will not, at any rate at first, supply the place of, an existing system, which, so far as the material wants of the people are concerned, looks so perfect. The Consul had been much in our colonies and dependencies, and understood the Asiatic character well: he had been in Lucknow when still independent, and had feasted with its sensual monarch and princes; he had shared in Otaheitan *holu-holu* or native dances, and knew the missionaries and missionary-eaters of New Zealand. His admission to Japan with his secretary and interpreter, Mr. Hewskin, was the result of the treaty obtained by Commodore Perry, which I have already mentioned. Having promised that an American consul should be permitted to reside at Simoda, the Japanese did not object when a man-of-war landed them, and sailed away; but they placed the Consulate on the opposite side of the bay to that on which the town was situated, and then watched the Americans closely."

As we shall give a small picture of the harbour in our next number we reserve this to accompany it, and proceed to quote what may have a more exact bearing on our pictures; and the additional motive exists, of giving our friends a very interesting picture of the early days of treaty intercourse.

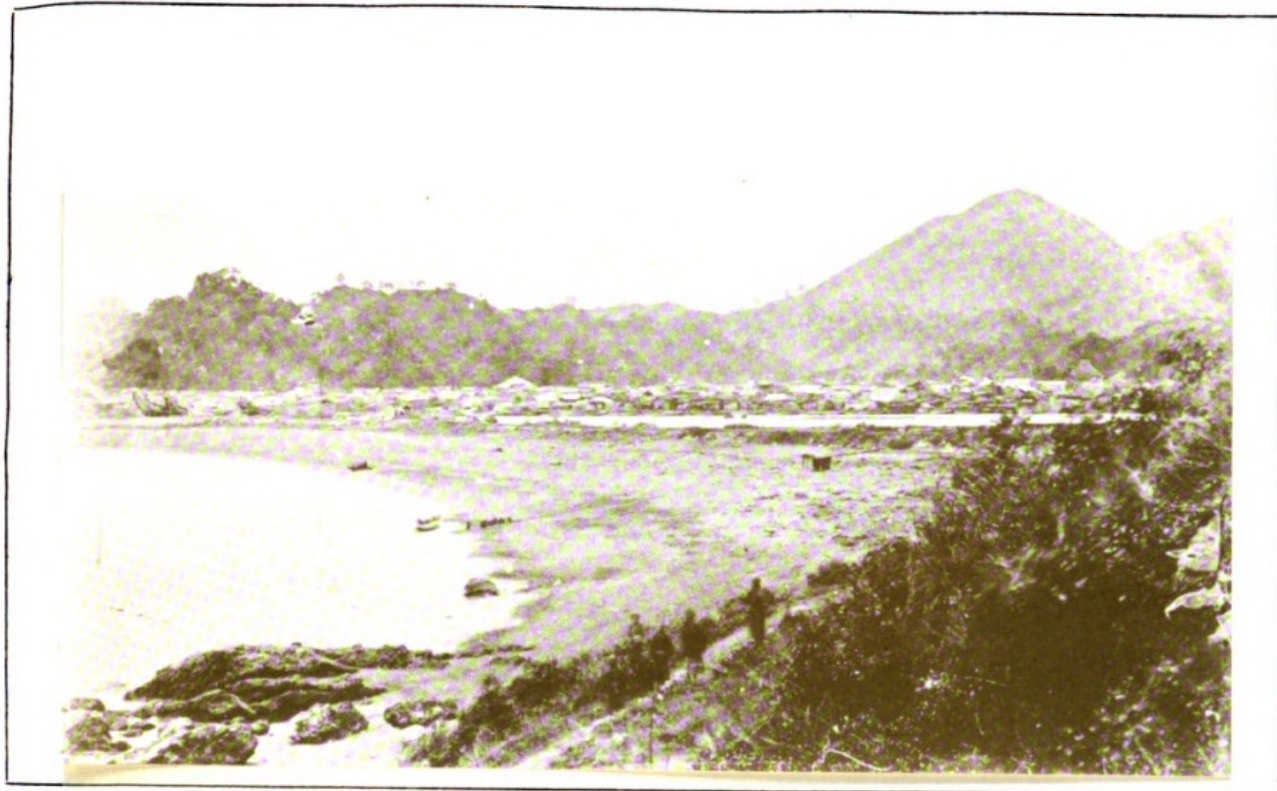
"The new town of Simoda was being built when we were there. The ruins of a Japanese city are by no means imposing; wood, thatch, and a small modicum of bricks, constitute the materials generally employed in a country where a man may naturally expect to rebuild his house more than once in a lifetime. The spick-and-span new appearance of whole streets told its own tale; and the appearance of a formidable stone-faced breakwater, erected some feet above high-water mark, and fully thirty feet high, cutting off the pretty vale in which the town was situated from the waters of Simoda Bay, showed in what direction the greatest danger was anticipated, and whence they had suffered most during the late dreadful visitation.

"Yet there was nothing in the appearance of the good folk of Simoda to lead one to suppose they fretted much about earthquakes, rollers from the sea, or the Vries Volcano. Every one looked as happy and free from care as any people could do. The men welcomed us with a good-natured smile, and the women, young or old, seemed as curious to look at us as we were to look at them. Everybody appeared well to do—not a beggar was visible; possibly the earthquake had swept them off. Having described Nagasaki and its bazaar so fully, it would be mere repetition to dwell upon the bazaar of Simoda, further than to say that the articles here produced for sale were superior, and decidedly much cheaper."

On page 7 is a general view of Simoda lying as it does at the foot of the hills, and shewing the breakwater, which it will be observed by the foreground is now considerably silted up, and looks like a time honoured beach. The temple (page 4) is not only an excellent specimen of its class, but is most beautifully situated. At the back may be seen a large Japanese burying ground, but at the sides, on slight elevations, remain to this day in perfect preservation, the graves of several Americans who died whilst the U. S. ships lay in the harbour, and of Russians killed in the convulsions that proved fatal to their ship. Before leaving this spot we may draw our readers' attention to the excellent specimen of thatching exhibited in the roofs of the building.

The illustration on page 1, is Little Fusi-yama—a hill at the back of Simoda, not actually so high as the hills immediately surrounding it, and yet from its peculiar position and shape, offering itself as a landmark for a long distance at sea.

And now we must pay our visit to Rock Island. Oh, when will all the stuff we have brought down for it be safely stowed on native junks to bear them across to it? And when will we have the opportunity of going? The wind is blowing pretty stiff, but from the North, the best direction for our obtaining a landing. So we start at 1 P.M. in a good Japanese boat, and, favoured by the breeze, arrive in the cove at Rock Island, in less than an hour and a quarter. And what a scene? A barren rock? Yes, but far more than that. Although its prevalent colour is red, it is a huge cinder. There is not a blade of grass upon it; nothing but here and there a small tuft of a plant very similar to our houseleek. But how are we to describe the scene? Ours is by no means the only boat there; for all those laden in the morning have arrived—and are delivering their cargoes. But even in the cove, the wash of the water is so great that in the most favourable spot, where crowds of coolies, sent with the boats, are landing the goods, at one moment the boat is wellnigh on the rocks, the next yards away; and as we attempt to land, the opportunity has to be watched, and a spring made at the exact moment or we stand a chance of a bath. It was no easy matter to land our little bag and baggage, so it may be imagined what it is to land a cargo of heavy goods. This Island is a mere rock, but of the wildest possible character. It is a place of all others demanding a lighthouse, both on account of its own dangers and the numberless rocks and reefs that lie in its neighbourhood. Here there is not by nature one single



SIMODA.

thing except fresh air, to support life, nor one single substance (except the foundation rock) required in the lighthouse. Everything, even water, has to be brought from the mainland; for the very rainwater that is caught in a well, becomes quickly saturated with salt from the spray that everlastingly breaks over it.

The rock has, as it were, three pinnacles, and the centre one, on which stands the Lighthouse is 102 feet above the level of the sea. The other two are availed of for a flagstaff and signal station, and for the temporary light which has been for many months in operation. The latter is a mere wooden tenement, but being exposed to unceasing high winds is of course built very strongly. The Lighthouse on the highest peak rises 70 feet above the rock, so that the light is about 170 feet above the sea level. There is, in addition to European superintendents, a Yakunin to look after the workmen and see that they do their duty. The number of workmen is very great. They dwelt in houses on a kind of plateau about 70 feet above high water mark. Their houses were sheltered by a stone wall specially constructed for their protection; but during the gale of the 12th October, such was the violence of the waves, that they dashed over the rock, drove all the poor fellows out of their houses and forced them to take refuge in the Lighthouse tower; and then washed away the seawall and their houses so completely that there is not a stone left, nor a trace to shew where one has been. Some idea may by this be formed of what kind of place Rock Island is. But the place is well worth a visit. To see the ruggedness of nature

as exhibited in the rock, and the symmetry of art as developed in the building. To see the triumph of science over the rude shocks of nature; and in such an out-of-the-way region, the appliances of science. Truly of itself the ingenuity and the thought expended on the lighthouses, is immense. People read or speak of a Lighthouse and think no more about it. But they may and ought to learn what an amount of scientific application has been brought to bear on the subject. A Lighthouse is more than a mere bright lantern set in a tower. There are reflectors and magnifying glasses, and all sorts of contrivances to make as much light, with the obscuration of as few rays as possible. In each of the Japanese Lighthouses is an apparatus in the tower for measuring the force and shewing the direction of earthquakes. There is also one of the late Admiral Fitzroy's weather gauges; and tables are most carefully kept of all the variations of the barometer and thermometer. Indeed in every possible way the Japanese lighthouses will be availed of to supply data that may be useful to the world at large. The house that is being built for the lightkeepers is a fine large roomy stone building with a flat roof covered with lead; and will be, when complete, very comfortable. So long as the works are going on, there is so much to do for every one on the rock, that none feel in any degree *ennuyé*; but when all is finished and the place is resigned to the lightkeepers and their servants, it will be very solitary; for sometimes many days elapse without the possibility of getting off from the rock, or receiving any one who may visit it.

It is astounding to see what has been done in about a year on this Rocky isle.

The permanent light will, it is hoped, be set going on the 1st January, 1871, and must be an incalculable boon to mariners.

Our next number will give some other views at Simoda, whither we will therefore retrace our pathway.

The Period.

ON the 17th inst., an inquest was held before H. B. M. Consul and a jury, on the body of a British soldier named George Bachelor, who met his death under the following circumstances. He went out with two of his comrades for a walk into Japanese town, where they had some liquor, which one of his companions declares was limited to two glasses of gin within three hours. He was quite sober, but suddenly complained of weakness, and his comrades carried him into the settlement, as far as a public house called the "British Queen," outside of which they left him, and entered to refresh themselves with another drink; intending to obtain the aid of Japanese coolies to carry him up the hill to the Barracks. They had been absent about a couple of minutes when they heard that he got up from where they placed him, and had fallen into the main drain, a large open drain running at the side of the Homura Road, which is flushed with sea water every tide, and is never without a certain depth of water in it. Mr. Bourne, passing by on horseback at the moment, saw the man taken out of the drain and immediately rode off for medical assistance, seeing that he was evidently in a very bad way. By the time Dr. Dalliston arrived the man was dead—and the verdict returned following his evidence, was "The deceased came to his death from the effects of apoplexy caused by sudden immersion in cold water." Subsequently a *post mortem* examination was made at the military hospital, and it was found that the man's body was in such an unhealthy state that he could under no circumstances have lived many hours; and that when he complained of weakness, he was literally in a dying condition.

JAPANESE thieves have been of late, committing a species of depredations that excites much indignation. They have robbed the tombs in the cemetery of iron bars, posts and chains which surrounded them. The first tomb they thus visited was that of Mr. Richardson, who met his death at the hands of assassins on the Tokaido in 1862.

H. B. Sir Harry Parkes and Lady Parkes have been to Kobé and Osaka; and having time on hand further accepted the invitation of a Japanese prince to visit him at Wakia-gawa, in Kishiu. They returned to Yokohama in H. M. S. *Rinaldo*, yesterday.

IT is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. William Grauert, one of our oldest residents, and head of the respected mercantile firm Grauert & Co. He has been for some time a sufferer from a most painful illness, and has exhibited symptoms which led his brother, who resided with him, to keep a close watch over him. On the 28th ult. he went out for a walk, and not returning, his brother became uneasy and sent out on search of him. He was found dead on the following morning near the race course. The same day an inquiry was held before Dr. Berlin of the N. German Legation, but an open verdict only was returned.

THE left wing of H. M. 1st Batt. 10th Regiment has received orders to hold itself in readiness for Shanghai.

A serious explosion took place on the 29th ult., within the walls of the Oshiru in Yedo. The extent of damage is not great, but two men were killed.

A Concert is to be given on the 2nd inst., at the Club Germania, in aid of Germans wounded in the war.

THE Yokohama Amateur Dramatic Corps have announced the opening of their new theatre to take place on the 6th inst.

THE English Church in Yokohama, is about to be enlarged. It is now nearly nine years old, and the community has quadrupled since it was built.

JAPANESE SUPERSTITION.

Some few months since a Japanese rice merchant of Goshin, by name Sobe, entered into some speculations in rice while the crop was still young. The weather continuing very fine for the time of the year, and rice gradually lowering in value, Sobe began to have some apprehensions respecting his speculations, and at last it became almost a certainty that he would be ruined by the continuance of the fine weather and the consequent cheapness of grain. In order to avert the consequences of the dilemma in which he was placed, he called together in consultation some of his most intimate friends, the result of which was a petition for rain and bad weather to some of their favourite gods. Shortly afterwards rain set in, accompanied by strong winds, and this, including a very high tide, which inundated some of the fields, damaged the crops, and rice rose in value. At this turn of circumstances Sobe and his friends had a grand spread in honour of the favourite god, who, according to their understanding, had been instrumental in bringing about the change. The farmers of the district, who got scent of the affair through the treachery of one of Sobe's friends, felt anything but grateful to the rice speculator, and being losers by the transaction they mustered to the number of about one hundred, and, arming themselves with matchlocks and other weapons, assaulted his residence, which they pulled to the ground, Sobe and his friends managing to escape their vengeance by taking refuge in the Chiji's castle. The farmers then held a consultation and decided that Sobe should die, if it was in their power to effect his destruction, as the probability was that if Sobe's "God" partially destroyed the crops at his petition, something worse might happen if he was permitted to live. They accordingly set out for the Chiji's castle and made a demand for Sobe's head, but being refused they assaulted the place, and after a short fight were repulsed. Finding that it was impossible to obtain possession of him, they forthwith presented a petition to the authorities setting forth his wicked doings and demanding his punishment. This was listened to more favourably, and Sobe and his friends were immediately sent to prison to await trial.—*Higo News*.

As the Japanese Government are anxious to commence dredging the Osaka bar, they have decided to discontinue working at the Eastern Camber for the present, and not to commence the proposed attempt to clean the Western Camber. Both completed dredgers have been towed up to the Osaka bar, where they will be set to work immediately. Mr. J. H. Wignall has built two dumping barges for use with the dredgers, each capable of holding several tons of sand. When the first one was completed, the officers who were present to witness its working, firmly expected to see the whole boat go down with its load, and they were very much astonished when they beheld it rise so soon as the sand left it. They expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the manner in which it worked, and we believe they intend having several more made after the same pattern, having at length come to the conclusion that their original plan of putting out by hand the dirt they had put in by steam is not a satisfactory one, having the effect of keeping the dredgers idle half the time.—*Idem*.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XIV.]

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1870.

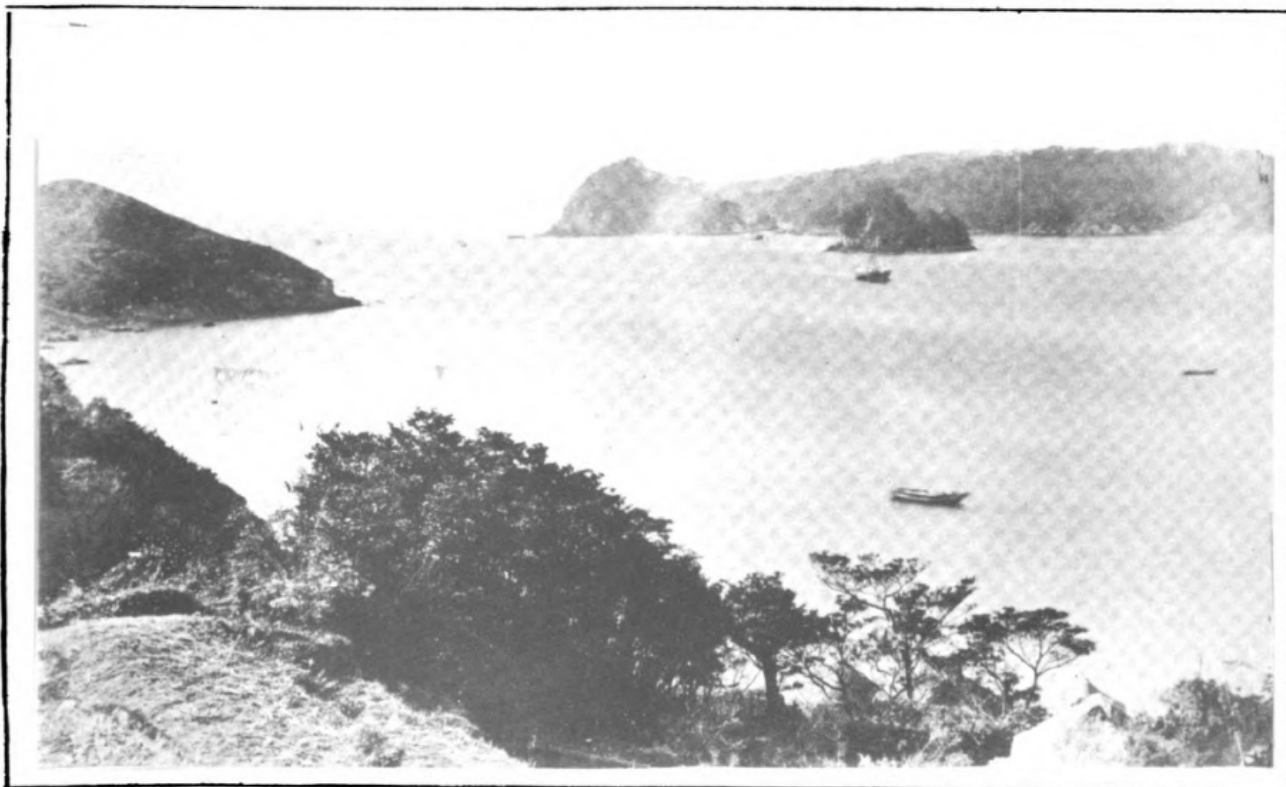
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PEN to conviction as the Japanese government may be, and fast as their prejudices are disappearing, there are yet many traces of old times and modes of thought and feeling, remaining to this day. Naturally it is so, and we should have less confidence in the changes for the better that have taken place were it otherwise. Had the nation, from ruler downwards, merely turned round like a weathercock to the new puff of wind the advent of foreign intercourse brought up with it, without rhyme or reason, there could not be any expectation of its remaining constant to the new order of things; and the very fact of a remarkable tenacity in some directions, which to us seem of but small importance but to them are evidently matters of great concern, presents the best assurance to us that the changes they have made have not been carelessly, or thoughtlessly yielded.

A marked difference in the character of the Chinese and Japanese is exhibited in this:—that the former cling with a determined and unreasoning bigotry to their old lights; whilst the Japanese suffer themselves to be guided by the light of science, political as well as material, in all the more important affairs.

Thus the Chinese after having Treaty relations with foreigners for twenty eight years, and business transactions with them more or less, at all times, are as unwilling to-day to admit the superiority of foreign arts and sciences, as they ever were. War has taught them the tremendous power of our battle engines, and slowly they are making a commencement to have fighting ships on a foreign model, and forts mounted with guns and other implements of destruction on the modern principles. They have also a certain proportion of their troops drilled and instructed by foreigners; but all



SIMODA HARBOUR.



KAKISAKI.

their efforts are to learn of us only the best means of driving us out of the country, and to purchase of us the materials that seem best adapted to this end.

Recent occurrences in the Flowery Land, will have the effect of opening the eyes of our home governments to the real state of feeling in China towards foreigners, and a comparison will, naturally enough, be drawn between the Chinese and Japanese. Such a comparison must be all in favour of the latter, so far as present appearances go.

But there is this fact to be observed by our home governments:—that one of the old customs the Japanese cling to most tenaciously, is the privilege of the military and the official classes wearing two swords. An effort was made to get the fashion abolished, but it did not succeed, and we do not think the prejudice in favour of it will die out in this generation. So long as it exists, there is always an element of danger to foreigners in a large armed population, ready as ever to shed their blood and run any risk at the word of their chief. It would be therefore the height of imprudence to withdraw the foreign garrisons from Yokohama. Their presence here is not in the least objectionable to the Japanese government, and acts as a preventive of evil. The government is nominally, and we think really, strong; but sinister rumours are always afloat, that point to probable trouble between the government and some disaffected districts. These rumours may be ill-founded; we incline to the belief that there will be no disturbance; but it is well to be prepared. The day on which foreign forces are removed from Ja-

pan, if that day come before the two sworded element is abolished, will be the commencement of uncertainty to foreign residents. As it is, we exist here and in the other Treaty Ports without any apprehension; and so long as the Japanese are at peace among themselves, and we have foreign troops here to protect us in case of need, we shall continue so. But should the troops be withdrawn, it would be a strong temptation for the anti-foreign party to rise against the government and once more demand our expulsion. There is both economy and safety in the present garrisons; and that not only to the countries whose troops are kept here, but to the Mikado of Japan, and the whole of his dominions. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the expectations of those who imagine that the English garrison will be reduced to too great an extent will not be realized. And we do not think it would be wise to take the foreign troops from here to employ them in China.

The Illustrations.

SIMODA HARBOUR.

SIMODA harbour can only be called so by courtesy. It certainly is a deep indentation of the coast, with walls of hills on all sides but its outlet to the open sea; and it has small coves into which junks can run and a few small islands, under the lee of which they might find shelter; but for ships of any size it is by no means a desirable anchorage, as since

the great convulsion of 1854, it has afforded but indifferent holding. In certain winds the sea is only a few degrees less rolling than outside. But the place has a notoriety of its own, to which we barely alluded in our last number; and which we will now describe from Captain Sherard Osborne's narrative, as quoted from the account of the Captain of the Russian Frigate *Diana* :—

"H. I. M. S. *Diana* in Simoda Harbour, December 23, 1854.—Nine o'clock a.m.; light W. S. W. wind; bar. 29.27; ther. 7 deg. R. (57.75 deg. F.) weather clear and agreeable.

"At a quarter past nine, without any previous indication, the shock of an earthquake, which lasted two or three minutes, causing the vessel to shake very much, was felt both on deck and in the cabin. At ten o'clock a large wave was observed entering the bay, and in a few minutes Simoda was inundated, houses and temples swept away, while the junks before the town, forced from their anchorage, were seen floating in every direction, one knocking against another, cracking and sinking. In less than five minutes after this, the water was seen rising and bubbling, as if agitated by a thousand springs, carrying with it loam, straw, and other materials, receding and then returning with tremendous force, and completing the destruction of the town, boats, and junks. Our men were ordered to secure the guns and boats, and to shut the ports. During this short time the bay was covered with thatch and ruins, which had been carried away by the receding water.

"At a quarter past ten the frigate was observed to drift, when the second anchor was immediately dropped. Notwithstanding this, however, the water, returning with greater velocity than before, forced her a second time from her position. The whole town was now one vast scene of desolation; and out of about one thousand houses, only sixteen were standing. At this time a cloud of vapour was observed over the ruins, and the air was strongly impregnated with sulphurous acid.

"The sudden rising and falling of the water in so narrow a bay gave rise to numerous whirlpools, which caused the frigate to swing round with such rapidity that all on board became giddy. At half past ten a junk was thrown against her so with much violence that it was smashed to pieces and sunk immediately. Ropes were thrown to the men to save them from drowning; but only two seized them, the rest, rushing into the cabin, chose rather to die than to violate the law of their country, which forbids them without permission to go on board a foreign vessel.

"An old woman also, in a small boat, was drifted alongside. She was quite insensible, and her rescue was not effected without several men being exposed to considerable hazard. But their exertions were successful; she soon recovered, and is still living.

"After the frigate had turned once more round, and approached within fifty fathoms of a rock, the whirling of the water became so violent that she was flung from one place to another, and in about thirty minutes turned no less than forty-three times round her anchor. During this time she was nearly smashed against a rocky island, but fortunately she just cleared it. At a quarter to eleven the third anchor was dropped, but it had not the effect of keeping her stationary; and when the sea receded, it left her on her side in eight feet of water. While in this position it was impossible to stand, and all endeavoured to crawl to the upper side, fearing the effect of the next rise of the water. This speedily took place, and with great rapidity and violence, forcing the ship into the midst of the bay, and causing one of the guns to break loose, when it instantly killed one and wounded several others of the men. Another effect of this rush was manifest in the frigate's keel and rudder, which were now to be seen floating near her. The rising and falling of the water were very great, the depth varying from less than eight to more than forty feet; and these changes, at intervals of about five minutes, continued till noon, when it was discovered that there were thirty inches of water in the hold.

"At this time a perceptible diminution in the frequency and violence of the changes took place, and this opportunity was embraced, and every available effort made, to lessen the influx of water. But scarcely had half an hour elapsed, when, before these operations could have been completed, the rising and falling of the water became more violent than before.

"Between this time and a quarter past two, when the agitation again became much less, the frigate was left four times on her side; and once, while thus laid in only four feet of water, the upheaving of the ground was so violent as to force her past her anchors (the upper parts of which were visible) and back again to her former position.

"Continuing to decrease in violence and frequency, by three P.M. the agitation of the water, and the motion of the vessel consequent thereon, were very slow. She now floated in twenty-five feet of water, but within her hold it was observed to be rising at the rate of thirty inches per hour. At this time a fresh west wind was blowing; the bar. stood at 29.87, and the ther. was 10° 50 R. (about 55° 63 F.) The bay was covered with ruins, on which men were seen walking; and at four P.M. we began to disentangle the anchors, the chains of which were so twisted that four hours were required to clear one of them.

"During the ensuing night a fresh S. W. wind blew, and the pumps were working twice an hour.

"We had now to obtain the consent of the authorities to our seeking a bay in which to repair the frigate, Simoda not being well adapted for this purpose. After some delay this was granted, and a suitable place was soon selected. Some necessary repairs having previously been made, we weighed anchor on the 13th January, and with a light wind left for the appointed place. The wind soon failed us, we were left drifting towards the breakers, and our position became one of imminent danger. But ere long a gale arose, and after approaching nearer the shore, all hope being abandoned, twenty fathoms were called out, and the anchor dropped.

"On the 15th and 16th there was less wind, but the water in the frigate rose to such a height that grave fears were entertained as to the possibility of saving her. The Japanese authorities sent a hundred junks to tow her to the bay, and on the 17th all hands were landed. This was not done without great difficulty (on account of the dangerous surf), which was particularly the case with the sick, who, wrapped in sails, had to be dragged through it. Next day (18th) the junks took her in tow; not a single man was on board, and the water already half filled the gun-deck. After proceeding a few miles, a small white cloud appeared; on perceiving which, the Japanese, panic-stricken, cut their ropes and fled. This appeared strange to us, but a storm speedily justified the fears they had manifested. Had they delayed much longer, they would have been in great danger, and not improbably might have shared the fate of the frigate, which forthwith sank."

Such was the fate of the gallant frigate. Her crew and officers, I regret to say, were subsequently captured by the Allies, and treated as prisoners of war.

KAKISAKI.

THE village opposite to Simoda, is called by this name, the literal meaning of which is Oyster point. It is a good mile from the town of Simoda, and it is here that is situate the temple in which Mr. Harris, the first American minister to Japan, resided; although it is always spoken of by foreigners as Simoda. It is extremely picturesque, turn which way you will; and except the little patch on which the village abuts on the shore, there is not a level piece of ground near it large enough for a croquet lawn. Although, nowadays, foreigners but rarely visit it, we could not help remarking a kind of pleasure in the expression with which we were welcomed as we passed through the village; as if the natives, all of whom were of the humbler classes, remembered the days when Mr. Harris and his friend and interpreter, the ill-fated Mr. Heuskin, dwelt among them. The priest at the temple brought out a "Daguerreotype" portrait of himself, done by a Russian officer. He was very little altered from what he was at the time it was taken.

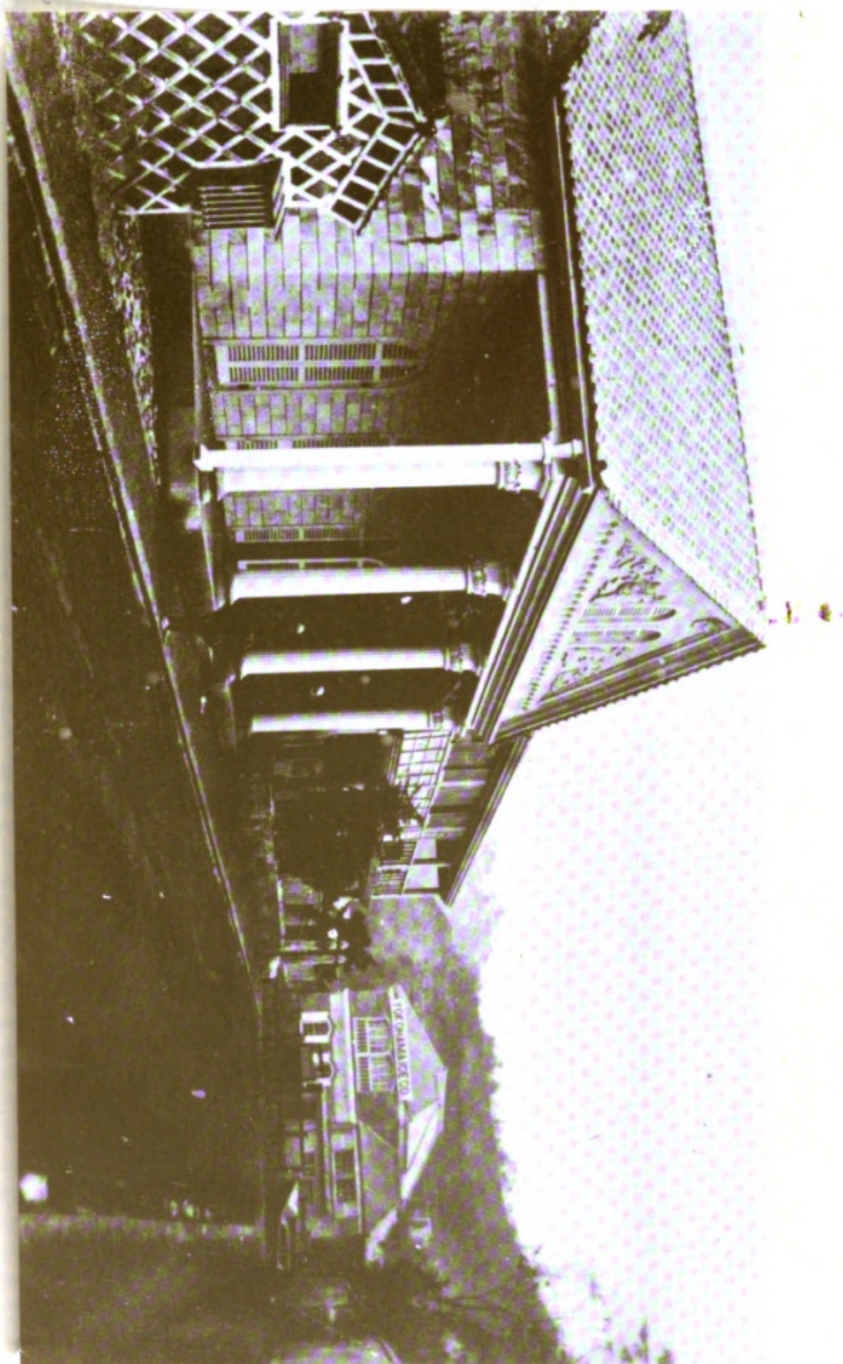
It was well for foreign intercourse with Japan, that such a man as Mr. Harris was here at the time when the French and English successes in China provided a powerful argument for opening this country quietly, without being forced to do it; as he represented the Tycoon would be, by the same means as had been adopted at Peking. Had he been content to rest where he was, inertly, without attempting to shew the Japanese their danger, we might never have got further than he had already done. But he saw the advantages of opening Japan to commerce, and the necessity of obtaining another and a better port for carrying on that commerce than Simoda. At this port it would have been simply impossible to have made any valuable trade. It is, as we have said, on an inhospitable harbour, and the background of hills so hems it in, as to offer every obstruction to an inland business; besides being nearly at the extremity of a long spur or promontory which cuts it off more effectually from the interior.

THE FAR EAST.



JUNK UNDER REPAIR, SIMODA.

THE FAR EAST.



THE GAIETY THEATRE, YOKOHAMA.

JUNK UNDER REPAIR, SIMODA.

SINCE the great convulsion that wrought such damage to the town of Simoda, as well as to the Russian Frigate, a breakwater has been built as described in our last number. This leaves but a narrow strip of water between it and the town, very shallow and with an entrance only large enough for junks to penetrate. Of course behind this breakwater the water is like a lake; and here is carried on native ship or junk building on a considerable scale. The junk under repair as portrayed on page 4 is on the inner shore of the breakwater, and will give our readers a fair idea of the build of these craft. They have no ribs like our ships, but the planking is very thick and at least three-fold for vessels of this size; the inner one being generally laid diagonally, the outer and the inner longitudinally. The afterpart of the vessel is used as the cabin for officers and crew, and the cargo is piled under the skeleton roof as seen in the picture, but which is interwoven with a kind of thatch when the vessel is laden, to protect it as much as possible from the weather and the sea. They are propelled by a huge squaresail, consisting of strips of canvas, not quite so wide as our navy canvas, laced together so as to allow open slips between the strips. A large junk has an enormous strongly built mast, which stands up just abaft the cargo roof, and in front of the poop, unsupported by side ropes of any kind. A single stay from the prow of the vessel to the mast head is all she has. The sail is fastened to a huge yard, and hoisted up in the simplest manner, like the lug sail of a man of war's boat. They generally have a small square sail at the bow; but of late many are beginning to use staysails. At the best these junks are but poor sea-going craft; they hug the land at all times, and on the slightest appearance of bad weather make for the best shelter they can find. Beating to windward is almost an impossibility with them—thus they frequently lie snug for days and sometimes weeks, waiting for the wind to favour them.

THE NEW THEATRE, YOKOHAMA.

WHEN professional actors and actresses think of the Far East, they are apt to picture it as a kind of Tom Tiddler's ground, in which they have nothing else to do but disport themselves "picking up gold and silver." If their unlucky stars guide them hither, they are apt to find that the gold is wanting, and the silver miserable dross; and to wish themselves back again in the lands they spring from. But what professionals can rarely do—obtain full audiences—Amateurs can constantly effect; and whereas we do not call to mind any of the few actors and actresses who have come to Japan who have made their expenses, we hardly remember an Amateur performance that was not well attended. In Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, there are amongst the residents a number really clever Amateur actors; and it is not to be wondered at that in each place an Amateur Dramatic Corps exists. Until recently, however, neither place had a proper theatre. Now Hongkong has two, Shanghai one, and on the 6th inst. Yokohama saw the doors of a New Temple of the Drama thrown open to the public. The performance of the Amateurs we notice elsewhere. The building itself is situate very centrally on the Main Street, and is commodious and well adapted to its purposes. It was built for our Amateur Dramatic Corps by

Mr. Hegt, who has leased it to them on easy terms, which should guarantee us a constant succession of these much appreciated amusements.

THE BUTCHERIES, HOMOCO.

FEW young towns are better off than Yokohama in the matter of shambles. Of old the butchers killed their beasts on their premises in the settlement; but on representations being made to the government of the nuisance this was likely to become as the place increased in size, they appropriated a site on the beach at Homoco, between Treaty point and Mandarin Bluff, and built fine premises on a plan given to them, with large paved yards, pens, stalls, and every convenience for keeping and killing cattle; and these they handed over at a fair rental, to one butcher of each nationality—English, American, French, Dutch and Prussian. As the best part of a butcher's business, in this port, is the supply of the shipping, it is a great convenience to have their establishments on a well sheltered beach, from whence their boats can put off at all times, either to meet vessels coming up the harbour, or to send on board the ships at the anchorage. The boats, are manned by some 10 to 12 sendoes; who, sculling after the peculiar manner of the Japanese, send the boats along with the speed of a small steamboat; and it is sometimes a very exhilarating sight to see two or more of these boats putting off to obtain the custom of an arriving ship. The look-out is kept on the hill just above the butcheries; so that the moment a vessel is seen, bound inwards, off the runners go as quickly as possible to present the card of the firm they belong to. Up to the present time, Japan has been a very bad country for sheep. Not only does she supply none herself, but even the finest imported from China degenerate very quickly after arrival. Mutton therefore is always more or less scarce and dear. Beef, on the other hand is remarkably good. It is a marvel to many how the country can supply the cattle to answer the foreign demand. None are bred in the neighbourhood of Yokohama; yet the supplies came from somewhere or other during the time we had, in addition to the ordinary residents and merchant shipping, nearly 6,000 sailors and soldiers, belonging to the English, French, Dutch and American services. Since Hiogo and Osaka have been opened to us, our importations from thence have been regular and very large; and the beef from that quarter is of the best quality procurable. As the Japanese are not flesh eaters, nor consumers of milk or butter or cheese, the wonder is that they have so many cattle, throughout the whole country, as we require. They are now fast losing their prejudice against animal food, and before this generation has passed away, we shall see them, at least in and near all the open ports, as valiant beef-eaters as ourselves. And so the ball keeps rolling.

The Period.

AN explosion of a somewhat alarming character took place within the castle grounds in Yedo, on the 30th ultimo. A building which, under the old régime, had been used as a treasure godown, had been lent for the purpose of filling the cases of rockets, shells, &c., with the explosive material; and four men were kept constantly at the work. In the place therefore there were a number of cases of powder, besides many of



THE BUTCHERIES, HOMOCO.

The projectiles just filled. It is supposed that one of these was accidentally dropped, and was fired by the percussion. It may however have been that, after the careless fashion of the Japanese workmen, one of them lit his pipe carelessly, and a spark was communicated to the powder. At all events, a loud explosion was heard all over Yedo, followed by a number of isolated reports, each like a distant volley. At first it was thought that an attack had been made on the castle: and the Mikado himself, whose quarters were at no great distance from the spot, had his horse brought round, and moved to a palace nearly a mile from his usual residence. It turned out to be what we have stated. The roof of the building was blown off, and two men who were inside were blown to atoms. The other two were outside, and although one was somewhat injured, the other escaped scot-free. It was thought that the officers who lent the godown for so dangerous a purpose, would be punished, but we have not heard whether they were so.

THE Japanese officials of Yokohama have erected some of the lamp-posts, imported for the foreign settlement, in the native town. A rebuke to foreigners for not undertaking to supply the means of lighting.

H E. the Belgian Minister, M. t'Kint de Roedenbeck had an audience of His Majesty the Mikado on the 1st inst.

ON the 2nd inst., a Concert was given at the Club Germania, in aid of funds for Germans wounded in the war. It was fully attended, and the performance was excellent. A choir, consisting of men from the North German Ships *Hertha* and *Medusa* now in harbour, sang three quartetts with great effect, particularly one with which the concert opened "Die Wacht am Rhein." Messrs. Ohl and Jaudon also contributed vastly to the pleasure of the audience by singing both solos and a duett—the former giving a tenor song, with violin obligato by Kalliwoda, which was extremely beautiful. But the greatest enthusiasm was created by Mr. Richard Lindau, who being encored in a song composed and sung by himself, substituted a German patriotic song for it. This roused his countrymen to the highest pitch, and nothing would satisfy them until he sang them yet a third and they seemed inclined even to

call upon him again; such is the power of national minstrelsy. The instrumental music was confined to the Pianoforte, but gave the most genuine satisfaction. The Concerts at the German Club are always delightful: and this was well worthy of the performers, and the cause for which it was given.

ONE of the excitements of the fortnight has been an action brought by one of the legal luminaries of our Little Peddlington, against Mr. W. G. Howell, the Editor of the *Japan Mail*. An article had appeared in the issue of that paper of the 3rd inst., entitled "Lawyer's fees in Yokohama"—not only animadverting on the excessive charges made, but the inferior quality of the article supplied, by the representatives of the "Devil's own" in this settlement. Mr. Ross Johnson, conceiving that the remarks were pointed at him, as he declares that he is "the only barrister practising in Yokohama," brought an action against Mr. Howell, who in defence declared that in writing the article he had not thought of Mr. Ross Johnson, and further that that gentleman was not the only barrister here. Mr. Ross Johnson allowed himself an unusual amount of license, even for Yokohama, in his address to the Court, and made observations, evidently intended to allude to the editors of our contemporaries the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Mail*, which confirmed the public in their already freely pronounced opinion as to the school in which he matriculated, and the vocabulary from whence he draws his language; and Mr. Howell in his undisguised plain spokenness, told Mr. Ross Johnson that he was a disgrace to his gown. However the Court gave its decision in favour of the editor, and against the barrister, much to the satisfaction of all who had witnessed the demeanour of the latter in the conduct of the case.

Since the decision was made public, Mr. Howell has received a letter from Mr. Marks, another of our lawyers, calling for an apology of such a character as shall satisfy him, for the remarks in the article, which he deems applied to him. By order of the editor, the business manager of the newspaper, Mr. Prince, acknowledged receipt of Mr. Marks' letter, stating that no further notice would be taken of it. The editor, however, had the letter and the reply inserted in the "Daily Advertiser;" as he said, in order that Mr. Marks should not be able to fight shy of going on

with his proceedings, as he had done on a previous occasion. We have not heard whether Mr. Marks is putting his threat in execution, but our readers will see that it is a "very pretty quarrel as it stands."

THE Amateur Dramatic Corps has opened the season and the new Theatre with a first rate performance of the Burlesque "Aladdin, or the wonderful Scamp" and the farce "Little Toddlekins." The house which has been specially built for and leased to them on very favourable terms, is thoroughly commodious for its purposes, and its acoustic qualities are good. The stage is sufficiently large for anything likely to be presented by the corps, and the scenery and properties are abundant and excellent in quality. The Amateurs themselves are mostly our old friends of whom we have had so frequently to speak favourably;—and the spirit and success of their opening night augurs well for their retention of the hold they already have of the public approval. We cannot undertake in this little sheet to give a detailed account of the performances. But we may state generally that the acting was good in both pieces, and that the additions to the "lady" strength of the corps are such as will be valuable. In "Little Toddlekins," the part of Miss Babicombe and Amantha were exceedingly well taken, and the "make up" in both cases better than the average. In the burlesque, Miss Burgess, was lovely as ever, but we regret to hear that there is a probability of her being lost to the corps ere long. The other old favourites, Mrs. Bantam, Miss Coventry, Messrs. Newcome, Keith, Brani, Warrington and Fredericks were in full force; besides two or three new members, likely to be useful, and earn the applause of the public in their turn. The costumes, not all correct, were superb in all those characters that require such splendour—and the others were, if less pretentious, at least effective. No expense, and no effort had been spared by all concerned; and thus the result was well earned. The Band of H. M. 1st Batt. 10th Regiment played during the intervals; but the music incidental to the Burlesque was accompanied on a good Collard & Collard piano, in a manner superior to anything of the kind we have been used to at these performances. At the conclusion of the burlesque, all present declared that they had spent a most delightful evening.

ARISUGAWA Mia, Minister of war, recently paid a visit to Yokohama; and took the opportunity of going everywhere and seeing everything he could. He even visited the Butcheries at Homoco; and dined quite privately at the International Hotel.

FOREIGNERS have yet to take care of themselves, when out for exercise. On Sunday evening, the 3rd inst., Mr. Schinne, a Prussian gentleman was returning from a ride on the Tokaido, when a Japanese rushed forward and made a thrust at him with a sword. Fortunately his thick winter garments prevented any injury, and on Mr. Schinne turning his horse's head to the fellow, he made off as fast as he could. It was too dark to follow the would-be assassin with any chance of finding him; and besides Mr. Schinne being totally unarmed it would have been madness to have sought further danger. He therefore rode into the settlement without delay, and reported the circumstance to the North German authorities. There is not the slightest chance of the culprit being caught.

AN accident, which caused a great deal of regret throughout the settlement, happened on the 7th inst., in the upsetting of a boat; by which Commander Brooks of H. M. S. *Ringdove*, Paymaster Bowles of H. M. S. *Manila* and J. Walsh, a seaman, lost their lives. The two former were bound to the Kanagawa side, on a shooting excursion, and took the gig with four men. They were sailing swiftly, but when about two miles from the shore, a sudden squall took the boat and upset her. By the advice of Commander Brooks, all clung on to the boat; but from the roughness of the sea, they did so with great difficulty. Commander Brooks was washed off three times, but by the help of the others he managed to regain it. At length, however, weighed down by his heavy clothes and benumbed by the cold, he sank to rise no more. The seaman, Walsh, shortly followed him, and then Mr. Bowles. The remaining three, believing it to be their only chance, then with the aid of the

oars made an effort to reach the shore, which they succeeded in doing. The body of J. Walsh, was found the next day—but up to this time neither that of Commander Brooks or Mr. Bowles has been recovered. Commander Brooks had seen a great deal of service in China and Japan, and was universally beloved by his officers and crew. He was a stout swimmer, and is said to have a medal from the Royal Humane Society for saving life.

CHURCH MEETING.

A MEETING of British residents convened by H. B. M's Acting Consul, Mr. Robertson, for the purpose of considering the proposed extension of the English Episcopal Church, was held in the British Consulate, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. ROBERTSON took the chair; and having stated the object of the meeting, called on the Rev. Mr. Bailey, to give such information as was requisite.

The Rev. M. B. BAILEY stated that it was proposed, in accordance with plans produced, to obtain increased church accommodation by means of a side aisle; which in addition to 100 new sittings would provide room for the new organ and a vestry.

The Chairman read the specification as sent in by Mr. Bridgens, by which the work was to be done for \$2,165 within 70 fair days.

Mr. SHAND said that he had a sum of money placed in his hands by a gentleman for investment, which he would be happy to let the Church Trustees have at once, on terms to be agreed upon. Another plan had been suggested by Sir Harry Parkes, which was, that ten members of the community should lend \$200 each at a nominal rate of interest; and His Excellency had offered to be one of the lenders to that extent.

Mr. W. H. SMITH proposed

"That on the statement of the Trustees, increased church accommodation be provided."

Mr. MARSHALL seconded; and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. McVEAN, being called upon by the chairman at the request of Mr. Bailey, to state his opinion respecting the condition of the present building, said that he had looked over it with Mr. Bridgens, and found it perfectly sound; and that the proposed addition would augment its stability.

Mr. W. H. SMITH doubted whether all that was in the specification could be done for the money. He thought that a railing estimated a \$280 had better be dispensed with as yet; and proposed

"That \$2,000 be raised, to be applied to the Church improvement; such sum to bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent. The title deeds of the church to be handed to Mr. Shand as security."

Mr. SHAND thought the proper way would be to make the repayment of the loan extend over say four years, and be a first charge on the pew rents.

Mr. MOLLISON seconded Mr. Smith's proposition which was passed *nem. con.*; but it was understood that as to the security, and terms of loan, the Trustees had better not be bound, but should be authorised to make the best conditions they could.

There being no further business before the meeting, with a vote of thanks to the chairman, it dispersed.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XV.

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]

PEACE on earth, good will towards men. The season brings with it the old message—but where is the fact? The world to day can hardly hear of peace. There is an uneasiness pervading both east and west that seems to have no possibility of removal except by conflict. France and Prussia already count their slain by myriads, yet they know not how to stop; and Russia not appalled by the terrible character of modern warfare as carried on with arms she has not yet tried in the field, thirsts to render hecatombs of her own and other nations' children to destruction. Even in America, whose heart we thoroughly believe to be sound, there continues to be unwholesome rumblings which show that some turbulent spirits would be glad to see the old and deep-seated animosity they bear to England blossom in war.

It is a gloomy picture for this cheery time of the year, and has taken the zest off of many a Christmas gathering. From the very moment that war was declared between France and Prussia, the baneful effects were felt throughout the whole

world in the disturbance of commerce; and if the demon spreads, and England is by any means drawn in, none can foresee the extent of the calamity. Yet, come what may, every Englishman must be gratified by the firm and decisive position taken by his government; and we must hope that should the din of war resound from arsenals as yet silent, the penalty will be paid by those who provoke it.

But the infection appears to spread to the East. China fancies herself in full condition to challenge the power of her old conquerors; and Japan is said to have an itching to show to the Koreans the rapid stride she has made in the fighting trade. As usual, we suppose, China thinks her generals and other officers can learn as much as they want to know, and obtain all the experience they require, in their own celestial land. The Japanese on the other hand, are faithful to their character; and, acknowledging their inexperience, send officer after officer to the seat of war in France, to observe the tactics of the belligerents, and obtain lessons, to be applied, no doubt, on the earliest opportunity, either in Japan itself or wherever a foe can be found to fight them.



THE EASTERN BLUFF, YOKOHAMA.



HOMOCO BEACH.

In the fact that several officers have been despatched to Europe to watch the military proceedings of the French and Prussians, some amongst us find an argument in favour of an early outbreak of hostilities against the Mikado's government. It is thought that as the old Daimios have but nominally made over their troops and territories to the Mikado, but each keeps the power over his old retainers by equipping, feeding and paying them, nothing will be easier at any moment, than to haul down the Imperial flag, and replace it by the standard of the clan, and that there are intrigues among the princes to this end.

Supposing the spirit of hostility to the government to exist—and to some extent it most assuredly does—and supposing that a coalition were entered into by the men who are opposed to the new *régime*, it cannot be denied that the clansmen would be as obedient to their old masters as ever they were. There is not a ship displaying the Mikado's ensign, nor a troop or regiment following the Imperial colours, but at the merest hint from the chief to whom they of old belonged, would not replace it by the banners they were born under. But can it be that there is a probability of such a misfortune? Japanese nobles have had a great change forced upon them. They have lost their old chief—the Siogun; their old government; their old titles; and their old state and consequence. But any candid reasoner must see that by these very losses they are in a much better condition than of yore. They have no longer that compulsory residence in Yedo during a large portion of the year that they were subjected to; and their duties

and responsibilities are no heavier, whilst they fulfil them under a measure of enlightenment to which they were formerly strangers.

There are many among the old Daimios, who would like still to travel with a regiment of retainers all of whom are ready to die at their merest word. But the expense of such progresses is now saved, and their men are none the less devoted to them. A great struggle has been made in the Japanese Parliament, to do away with the clan system as regards the army and navy; but for some inscrutable reason, the opposition has been so great, that virtually it remains in full force. Tokio is protected nominally by troops of the Mikado, in reality by the soldiers of Prince Kanga and another. A short time since Prince Tosa brought upwards of 1,000 men to the city, and no one could say him nay. Satsuma, of course, can, and most likely does, move his men about as he likes. A large number of the chiefs are drilling their men on a foreign system—some choosing Prussian, some French and some English instructors. Each arms, dresses and feeds his men as he likes; and in this separate and individual action, there may always be a menace to the State. But it is not necessarily so; and although there are not wanting, and especially in Yedo, men who predict trouble and hard fighting before three months are over—we have no apprehensions of anything of the kind.

True, children who have new toys like to play with them; and those nobles who have foreign drilled, beef-fed soldiers, may have an itching to see them under fire; but it is very

unlikely that their wish will be gratified. Officers may go to Europe to see the great doings there. Surely when they come back they will tell their masters something of the horrors of *civilized* warfare, as well as of the splendours of success; horrors that attend the victor to nearly as great an extent as the vanquished.

Peace on earth! The events of the few months that have elapsed since the declaration of war between France and Prussia, have done much to weaken national friendship in several quarters. Even now, as we think over the war that has occupied the world's attention so long, and imagine that a climax may have been reached which has put a stop to belligerency between the two combatants, we fear lest it may not be followed by civil disturbance in France, which whilst it lasts may do as much evil as the Prussian armies. Sincerely do we hope that evil may be averted. And no less do we desire tranquility for Japan.

At present all seems going well; and there is no reason why it should not continue to do so. The next ten years ought to see an enormous stride in the country, if only peace, internal and external, can be preserved. Our readers will be surprised to hear that in Yedo not less than 3,000 students are learning the English language, in Government and other native schools, besides those who study it privately. Already, in positions of high trust and responsibility, those men are selected who shew advanced acquaintance with the outer world; and it is as thoroughly understood now, on all sides, that the country is in a state of pupillage, as before it was believed to be too perfect for improvement.

At this season, so joyous to foreigners, and so closely connected with the best interests of mankind, we desire to see no warfare waged here except against prejudice and ignorance. These two giants removed, the Japanese will be in a position to step side by side with foreigners not only in the great march of civilization, but in the army of the Prince of Peace. That will be a happy day for Japan; but until it comes, they will do well to do their part to cultivate not the evils of war and discord, but the blessings of peace on earth and goodwill among men.

The Illustrations.

KANAGAWA.

IT is now eleven years and a half since the treaties of Mr. Harris the United States Minister, Lord Elgin, H. B. M. representative, and Baron Gros on behalf of France, bore fruit in the opening of Kanagawa. Previously to that, the Dutch and Chinese had, for a period extending over two centuries, exercised a very limited though at one time a highly remunerative privilege of trade at Nagasaki; and in 1857 Simoda and Hakodadi were opened by treaty to the Dutch. Simoda had, by Commodore Perry's treaty of 1854, been already appropriated as a residence for an American Consul; and here Mr. Harris as Consul General, resided patiently for three years, before he saw and seized the opportunity of making a better arrangement, and set on foot those efforts which resulted in securing for America the first commercial treaty with Japan. His success paved the way for subsequent foreign diplomatists; and on the 1st July 1859, the American and

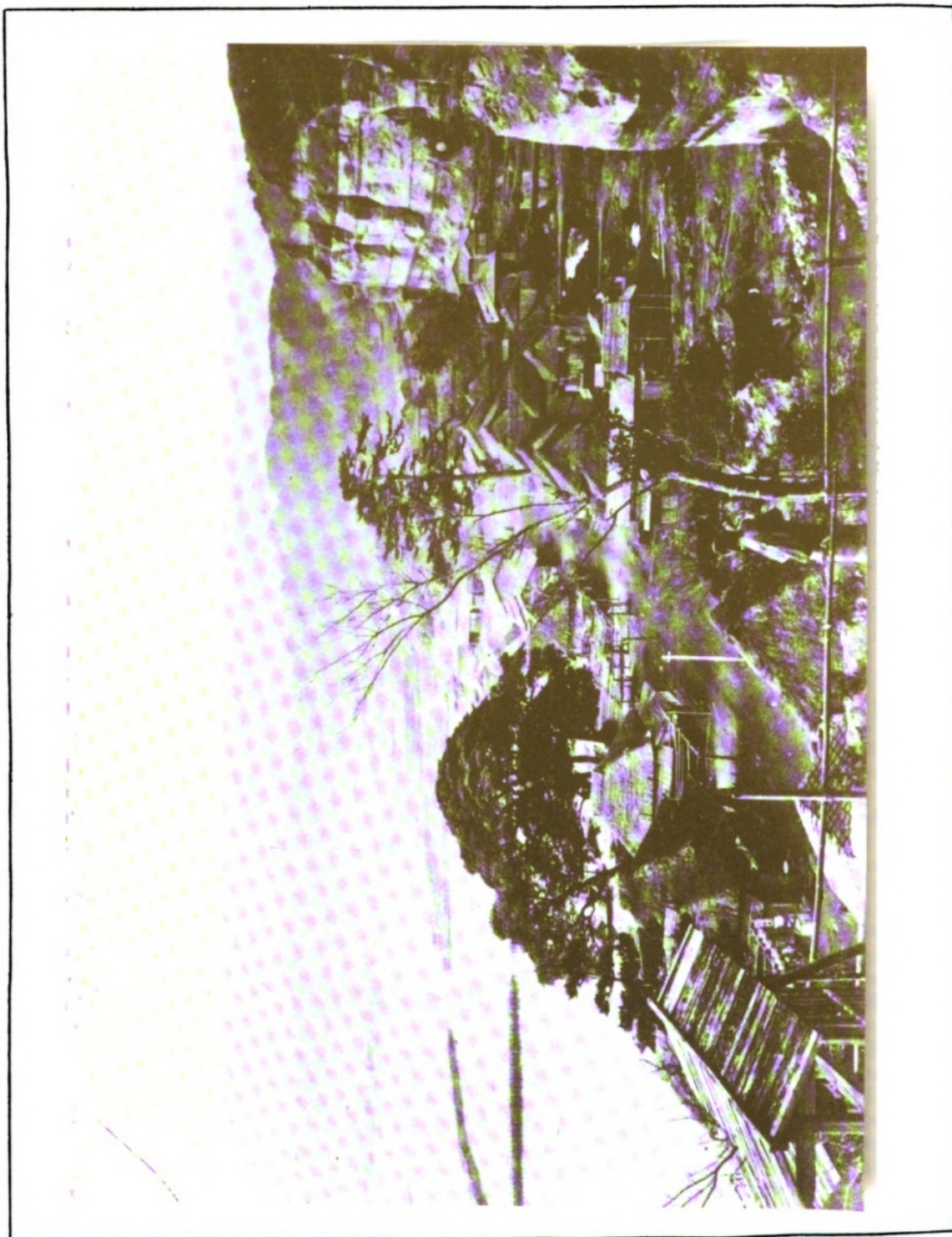
English Ministers landed formally and officially at a port all prepared for foreign trade—but bearing the name of Yokohama, instead of that named in the Treaties, Kanagawa. It had been a mere isolated fishing village of most meagre pretensions—built on a small patch of hard ground bounded on one side by the sea, at the back by a swamp, and on either side by the creek-like embouchures of a modest stream that flows down from the hills at a distance of some ten miles inland. A canal had been cut through the swamp at the back, uniting these two streams, and thus the place was a low island, evidently intended to enclose foreigners, as the Dutch had been hemmed in at Decima, Nagasaki.

Messrs. Alcock and Harris, although they saw the great expense the government had been to in preparing this place for foreigners, at once protested against its being accepted as a fulfilment of the treaties. It was a good three miles from Kanagawa, to which it was united by a viaduct that had been made over a swamp about a mile in length, with bridges over two rivers, one of which was of considerable breadth. Kanagawa was looked upon by the American and British Ministers as the port of Yedo; and as the Tokaido, the high road that runs from Yedo to Osaka and Kioto, ran through it, they deemed it of the first importance to keep to the letter of treaties, and obtain a location for their nationalities at Kanagawa itself. The Japanese declared that they literally fulfilled the treaty, as the whole district was Kanagawa; and an immense amount of diplomacy was expended on both sides—on the part of the Japanese to keep us to Yokohama, and on the part of the foreign representatives to secure Kanagawa—until at length, when the Japanese gave way, and appropriated land at Kanagawa where foreigners might locate themselves, the merchants had so settled to the collar in Yokohama, that not one of them would leave it. The Consuls were established at Kanagawa, but merchants did not follow them; and it was soon evident that whatever may have been the idea under which the Japanese selected Yokohama, it was a most excellent choice, as it has a deep and thoroughly good anchorage; whilst the water is so shallow at Kanagawa, that no laden foreign ship could get within two or three miles of it, at the least.

Kanagawa then soon ceased to be the residence of any foreigners, but continued as it had been for generations a long town built on the sea shore, with one single road, the Tokaido, running through it; and almost every other house a large hotel for the reception of the long trains of princes, or others travelling to and from Yedo. It lies exactly opposite to Yokohama, the two occupying the sides of a bay, the apex of which is bounded by the viaduct beforementioned.

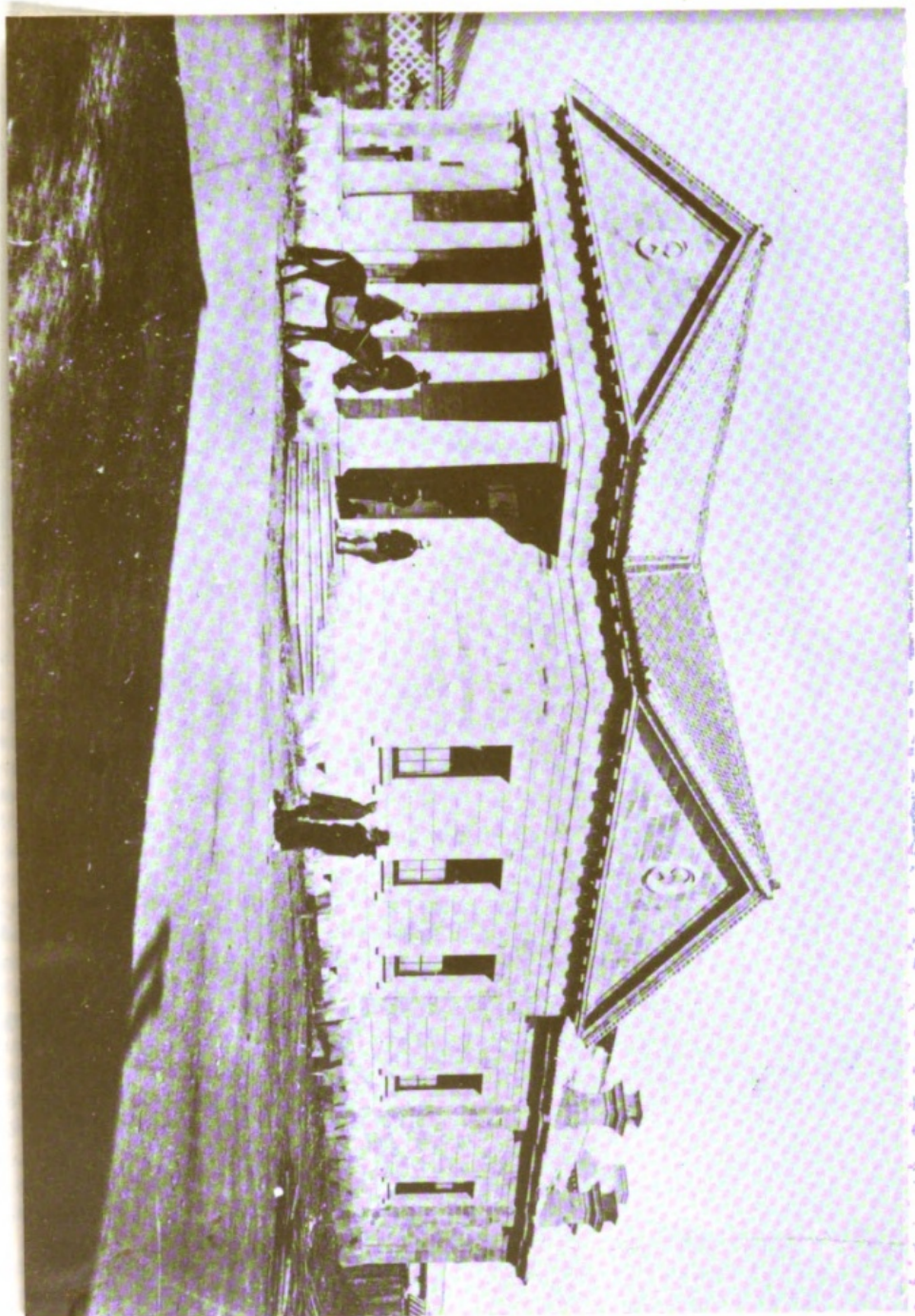
The amount of business done in Kanagawa formerly, must have been considerable, judging by the size of many of the waterside godowns and the shops. The traffic through it was prodigious; and as it is just a day's stage from Yedo, almost all princes with retinues made it their first night's resting-place on leaving Yedo, their last on approaching the capital. Since the daimios have been more free, and their residence in Yedo for six months in every year has not been enforced, a great falling off has taken place in this class of traffic; and the decrease has been still greater since the few nobles who do pass backwards and forwards, travel with only a limited number of attendants in place of the large armed

THE FAR EAST.



KANAGAWA.

THE FAR EAST.



THE MARSTON HALL, YOKOHAMA.

bands that used to accompany them. Still the traffic is very large; and although Yokohama has taken much of its old trade, the old town profits by the great number of persons always passing between Yokohama and Yedo.

The fact of Kanagawa being the first real trading port actually opened to foreigners, will always preserve for it a certain interest; especially as to this day in official documents its name is preserved—the Japanese government offices in Yokohama being always mentioned as appertaining to Kanagawa.

In itself there is nothing attractive about the place. At this time the works connected with the railway between Yedo and Yokohama are being pushed on vigorously, and the hills at the back are being cut away bodily to make the causeway between Kanagawa and Yokohama, for the trains to pass over.

THE MASONIC HALL, YOKOHAMA.

AS a large quantity of space is in this issue devoted to an account of the Masonic banquet on St. John's day, we give a photograph of the Masonic Hall. It is the only building that we are acquainted with in Japan, that is built solidly of stone, instead of, as most are, a framework with a mere outward shell of stone. It has withstood all the severe shocks of earthquake experienced in 1870, without a crack of any kind, either in external stone or interior plaster. Mr. Whitfield, of the firm of Whitfield and Dowson, Civil Engineers and Architects, designed it; and his opinion that well built houses may be constructed of stone, to resist earthquakes as effectually as the ordinary wooden framed houses, seems thus confirmed.

THE EASTERN BLUFF.

ONLY three years ago the bluff land bounding Yokohama was for the most part wild, with only here and there a patch of cultivation. Very early after the residence of foreigners here was an accomplished fact, there was a disposition on the part of the Japanese government to appropriate it to the use of foreigners on very easy terms; but somehow the two parties did not quite agree; so nothing was done, and it was not until 1867 that the first land sale took place. Since then houses have been built by foreigners, and the ground has been covered with a rapidity, and to an extent, that is surprising. The view on page 1 of our present issue, is taken from a lot appropriated for a British Naval Hospital, and shews some of the private residences, and far away, the general's quarters on the Bluff, and at its foot the P. M. S. S. Company's premises and wharf; Yokohama itself being hidden by the point. The shipping in the harbour and the Kanagawa shore are faintly seen in the distance.

HOMOCO BEACH.

IN these days of Rifle matches and volunteering, a place of any pretensions without a rifle range—good, bad or indifferent, would be all behind the times. We have already given, in one of our former numbers, a view of the rifle-range—but before the government made us a present of that, the spot depicted on page 2 was used by our riflemen for practice and for competition. A space marked on the white cliff was the target, and the range was from just the other side of the boat

that forms the foreground of the picture. The headland forms on the other side the extremity of Mississippi Bay; and of old there was a guard house, from whence could be seen every vessel that entered the gulf of Yedo. Of what use it was is very problematical, but it was beautifully placed, and had undulating ground about it that would have formed a fine site for a gentleman's residence.

THE RUINED GUARD HOUSE.

IS seen on page 7, with the fishing village of Homoco in the distance.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

The great Masonic festival was celebrated on the 27th ult., by the fraternity in Yokohama assembling in the Yokohama Lodge, at the Masonic Hall, at 6 p.m., to hear an address on the nature and objects of Masonry. Comparatively few of the brethren knew that such an address was to be given, but imagined that the opening of the Lodge was simply for the purpose of joining formally in the gathering, preparatory to the banquet which was announced for 8 o'clock, in the International Hotel. Many, there fore, went to the Hotel direct, and missed a very excellent and interesting lecture. However the Lodge was quite full, and the brother who delivered the address had a good and attentive audience.

An adjournment from the Masonic Hall to the International Hotel followed, and at the latter place, at "8 o'clock sharp," nearly 80 brethren sat down to a most excellent dinner. It is no small praise to Brothers Curtis and Whymark, the proprietors of the hotel, to say that for this large number, the preparations were perfect. There was neither crowding of the guests at the tables, nor of the servants in waiting. The attendance was good, and the dishes, from first to last, were served hot, and with all the accompaniments. The president was the W. M. of the Yokohama Lodge, as the senior of the two local Lodges—Brother Rains. But with excellent taste and good feeling, at his side sat Brother Mitchell, the W. M. of the Otentosama Lodge, and they divided the proposal of toasts that fall to the W. M. between them. The usual Masonic toasts were given, and responded to with fervour; and after each, the Band of H. M. 1/10th Regt., which had performed during the dinner, played short and appropriate strains. Many of the toasts were followed additionally by vocal music; in which Brothers Vernede, Crane, Furniss, Dowson, Drummond-Hay, R. Brown and Black took part.

The Worshipful Masters, Brothers Rains and Mitchell, were exceedingly judicious in the manner in which they proposed the numerous toasts falling to them, expressing themselves tersely and to the point, and each returning thanks for his health being drank, in a few pithy but well chosen sentences. Brother Rothmund in returning thanks for the officers of the Otentosama Lodge, remarked on the gratifying aspect presented by this banquet, at which there were certainly more than a tenth part of the community, and yet there were very many brothers who had not been able to attend. Most of the speeches alluded to the pleasant manner in which the local Lodges worked together—several brethren belonging to both;



FROM THE RUINED GUARD HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HOMOCO.

and the members of each being frequent and welcome visitors to the other. And in proposing the Grand Lodges working under other constitutions than the English, Brother Mitchell asked the numerous representatives of such Lodges present, to convey to their parent Grand Lodges, the assurance that the brethren of all were ever welcome at the Yokohama Lodges.

To the toast of "The Ladies," Mr. Drummond-Hay replied most felicitously; remarking that whilst ladies felt grateful to Masons for the affection accorded to them, there were two things they could not well understand—the one, the pertinacity with which every Mason keeps the Masonic Secret; and the other, the extraordinary fashion of wearing an apron. As fashions change, there might be a hope of seeing the adoption of ladies' attire on a more extensive scale, and probably at no distant day, the brethren of the mystic tie might come to be distinguished by their Grecian Bend and Chignon!! But the most interesting speech of the evening was that made by Brother Jaquemot, in returning thanks for "The visiting Brethren." He related an incident that came under his notice when he was a very young Mason, 22 years ago. At that time, war was working its cruel way in Germany—Germans against Germans—but, as ever, involving others. A young Swiss had managed to become embroiled, and was taken prisoner. He was cast for death. He was a freemason, and interest was made by his Lodge to save his life. The Grand Master of the district was appealed to, and he knew of no other way of aiding the object than through the Masonic tie. He could not appeal to the general, as such,

or his officers—for the man had been legally adjudged to die. He therefore appealed to the Grand Master of the German Lodges—who made but an inauspicious reply. The night before the execution was to take place, the captive observed, much to his surprise, that the guard was not so close as usual, and the idea occurred to him to make an attempt to escape. He succeeded. A few months ago, in returning to Japan from Europe, *via* New York, Mr. Jaquemot met the condemned in that city. He told him that he had ascertained that the guard had been purposely arranged so as to allow of his escape; and he was now a free citizen as well as a freemason in the United States, indebted for his life and freedom to the fraternal impulses of—William 4th, the present King of Prussia.

When the toasts and musical arrangements of the programme were ended, "promiscuous harmony" as the W. M. Brother Rains happily termed it, commenced. Then came the two songs of the evening—one by Brother Jaquemot; and more especially one by Brother Allard who sang "L'éclair" with a sweetness and expression rarely heard among amateurs. Bro. Crowningshield being called upon, played some Minstrel Melodies very tastefully on the guitar; and Brother Ebert played on the Pianoforte an excellent selection of melodies from Spohr, and this was followed by a recitation by Brother Schmid from Byron. We have never attended a public banquet, at which were no professional musicians, where so much that was good in the way of music was presented; and where temperance and thorough enjoyment went so strictly hand in hand. From first to last the spirit never flagged, and when the brethren

dispersed, there was not one but could say that as they had been happy to meet, they were sorry to part, and would look forward to next St. John's Day when they might hope it as happily to meet again.

The Period.

THE loan contracted for the government by Mr. Lay in the London Stock Exchange, has been returned, and arrangements are being made to borrow a much larger sum, which there is no doubt of their being able to do, on much more favourable terms.

A CONCERT made under the patronage of Madame Outrey and Admiral Dupré is to take place at the Gaiety Theatre on the 5th inst., for the benefit of French wounded in the war. Several ladies have consented to join in the programme.

BY the last American mail, Mr. Ito, one of the Japanese Ministers of Finance, left for America and Europe, on business connected with his department. Several merchants accompany him, at the Government expense.

ORDERS have been received by Mr. Morel to push on the railway works with all despatch.

HB. M.'s Secretary, Mr. Adams, is on a visit to one of the Southern Princes. We believe to Ooajima—Daté, one of the most able and practical of the Mikado's ministers.

FOR the past month Small-pox has been raging among us to an extent never before known. In Japanese town, in all the outlying suburbs, in Yedo, in the country villages, it is equally prevalent; and the foreign hospitals, civil and military, have all been full of patients. There are 32 patients in the civil hospitals, exclusive of the others: and although the percentage of mortality has not been so great as in former years, it has been considerable. There has been a perfect rush for vaccination; and in the English Barracks, every man, woman and child was subjected to this preventive operation.

THE Paper Hunt season has fairly commenced, and some good runs have taken place. Some of the more active sportsmen have turned out regular "blasers" in red coats and the *et ceteras*; to the wonder of the plain folk, though no doubt immensely to the admiration of themselves.

PIGS—by the prophet, pigs! The Japanese have had a pig fever. It came like an epidemic—quietly and without warning. The victims paid unheard of prices for all the curly tailed pigs they could buy; set an immense number of foreigners on the "lay" of ordering wonderful quantities of pigs from all quarters of the globe; and when the orders were gone, the fever subsided. Pigs will arrive by hundreds—and the Japanese, if they purchase at all, will have them at their own price. The report is that they are going to feed their troops on flesh; and to begin with Pork. We wonder whether they have thought of planting orchards of apples for sauce.

THE Japanese report that the Mikado is very uneasy in Yedo, and pines for the retirement of Kioto, whither there is a probability of his return ere long.

OF old, the time of our settlement used to be fixed for us every Saturday by one of the English men-of-war in harbour firing a gun at noon. This has been for some time discontinued, and of late no two clocks

or watches in Yokohama have agreed. The P. & O. Co.'s Agent, Mr. Dalsell, taking pity upon us, has arranged that a gun shall be fired at noon on Saturdays from the P. & O. Co.'s hulk *Tiptree*. Only those who know the inconvenience we have suffered, can appreciate the boon Mr. Dalsell confers on the community.

AN extensive fire broke on the morning of Tuesday the 3rd instant at about half past four o'clock A.M., in a tea-house in Ootamachi and was not extinguished until 126 houses had been destroyed. Of these 81 in Benten-dori and 25 in Ootamachi, belonged to the better class of merchants and shop-keepers, and 70 were smaller houses situate in the back streets. By nine o'clock the same morning, the ground on which many houses destroyed had stood were boarded in, and little shanties run up for the owners and their families to find shelter in. The exact origin of the fire we have not learnt.

THE schooner *Success*, Captain Kirby, arrived on Monday from Kobe, having made one of the quickest passages on record, 42 hours from Kobe anchorage to the entrance to the gulf. On Sunday, about 30 miles from land, a Japanese boat was seen just awash, and though no person or signals could be discovered, Captain Kirby lay to, and sent off to examine. It turned out to be a fishing boat, which had sunk to the gunwale; three men on board were drowned—quite dead, but one boy seemed to breathe. Capt Kirby had him taken on board, and efforts were made to restore animation. After much perseverance, the poor lad began to recover, and as consciousness returned his surprise was great to find where he was. He said he was the son of the owner of the boat, who was one of those they must have seen dead. He was brought up to Yokohama: and the Japanese authorities communicated with. A good deed is its own reward. Any master of a ship who saved life under such circumstances would be commendable—for there was nothing to lead to the supposition that any living being was on the sunken boat. But when a vessel was flying a long—"making a passage"—and stops on such an apparently hopeless chance—the captain stamps himself as a man of humanity and feeling beyond the average. Captain Kirby is well known among us. This act of his will not diminish his popularity.

ROCK Island Lighthouse is now completed, and according to promise, the lights shone from its lantern on the 1st instant. We mentioned that a distinguished party accompanied Mr. Brunton in the *Thabor* to inaugurate the event. The weather was unfavourable for the landing on the Island; but it was effected—although they had to be pulled in an open boat from Simoda—a distance of six miles. This little trip will give the Japanese Ministers who were of the party, some idea of the nature of the works Mr. Brunton and his staff have to carry out. They will also be able to take credit to their country for so spiritedly and efficiently supplying this great boon to commerce—in lighting up their very dangerous coast, with a number of first rate lights.

A FIRE broke out a little after 12 (noon) to-day at No. 50, the residence of Mr. Thorel. It being quickly discovered and plenty of buckets of water being at hand, it was got out before any great damage was done—but it was a very narrow escape.

ADVERTISEMENT.

We have brought this number of the "Far East," out on the 5th instead of the 1st of the month, as we were desirous that our compositors should enjoy as much of the holidays as possible. The next number will be on its own day, the 16th inst., and consists of

VIEWS IN YEDO.

Printed and published for the proprietor, by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 81, Main Street Yokohama.

THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XVI.]

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



UAIN'T and queer as all things appear to be, both in China and Japan, when a foreigner first lands upon their shores, there is a great deal that is very attractive among the people in each. In Australia, and we should suppose in California, the Chinese are seen to the greatest disadvantage; for, with the exception of a few shopkeepers and merchants, the bulk of them live in communities by themselves; work quietly by themselves, and keep themselves very much to themselves. They would hardly be heard of were it not that occasionally the jealousy of the other diggers or labourers is aroused by them; and then rows take place in which the poor celestials take all the blows, but rarely retaliate. In Singapore, they are very different. There a fellow comes smiling into your room to obtain an order for whatever is his specialty, with the assurance and confidence of a full blown Britisher; and what is more,

he claims to be a subject of the Queen, and rejoices in all the freedom and privileges thus secured to him. In Hongkong, he is of a different stamp. As a trader he evidences a very keen order of mercantile development with a great spirit of enterprise. Generally good humoured, but too full of occupation to pay much attention to anything or anybody except in the way of business. With a language of his own, which he calls English, he is off-hand in his habits and expressions to a degree very amusing to a new-comer. As a servant too, he is an object of curiosity and pleasure from his cleanly appearance, his celerity and natural aptitude for his duties, and the callous imperturbability of his demeanour.

In Shanghai, he is not quite so attractive. There is more independence; more pronounced business habits; less aptitude for accommodating himself to a foreigner's whims, and of course a less agreeable *tout ensemble*.



ENTRANCE TO THE RIVER SUMIDA, YEDO.



THE SAIBANSHO, YEDO.

Up the river Yangtsze, he becomes a totally different being. The sight of foreigners is not yet so familiar to him, but he stares at them with feelings undeclared by his vacant face. Still in each case there is an individuality about the commonality of China that has a fascination of its own for a stranger, and which only wears off after a lengthened residence in the country.

In Japan, however, such pleasing impressions although not engendered readily at first sight, quickly steal upon us as we begin to mix with the people. There is such an honest knavery in the way in which they will ask you double for everything they do for you; such a goodnatured, merry, almost patronising way in which they will acquiesce, when they see you are not so green as they thought, that anything like anger is impossible. It is only when one begins to experience the stolidity and the immobility of officials large and small, in matters of business; that any ruffling of the temper is discovered, and a long experience of this has turned men who had the reputation of tempers almost angelic, into something rather the reverse.

The people, however, never quite forfeit the admiration thus early felt for them. After travelling in other eastern countries, nothing is more refreshing to a foreigner, than to be accosted in every direction, with the musical salutation "O hai o," with which the familiar, kind-hearted and affable Japanese gives his "good day." It is so pleasant to drop among a people who can look up at you with a nice frank open smile, and a cheerful word, after leaving the salaaming Indian and the self-sufficient Chinese.

Quaint and queer indeed it is to go among a people many of whom dress as did the same class in England only a few centuries ago. Curious to see them hard at work as if labour were but play—laughing, chaffing and singing as they toil. Only a day or two after our arrival in Yokohama, we asked a master carpenter why his men kept singing? and he replied that if they sung the building was strong and the work well done, and if they did not sing it was not so good. The meaning was that if they worked cheerfully they worked well. His logic was undeniable—his philosophy worthy of all admiration. On enquiring whether they were singing any tune, as we could discover none, he replied "Oh no, they just think aloud, chanting any words that come uppermost." And so it seemed as if the people who most move about foreigners had no care, and nothing more lighthearted could be found under the sun. Of course when one looked deeper, just as much trouble and anxiety were discovered among them as are seen anywhere else; and all the innocence and mirth observable on the surface, do but cover the skeletons which are proverbially said to haunt every house.

The official class and the gentry are much more reserved; but they always receive any attention with every token of gratification, and often repay it by courtesies equally appreciated by foreigners.

The first impressions—the quaintness and queerness, soon wear off as we have time to look about us and study the people. Then we see the peculiarities of the native character; and are apt to be surprised with the facility with which they are governed, and the absolute, unquestioning respect they

have for authority. Nothing could shew this more strikingly, than the calmness that marked all the citizen class whilst the princes and their forces were fighting in the late rebellion. So long as the Tycoon's officers were in office they were implicitly obeyed, but the moment the Mikado's officials assumed charge, obedience was transferred to them. The successive demands made upon them by the Tycoon were paid so long as he had coffers to receive them; but when the Mikado called upon them for contributions in the shape of heavy squeezes on all their transactions, they did their best to pay them. "Anything for a quiet life" seems to be the motto both in China and Japan among all but the fighting class; and it seems strange that people who are not in the least degree, or in any shape, consulted as to the propriety of peace or war, or the expenditure of the public money, should so contentedly contribute largely towards the government requirements.

So long as this state of things lasts, the position of foreigners cannot be altogether satisfactory either in the Celestial Empire or in the land of the Rising Sun. But in the latter we think that the good sense of the government and the princes may be better relied upon than the impartiality or generosity of the mandarins in the former. The Imperial house and the government of China ought to be satisfied with the lesson it received in 1862; but to this day whatever hostility is shown to foreigners seems to descend from the highest sources. Ready agents of mischief are found in the mandarins, whose word is law to the people of their district; and thus those who, if left alone, would be quiet and harmless, if not friendly, become a swarm of deadly foes. It would be very easy to assimilate our condition here to that of our friends in China; but, happily, there is nothing but friendship towards us existing in the mind and in the counsels of the Mikado; and we need therefore apprehend no evil.

Under these circumstances, it is very satisfactory to see the good opinion entertained of the Japanese in Europe and America. We wish that in instituting comparisons between China and Japan, we could see a sky, with as few clouds hovering over the former as are apparent over the latter. There are a few rather dark ones hanging about Japan, but we have hopes of their being driven away without bursting. Good management and good faith on the part of the Government may dispel them; but in China nothing short of a tempest seems likely to clear the atmosphere. That such a tempest must come sooner or later, is the general opinion. It remains to be seen whether the action of the foreign Powers on the last outrage, the Tientsin massacre, prove an encouragement to them to repeat it, or otherwise. We fear that it will be very long before the foreign question will be settled in China. We believe that in Japan it is settled, and that between foreigners and Japanese, there exists mutual respect.

The Illustrations.

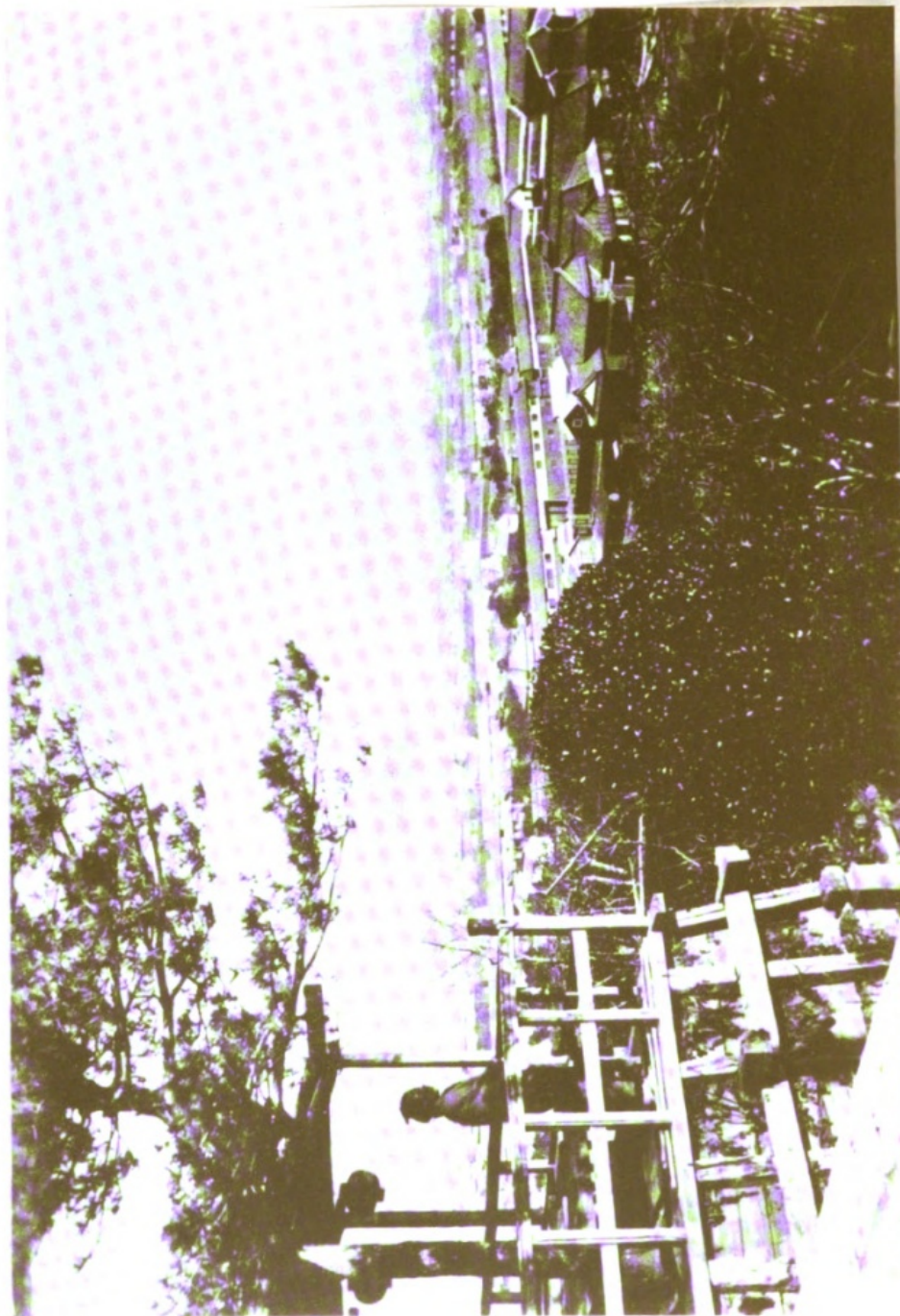
YEDO, the largest city in the Empire of Japan, and one of the most extensive and populous in the world, is less than three centuries old. But besides the fact that it is devoid of any buildings that date back even so far as that, there is

this peculiarity about it, that very few of the edifices we meet with, from one end of it to the other, can count the ordinary span of human life; the materials of which the whole of them are built, from the Imperial palace downwards, being of so perishable a character, that if they escape the devastating fires, which are an every day occurrence in the city, they require renewal or rebuilding in whole or in part, constantly.

The city therefore has literally no antiquities. It was founded by the great Tokugawa prince Iyeyas in the year 1590. Up to that time the seat of the Shogunate from its very establishment at the close of its 12th century by Yoritomo, had been Kamakura: at this day a mere village only thirteen miles from Yokohama. Yoritomo was the first great general who having won the office of Sei dai Shogun by his heroic bravery, established it as a kind of second sovereignty. From his days, the power of the Tenno, Mikado or Emperor, was limited to what we found it on reopening relations with the country. But the government centered in and around the Shogun. From Yoritomo's time, the office was deemed hereditary, but like kingly dignities elsewhere, it has been subject to vicissitudes which have transferred it from one family to another as opportunities for usurpation offered; until Iyeyas arose, and by his brilliant talents, military and legislative, succeeded in placing the office in such a position that for nearly two hundred and seventy years it remained as the appanage of the Tokugawa clan. In 1868 the holder of the office was driven from his seat, the title and all its privileges abolished, and the government changed to what might be called a limited absolutism. The Emperor is nominally absolute; but virtually he rules by the Daijokwan—the government!

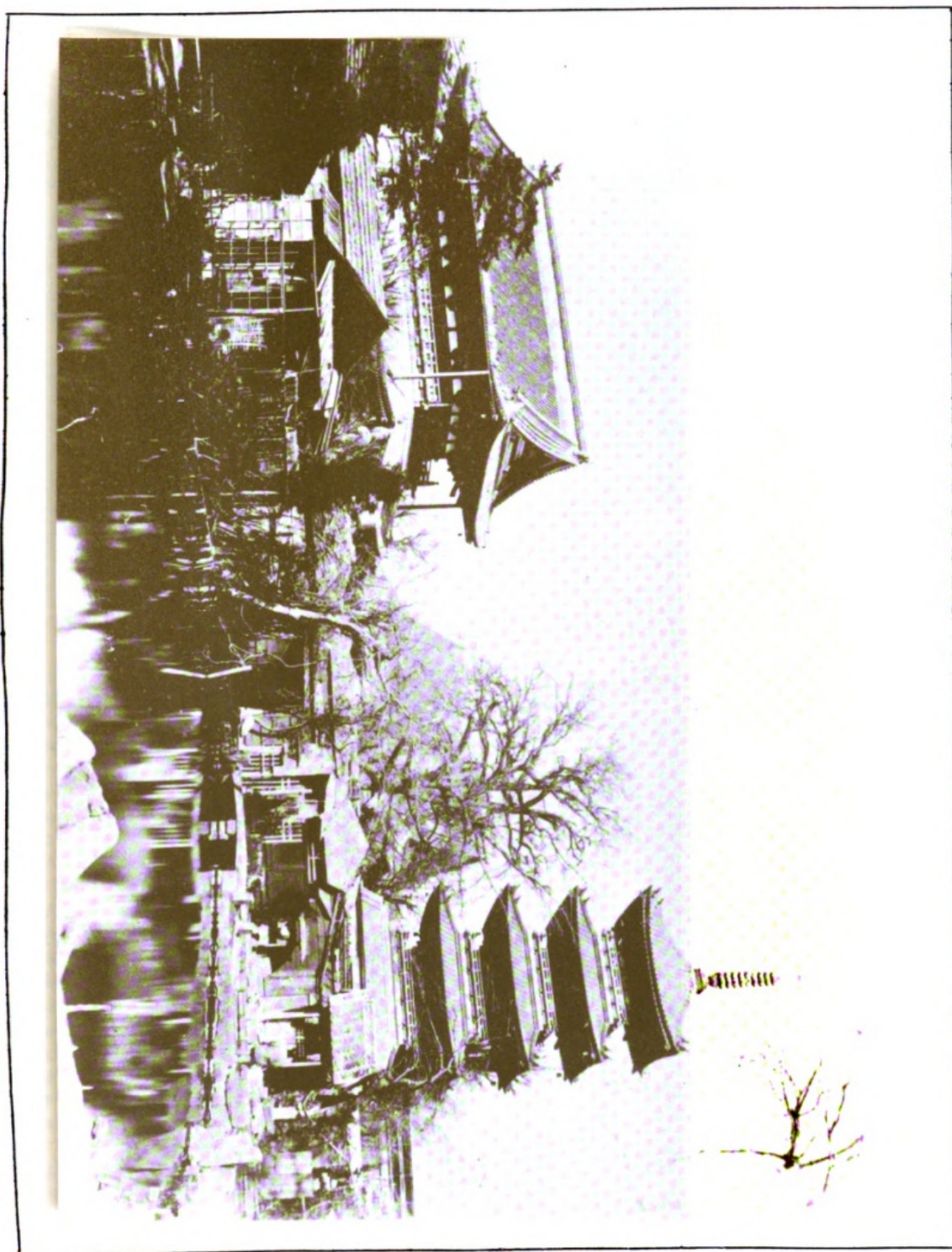
Yedo became the seat of government under these circumstances:—On the Tokaido or great main road between Kamakura, the then seat of government, and Kyoto the metropolis, lay, at a distance of only a few miles and close to the sea shore, the strong castle of Odawara, one of the fortresses of the Hojio clan. In the early days of Kamakura a knight who had turned priest having built the castle of Yedo, did what he could to strengthen it and make it a fit habitation for a long line of descendants. They had however only held it some sixty years, when Hojio of Odawara captured it, and it remained for another sixty years as a part of their family property; until Taiko sama, the then ruler at Kamakura, though not Shogun, desirous of punishing Hojio for refusing to appear at the court of the Mikado when summoned, ordered Iyeyas, the powerful Tokugawa chief, to accompany him, and aid in subduing the refractory baron. The castles of Odawara and Yedo having been taken, and Hojio disposed of, Taiko sama bestowed his territories upon Iyeyas. Then was it that the Kwantu, or eight provinces surrounding Yedo fell to the Tokugawa family, and Iyeyas took up his residence at Yedo. Besides the castle there were at that time only about 200 houses; but on the death of Taikosama, Iyeyas assumed the powers held by him, and made himself the virtual ruler of Japan. He was honoured by the Mikado in 1603 with the title of Sei dai Shogun, and it remained in possession of his house for 265 years. He succeeded in tranquillising the country, which had long been rent with contending factions. And he set himself so thoroughly to secure the blessings of peace, within and without, and so successfully,

THE FAR EAST.



EDO, FROM ATAGO YAMA.

THE FAR EAST.



Asakusa, Yedo.

that for two centuries and a half, war on any important scale was unknown. His laws for the military class, carefully drawn up and rigidly enforced, remained intact until the fall of the dynasty in 1868.

Yedo very quickly rose to importance as a commercial city under his fostering care. He peremptorily removed the government to his own court; and insisted on all the feudal lords or daimios building yashikis, and keeping a large force in them. They were also obliged to reside in Yedo a certain portion of every year, and when they visited their own territories, they had to leave their wives and families behind them. He also made rules by which they were much isolated; rarely visiting each other or holding any communication except in public, so that it was almost an impossibility to plot secretly against the state or its ruler. Even at his own court, different rooms were assigned to different grades of the nobility; but the higher ranks were not permitted to hold offices conferring power.

But not to dwell too long on the mode adopted by Iyeyas for the control of the barons, we will return to the city itself. It may be said to be *urbs in urbe*. The great domain called the Oshiro or castle, with its double moat and its vast surroundings of the yashikis or residences of the more prominent Daimios and their retainers, form one governmental city, which is enclosed in the wide spreading city of commerce. It is, as a mere picture, far less interesting than any other capital we know, from the almost total absence of any buildings with the slightest pretension to architectural beauty; the dead level of the few extensive views obtainable, and the monotony of the long rows of yashikis and such like buildings. There are two eminences from which some idea of the extent of the city may be gained. One is a hill, about 100 feet high called Atago Yama, close to the famous Shiba, the burial ground of the Tycoons; the other is some miles away on the opposite side of the Oshiro. One of our illustrations to-day is the view of the city from Atago Yama. Looking towards the bay, as far as the eye can reach, the dwellings of the citizens are seen. Not a break, except where some fire has recently made a clearance, or some yashiki has been demolished by order of those in power as a punishment to its owner. No churches or cathedrals are to be seen because such things do not exist in Japan, but in the extreme distance may be descried the ponderous roofs of some of the more prominent temples. Thus the group at Asakusa, depicted in our present number at page 5, can just faintly be seen at a distance of some five or six miles.

Of Asakusa, Mr. Mitford has written, in his paper entitled "A ride through Yedo, contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* of May 1870. We take the liberty of transferring his interesting account of it to our columns:—

Perhaps the most interesting place in the city is the Temple of Asakusa, near Uyeno, for nowhere else can you see Japanese life in such perfection. In describing it, I shall translate literally from the *Yedo Hanjōki* and the *Meishodzuji*, scarcely making any alteration, and adding nothing, save for explanation's sake.

Asakusa is the most bustling place in all Yedo. It is famous for the Temple Sensōji, on the hill of Kinriū, or the Golden Dragon, which from morning till night is thronged with visitors, rich and poor, old and young, flocking in sleeve to sleeve. The origin of the temple was as follows:—In the days of the Emperor Suiko, who reigned in the thirteenth century A.D., a certain noble, named Hashi no Nakatomo, fell into disgrace and left the Court; and having become a *rōnin*,* or masterless man, he took

(*) Lit. a "wave-man," one who wanders hither and thither, objectless, masterless, like a wave of the sea.

up his abode on the Golden Dragon Hill, with two retainers, being brothers, named Hinokuma Hamanari and Hinokuma Takenari. These three men being reduced to great straits, and without means of earning their living, became fishermen. Now it happened that, on the 6th day of the 3rd month of the 36th year of the Emperor Suiko (A.D. 1241), they went down in the morning to the Asakusa River to ply their trade; and having cast their nets took no fish, but at every throw they pulled up a figure of the Buddhist god Kwannon, which they threw into the river again. They sculled their boat away to another spot, but the same luck followed them, and nothing came to their nets save the figure of Kwannon. Struck by the miracle, they carried home the image, and, after fervent prayer, built a temple on the Golden Dragon Hill, in which they enshrined it. The temple thus founded was enriched by the benefactions of wealthy and pious persons, whose care raised its buildings to the dignity of the first temple in Yedo. Tradition says that the figure of Kwannon which was fished up in the net was one inch and eight-tenths in height.

The main hall of the temple is sixty feet square, and is adorned with much curious workmanship of gilding and of silvering, so that no place can be more excellently beautiful. There are two gates in front of it. The first is called the Gate of the Spirits of the Wind and of the Thunder, and is adorned with figures of those two gods. The wind god, whose likeness is that of a devil, carries the wind-bag; and the thunder god, who is also shaped like a devil, carries a drum and a drumstick.† The second gate is called the Gate of the gods Niō, or the two Princes, whose colossal statues, painted red, and hideous to look upon, stand on either side of it. Between the gates is an approach four hundred yards in length, which is occupied by the stalls of hucksters, who sell toys and trifles for women and children, and by foul and loathsome beggars. Passing through the gate of the gods Niō, the main hall of the temple strikes the eye. Countless niches and shrines of the gods stand outside it, and an old woman earns her livelihood at a tank filled with water, to which the votaries of the gods come and wash themselves that they may pray with clean hands. Inside are the images of the gods, lanterns, incense-burners, candlesticks, a huge money-box, into which the offerings of the pious are thrown, and votive tablets‡ representing the famous gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines, of old. Behind the chief building is a broad space called the *okuyama*, where young and pretty waitresses, well-dressed and painted, invite the weary pilgrims and holiday-makers to refresh themselves with tea and sweetmeats. Here, too, are all sorts of sights to be seen, such as wild beasts, performing monkeys, automata, conjurers, wooden and paper figures which take the place of the waxworks of the West, acrobats, and jesters for the amusement of women and children. Altogether it is a lively and a joyous scene, there is not its equal in the city.

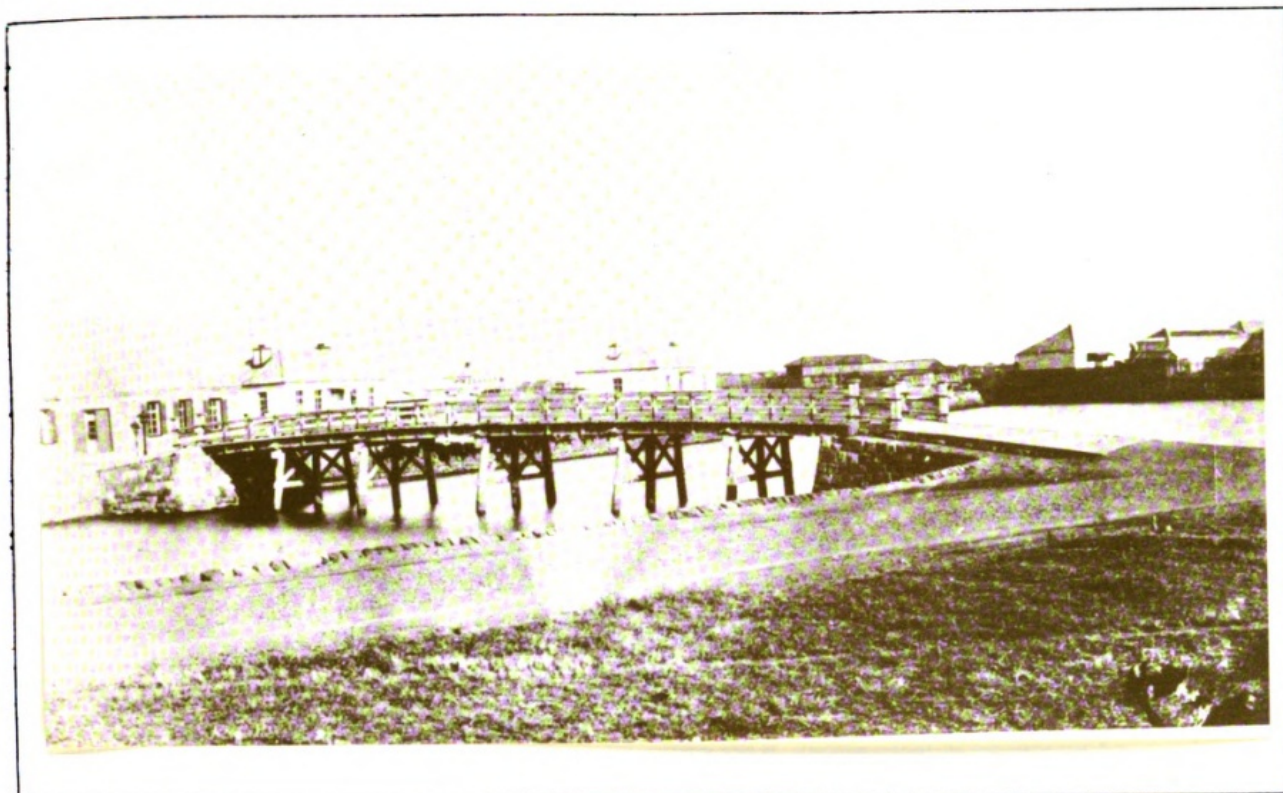
In the picture, the roof seen through the trees in the background is that of the great Temple; to the left, half hidden by wooden-houses is the grand gateway, and to the right is a fine pagoda which is one of the few really picturesque structures of the capital.

Of the other three pictures, one represents the entrance of the river Sumida, from the foreign settlement; one the Saibansho, or government office of Tsukidji, and the third the first foreign houses erected on the settlement.

Tsukidji is a quarter of the city, adjoining the beautiful fishing grounds of the Tycoons; and formerly entirely occupied by yashikis of Daimios. As the time approached for the admission of foreigners to Yedo, it became necessary to prepare a place specially for them; and this was selected as being on the water side, and more easily protected than a more central district would be. Besides, it was seen that their object being exclusively trade, water communication with Yokohama was indispensable. The ground was therefore taken possession of by the government, the buildings cleared from it, good roads made through it in various direc-

(†) This gate was destroyed by fire a few years since.

(‡) Sir Rutherford Alcock, in his book upon Japan, states that the portraits of the most famous courtiers of Yedo are yearly hung up in the temple at Asakusa. No such pictures are to be seen now, and no Japanese of whom I have made inquiries have heard of such a custom. The priests of the temple deny that their fane was so polluted, and it is probable that the statement is but one of the many strange mistakes into which an imperfect knowledge of the language led the earlier travellers in Japan. In spite of all that has been said by persons who have had no opportunity of associating and exchanging ideas with the educated men of Japan, I maintain that in no country is the public harlot more abhorred and looked down upon.



THE FIRST HOUSES ON THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT, YEDO.

tions, and the boundaries of the allotments well marked. On the 2nd June 1870, the sale of the land to foreigners took place, when for the first time in our experience a Japanese officiated as the Auctioneer. The sale consisted of 52 lots—the upset price was six boos = \$1.50, a tsubo of 36 square feet, subject to an annual rent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ boos a tsubo. The average price paid was a little over 7 boos a tsubo; and the total quantity sold was about 13,337 tsubos. But besides this plot specially cleared and laid out for us, foreigners have the right to rent Japanese houses in the district of Tsukidji, and several merchants, store-keepers and others have done so. The Japanese built a large hotel, also, adjoining the settlement, capable of receiving 100 guests or more; but under native management, nominally aided by a foreigner, it failed, and has recently been sold to another Japanese, who has begun far more prudently than his predecessors; but whether it can ever be made to pay is a problem yet to be solved. There is another hotel kept by a Frenchman in the native portion of Tsukidji; and this being a less expensive establishment to keep up, may possibly do better than its mighty neighbour. Although the city of Yedo has been now open to foreigners for two years, there are very few mercantile houses established there, and several who opened business in the settlement have closed again. Still there must have been good business done by some, and if the government would do away with a shortsighted monopoly system they have sanctioned, it would give all, foreigners and natives, a good chance.

For two years no ill has resulted to foreigners walking unattended through Yedo. But only yesterday an attack was made by a ruffian on two gentlemen. Our home friends must not suppose we are in any exceptional danger in that capital; for as a rule we consider that the streets of Yedo are as safe as those of London.

The Period.

ON the 5th instant, a Concert took place at the Gaiety Theatre, under the patronage of Madame Outrey, (wife of H. E. the French Minister), and Admiral Dupré, the French Naval commander in chief in China and Japan; for the benefit of the French wounded. It was unpleasantly cut short in the middle, by an alarm of fire; and it being found that the Commercial Hotel, a building only about a hundred and fifty yards from the Theatre was burning, the audience quietly left, and the Concert came to an end, just as the second part of the programme was about to commence.

The portion already performed had been very successful, the selection being good, and the execution such as to evoke loud applause. Madame Outrey herself accompanied the opening quartette, and two ladies assisted in the vocal music, singing Mendelsohn's beautiful two part song "I would that my love." A duet for Violin and Pianoforte, and another for flute and Piano were well worthy of the applause they received, and the song "Non e ver" was very pleasingly sung by M. Jaudon. The best of all, however, was the last piece played, Guonod's "Meditation on Bach's prelude" arranged as a quartette, and performed by Mr. Howell on the violin, M. Dubeux violoncello, Mr. Pearson on the Harmonium, and a lady on the pianoforte. This was a fitting termination to a most enjoyable entertainment, and had the patroness and her assistants thought

proper to consider that they had fulfilled their obligations to the public, every one would have been satisfied. But Madame Outrey considered that the whole concert ought to be given, and another evening, (Thursday the 13th inst.), was selected for the purpose. For various reasons it was decided to change the first part of the programme, the second remaining as before. In the course of the evening Madame Outrey took the piano-forte part in Haydn's 1st Trio, Messrs. Howell and Dubeux taking the violin and violoncello parts. Mrs. Burditt played a solo on the Piano-forte so perfectly as to elicit a loud recall; the same two ladies as had been so successful on the former occasion sung "Angiol di pace," and on being encoired, substituted the two part song they had previously sung. A solo on the violoncello by Mr. Dubeux and a song "Si tu savais" by M. Jandon were also well received; and the "Meditation" played as before, awakened the same enthusiasm. M. de Bavie sung "La Camelia" and as an encore "O sanctissima Virgine" with great purity of feeling; and M. Allard sung Neidermeyer's "Le Lac," with such force and sweetness, as to render it the great song of the evening. It was M. Allard's first appearance in public, if we except his having taken a part in the opening quartette on the 5th inst., and he displayed a richness of voice rarely surpassed. The "Marseillaise" sung by French soldiers brought the evening to a close but it was preceded by a solo and chorus which we cannot help mentioning last, as it was one of the most effective and impressive pieces of the programme, Guonod's "Nazareth," sung by Mr. Pearson, and the chorus by officers of the French Marine. It was finely, nobly sung, and was fully appreciated. The accompaniments were generally divided between Messrs. Howell and Pearson throughout the evening, and the genius of the one and the well applied activity of the other were conspicuous all through the programme and its performance. But the public is mainly indebted to Madame Outrey and the ladies who assisted, for the great treat afforded. Their influence and personal aid in the performance not only gave a charm to the entertainment that it would have otherwise lacked, but animated all their coadjutors. It also contributed more than all beside to the brilliant monetary success. Yokohama has but 700 or 800 foreign residents, and of these not more than half are in a position to support public entertainments. And yet nearly, if not quite, £1,000 sterling will be sent to France, to augment the fund for the wounded.

We cannot close our account without noticing the excellent taste of the decorations, on both occasions. They were principally warlike trophies, but most artistically arranged by the French soldiers and marines, and gave a character to the *coup d'œil*, entirely in keeping with the objects of the entertainment.

A FIRE broke out on Thursday evening, the 5th instant, at 10 P.M., in the Commercial Hotel, No. 87, Main street, Yokohama. The building was one of the oldest in the settlement, and burnt with a fierceness that quickly reduced the whole of it to ashes. By 11 o'clock, there was hardly a stick standing, or one stone left upon another. Building and furniture were fully insured.

SMALL pox has prevailed among us as an epidemic, this season, to an almost unparalleled extent. Dr. Newton, R.N., who has during nearly three years been labouring in the cause of both natives and foreigners, in the establishment of a Lock hospital at the Yoshiwarra, and teaching native doctors and nurses its uses and the proper mode of management, having been absent on a like philanthropic duty in Nagasaki, returned to Yokohama on the 2nd inst., and instantly set to work to grapple with the epidemic. By his representations to the foreign ministers and Consuls, and to the native authorities both in Yedo and Yokohama, he succeeded in awakening them to a full sense of the evil, and succeeded in inducing the Japanese to establish hospitals for the reception of the natives who are attacked; and stations at which the people may, on a certain appointed day in each week, receive vaccination. He has urged upon them the necessity of making vaccination compulsory throughout the empire, and doubtless the government will do all it can to effect this. A meeting has been held at the British Consulate, at which most of the Yokohama medical men attended, and to which the Governor of Kanagawa also accepted the invitation. The latter entered into the discussions freely, and assented to the wishes of the gentlemen present, so far as to promise to do all that he could to segregate small-pox patients; to encourage vaccination; and to take steps to prevent the spread of contagion by sanitary measures.

The epidemic is still raging, and not only have the small pox and general hospital been full of patients, but the military hospitals have been

full, and extra accommodation has been secured for sufferers. The N.G. Corvette *Medusa*, and the U. S. S. *Benicia* are both in quarantine in consequence of the amount of the sickness on board. Several of the cases have been of the most virulent character and the mortality has been great.

LOT 56, in the Main Street, Yokohama, the property of the late Mr. W. Grauert, was sold by Public Auction on the 10th instant, by Messrs. Bourne & Co. to Messrs. A. Marks & Co. for the sum of \$15,000. The lot contains about 400 *tsuboos*, with improvements.

THE kinsatz forgers, whose operations were discovered some months ago, in a Chinaman's room at the English Legation, on the Bluff, were beheaded on the 13th instant. The Chinese butler had lent a vacant room to a countryman, Chuk ki, and there the forgeries were to have been completed. The proceedings were discovered, however, before any of the false notes were circulated. Chuk ki was decapitated, and with him two Japanese who had supplied the paper in imitation of that on which the true kinsatz are printed. The Legation servant was not proved to have been engaged in the affair; but he has to endure three years imprisonment in a Japanese gaol.

ON Friday evening at about half-past six o'clock Messrs. Dallas and Ring, two gentlemen employed as tutors at Kaiseijo, or government college, in Yedo, were walking unattended, near the Nippon bashi, (the bridge from which all distances are measured from the capital), when they were attacked from behind; Mr. Dallas receiving a cut from the back of the ear, down his back to the waist, injuring his shoulder blade, but although crossing the spine leaving it unhurt; and Mr. Ring a cut from the neck downwards about eighteen inches long and three deep. Directly they felt themselves wounded they took to their heels and ran, never turning to see who assailed them, and reached a small paper shop, where, having requested the inmates to send to the Kaiseijo, and for medical aid, they waited for three quarters of an hour whilst the good people of the shop staunch their wounds as well as they could, with soft Japanese paper, Surgical aid being procured, first Japanese and subsequently foreign, the wounds were sown up and dressed. The house being very small, they were removed to a large one opposite, the proprietors of which received them with every demonstration of sympathy. Bedsteads were procured, and in that house they still lie, only able to be moved to have their wounds attended to. The government officials have shewn the most commendable alacrity on this occasion. The gates of the wards throughout the city were closed, and no one allowed to pass without examination. The public conveyances were all subjected to the strictest search to prevent the escape of the assassin; and even some of the highest officers of the government visited the house in which the sufferers lay, to make enquiries and express their sympathy. The house is strongly guarded, and the street barricaded that there shall be no noise or disturbance; and greater activity could not be displayed by the police in London itself. Sir Harry Parkes visited the wounded the morning after the occurrence. The gentlemen of the Kaiseijo, take it by turns, two and two, to stay with them, and two pupils are also always there. Several of the friends of Messrs. Dallas and Ring have been permitted to see them; and the Rev. Mr. Bailey, H. B. M. Consular Chaplain visited them in the course of this afternoon. We rejoice to say that they are quite cheerful and hopeful of recovery; and they speak of the kindness of the Japanese belonging to the house, as equal to anything they could obtain in their own homes and from their own relatives. Two men have been arrested. One a young officer, we believe an interpreter, who had been with them, but was at the time some yards in advance of them—but it is unlikely he will know anything;—and the other a man who excited suspicion at Fugisawa, a village on the Tokaido about 30 miles from Yedo.

The following was sent by the government officials to one of our local contemporaries, directly the intelligence, reached Yokohama:—

SIR,—We regret to have to inform you that a telegram has been received by this department from Tokyo, this morning, communicating intelligence of an attack made at about 8.30 P.M. yesterday, by Japanese upon two foreigners, supposed to be British subjects, while passing through Nabacho. The foreigners, whose names are announced as Messrs. C. H. Dallas and Ring, and who are in the employ of the Japanese Government as teachers at the Nanko, are both severely, though not dangerously, wounded.

The Japanese who made the attack escaped, and vigorous measures have been taken to secure the capture. For this purpose all gateways and roads in and about Tokyo are closed and under the control of the military: detectives are busily engaged in searching for the criminals, who will undoubtedly be caught and promptly brought to justice.

KANAGAWA KENCHO.

Printed and published for the proprietor, by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 87, Main Street Yokohama, Japan.

THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XVII.]

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]

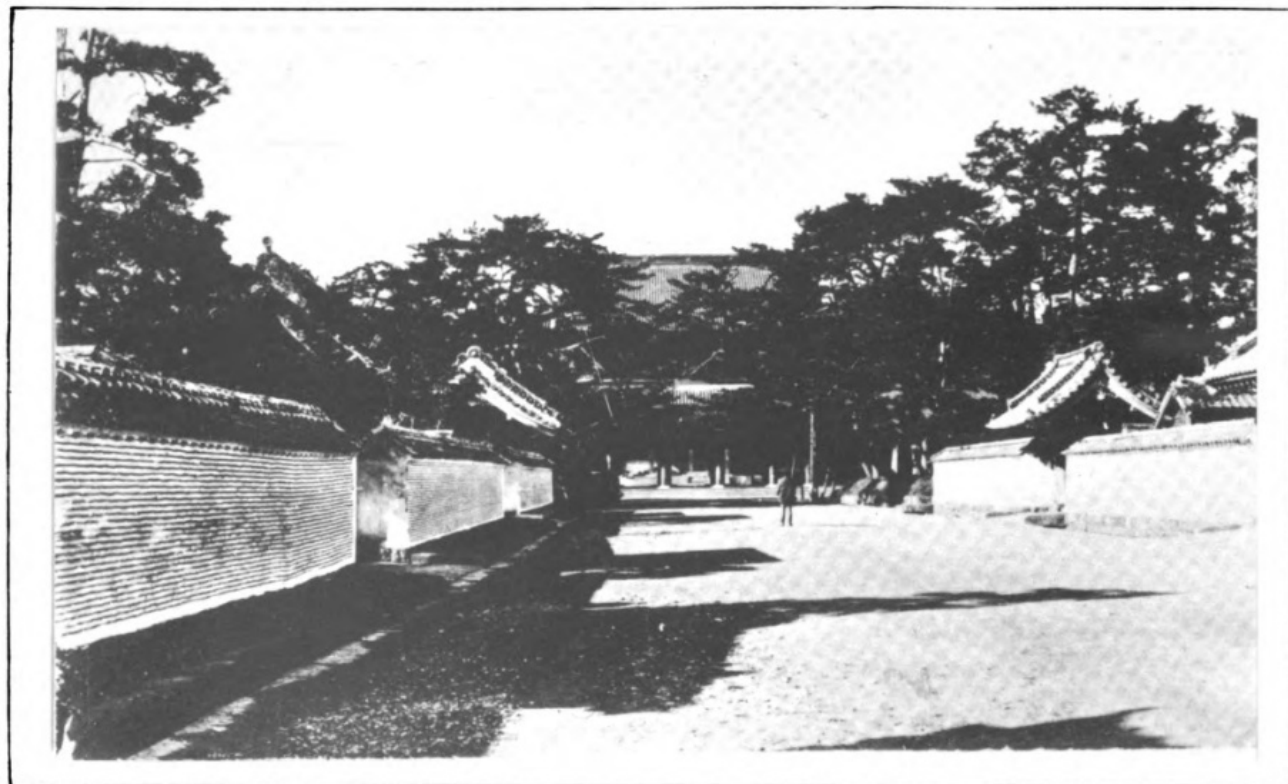
REGULARLY every year since we have known Japan several types of fever have made their ravages both on natives and foreigners. This too in a climate often asserted to be among the most healthy in the world, and generally commencing in the winter—the most clear, bracing and pleasant period of the year.

In former years small pox and typhus fever have prevailed—occasionally with some severity. For the latter there seemed to be a good reason close at hand, in the swamp at the back of the settlement; in the creek that bounds it; and in a certain portion of the native town that lies adjacent to it. To these might be added the undrained state of the town, and the unwholesome condition of the streets and compounds. Either of these might have been the cause of the low fevers that always made their appearance about midwinter and continued

through the spring. But for the origin of smallpox, although many were disposed to account in the same way, the experience of the present season tells us a deeper search must be made. This hideous disease is epidemic with us this season to an extent never before known, and no one can account for it.

We should not select this subject as one for a leading article, but for the fact, that in Japan, of which we profess to give as much information as we can, it is the topic of the day; and as our little paper circulates in every direction, and is sent more than any other by local subscribers to their distant friends, one or two facts in connection with the small pox here, may be interesting to our distant readers.

A correspondent to one of our local papers recently informed its patrons, that in India, inoculation had for many centuries been inculcated in the religious books of the Brahmins. As



THE APPROACH TO SHIBA.



A FIRE TOWER, YEDO.

much certainly cannot be said for the Japanese. With them almost every one we meet gives evidence of having suffered from the disease. Very few indeed are entirely unmarked. The Japanese themselves say that it is one of the diseases of children, and that all children have it, and once through it never take it again. The consequence is that generally speaking the adult population are wonderfully indifferent to it, and move about in houses where it is, and allow the sick as well as the attendants on the sick to move freely among them. Instead of keeping juvenile sufferers in bed, the mothers, sisters, or nurses commonly take them on their backs in the nice snug warm way in which they usually carry their infants, and carry them out into the crowded thoroughfares. The children so carried wear a kind of red cap or cloth round their head, which tells, even when the face is not seen that the child is diseased. But the people have no fear. Every house that is infected has a piece of red paper hung up above the entrance, so that those who are timid may avoid it. But very few who have any business with the proprietors, or otherwise wish to see them, pay any heed to this warning; so there is no difficulty in accounting for the spread of infection. As to destroying the clothes worn by an infected person, they would not dream of it, although they might give a little extra care to the washing.

Being then without any palliative or preventive; looking upon the smallpox as a disease that every child must pass through; becoming after having had it in childhood quite assured of safety from it thereafter; experiencing no apprehension from mingling with infected persons; and actually

continuing to wear the clothes they have worn whilst sick, or whilst in attendance on the sick, and carrying sick children about among their neighbours, it would be wonderful if, when once the disease has shewn itself in a neighbourhood, it were not quickly spread.

But the Japanese declare that until foreigners came among them, hardly any adult ever had the disease. They also say that the disease as exhibited now is one brought by foreigners and quite different to what they have been accustomed to. They see that amongst us adults of any age are stricken with it; and that too not only after vaccination, but after having previously had the disease itself. This frightens them a little; and leads them to speak of our having introduced a new form of mortal disease among them. Whether it be so or not let doctors tell. All we can say is, that it breaks out among them, and equally so amongst us—but whether they bring it to us or we to them—both or either—can only be a matter of conjecture. The fact that ships sometimes arrive with it on board, or that seamen are attacked after arrival in harbour before they have been ashore, points to the belief that it may be in the atmosphere. It is not only Yokohama that has suffered, and is suffering, but all the surrounding district, including Yedo itself. It has recently, too, appeared at Kobé, and we read of it as rife in various parts of China, not to speak of its ravages in the United States and Europe.

We are therefore inclined to think that like the dreadful Cholera Morbus, whilst undoubtedly it may be and is communicated from one to another, it is also generated in the atmosphere, and many take it who never approach the diseased.

One remarkable circumstance however, must be noted. It has been too frequently proved to admit of any doubt, that not only may those be attacked who have been comparatively recently vaccinated, but it may revisit those who have already suffered from it. One of the most recent fatal cases in Yokohama was that of a gentleman who, on the outbreak of the epidemic was vaccinated. Speaking to a friend on his submitting to the operation, he remarked: "I'm going to be vaccinated, although there can be no fear of me, for I have already had the small pox." Yet he was seized a few days afterwards, and succumbed to a short but very severe attack. It is quite an ascertained fact therefore, that under existing circumstances in this country the disease may be taken by foreigners who have had it elsewhere. This being kept in mind, it is very gratifying to see the energy with which Dr. Newton R. N. is using his influence with the Japanese authorities both in Yokohama and Yedo, to get them to take some decisive steps to oppose, diminish, and if possible banish the disease. At his instance they have already established vaccination stations, to which the people young and old may go and obtain gratuitous vaccination. He is endeavouring to persuade the government to make vaccination compulsory; and there is every reason to believe that were this yielded to, a speedy improvement would be wrought. The great number of children who are now seized, will be year by year materially decreased; and consequently there will be so much less of the disease for the clear light atmosphere to waft to others. Dr. Newton has already done both natives and foreigners in Japan, a great service, in setting on foot, establishing, and superintending a Lock hospital in the neighbourhood of Yokohama, and teaching the Japanese the proper mode of managing the institution, and treating the patients. He will make his name even more deserving of becoming a household word with them, if he succeeds in his battle against small pox. None can deny the benefit that has attended his former undertaking; and all most applaud his present action. It may be hoped and expected that next year we shall see the first fruits of his efforts in a great decrease of the disease. If by his persuasion and instrumentality vaccination becomes as general and as effective as in Europe, he will deserve a statue as much as did Dr. Jenner.

The Illustrations.

THE PORCH, QUANNON SAMA, YEDO.

THE title of the principle temple at Asakusa, as we informed our readers in our last number, is Quannon sama—being dedicated to the god of that name, who is supposed to have 36 arms and 100 hands. The crowds always about the temple, inside and out are prodigious, and it has been the remark of most who have written about it, that the whole scene has the appearance of a fair. About the large temple are great numbers of smaller ones, many mere shrines, but each having its votaries; and closely adjacent are some extensive gardens quite worth strolling through. There is also upon the temple grounds a little nook in which stands a small house where may be seen and purchased many remarkable birds and monkeys.

The view of the porch of the great temple is the best our artist could get, by reason of the limited distance at which he could plant his camera. It will be observed, however that all the substructure of the edifice is of wood, the doors being handsomely lacquered and gilded. The large lanterns hanging down in front of the porch are far exceeded in size by others inside, and to the eye of a foreigner the appearance of the interior is as if there were a perpetual feast of lanterns.

The population of this district of the city always seems to be much greater than that of any other. The Theatre street is here—for in Yedo the theatres are confined to one locality; and as the performances in these are by day and the people of all classes delight in theatrical representations of every kind, crowds from the extremes of the city flock thither. The place seems wholly given up to amusement. Skirting the long pathway to the grand entrance to the temple on both sides, are innumerable stalls of toy-sellers. And such is the gay and unsophisticated nature of the natives, that old as well as young enjoy the games they can there share in.

Among other exhibitions in the neighbourhood, is one that would not disgrace Madame Tussaud, although the figures are of wood instead of wax. The groups are generally of homely scenes, such as one meets with in an ordinary stroll. Barbers shaving their customers; a street row; men and women with their usual attendants walking or bargaining; and all kinds of such like subjects. They are life size very nicely carved and painted, and the clothes put on with all the care of the originals.

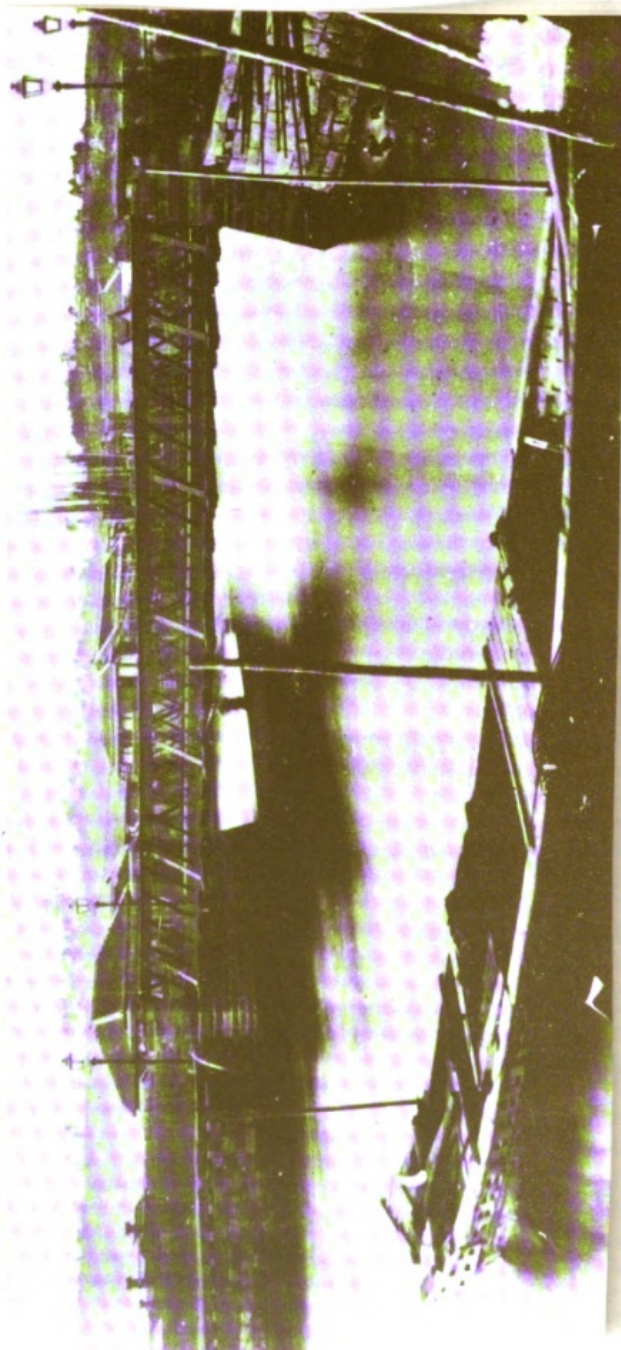
Mr. Mitford gives us—translating from the *Yedo Hanjoki*—a few characteristics of the locality:—

At Asakusa, as, indeed, all over Yedo, are to be found fortunetellers, who prey upon the folly of the superstitious. With a treatise on physiognomy laid on a desk before them, they call out to this man that he has an ill-omened forehead, and to that man that the space between his nose and his lips is unlucky. Their tongues wag like flowing water until the passers by are attracted to their stalls. If the seer finds a customer, he closes his eyes, and, lifting the divining sticks reverently to his forehead, mutters incantations between his teeth. Then, suddenly parting the sticks in two bundles, he prophesies good or evil, according to the number in each. With a magnifying glass he examines his dupe's face and the palms of his hands. By the fashion of his clothes and his general manner the prophet sees whether he is a countryman or from the city. "I am afraid, sir," says he, "you have not been altogether fortunate in life, but I foresee that great luck awaits you in two or three months;" or, like a clumsy doctor who makes his diagnosis according to his patient's fancies, if he sees his customer frowning and anxious, he adds: "Alas! in seven or eight months you must beware of great misfortune. But I cannot tell you all about it for a slight fee:" with a long sigh he lays down the divining sticks on the desk, and the frightened boor pays a further fee to hear the sum of the misfortune which threatens him, until, with three feet of bamboo slips and three inches of tongue, the clever rascal has made the poor fellow turn his purse inside out.

The class of diviners called *Ichiko* profess to give tidings of the dead or of those who have gone to distant countries. The *Ichiko* exactly corresponds to the spirit medium of the West. The trade is followed by women, of from fifteen or sixteen to some fifty years of age, who walk about the streets, carrying on their backs a divining box about a foot square: they have no shop or stall, but wander about, and are invited into their customers' houses. The ceremony of divination is very simple. A porcelain bowl filled with water is placed upon a tray, and the customer having written the name of the person with whom he wishes to hold communion on a long slip of paper, rolls it into a spill, which he dips into the water, and thrice sprinkles the *Ichiko*, or medium. She, resting her elbow upon her divining box, and leaning her head upon her hand, mutters prayers and incantations until she has summoned the soul of the dead or absent person, which takes possession of her, and answers questions through her mouth. The prophecies which the *Ichiko* utters during her trance are held in high esteem by the superstitious and vulgar.

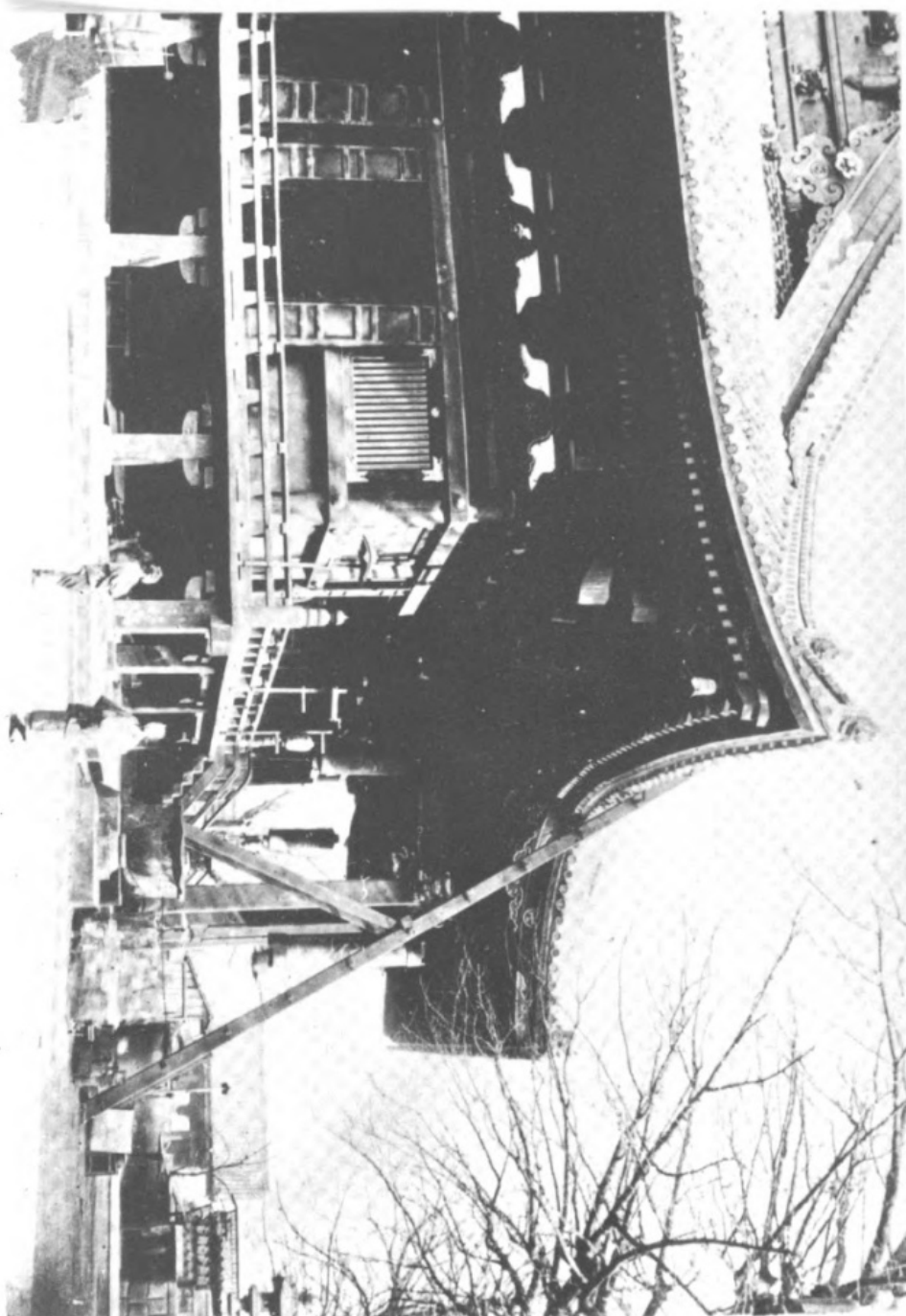
Hard by Asakusa is the theatre street. The theatres are called *Shida-i*, "turf places," from the fact that the first theatrical performances were held on a turf plot. The origin of the drama in Japan, as elsewhere, was reli-

THE FAR EAST.



YOSHIDA IRON BRIDGE, YOKOHAMA.

THE FAR EAST.



THE PORCH OF QUANNON SAWA AT ASAKUSA, YEDO.

gious. In the reign of the Emperor Heijo (A. D. 805), there was a sudden volcanic depression of the earth close by a pond called Sarusawa, or the Monkey's Marsh, at Nara, in the province of Yamato, and a poisonous smoke issuing from the cavity struck down with sickness all those who came within its baneful influence; so the people brought quantities of firewood, which they burnt in order that the poisonous vapour might be dispelled. The fire, being the male influence, would assimilate with and act as an antidote upon the mephitic smoke, which was a female influence.* Besides this, as a further charm to exorcise the portent, the dance called Sambaso, which is still performed as a prelude to theatrical exhibitions by an actor dressed up as a venerable old man, emblematic of long life and felicity, was danced on a plot of turf in front of the Temple Kofukuji. By these means the smoke was dispelled, and the drama was originated. The story is to be found in the *Zoku Nihon Ki*, or supplementary history of Japan.

Theatrical performances go on from six in the morning until six in the evening. Just as the day is about to dawn in the east, the sound of the drum is heard, and the dance Sambaso is danced as a prelude, and after this follow the dances of the famous actors of old; these are called the extra performances (*nake kiyogen*.)

As soon as the sun begins to rise in the heaven, sign-boards all glistening with paintings and gold are displayed, and the play-goers flock in crowds to the theatre. The farmers and country folk hurry over their breakfast, and the women and children who have to get up in the middle of the night to paint and adorn themselves, come from all the points of the compass to throng the gallery, which is hung with curtains as bright as the rainbow in the departing clouds. The place soon becomes so crowded that the heads of the spectators are like the scales on a dragon's back. When the play begins, if the subject be tragic the spectators are so affected that they weep till they have to wring their sleeves dry. If the piece be comic they laugh till their chins are out of joint. The tricks and stratagems of the drama baffle description, and the actors are as graceful as the flight of the swallow. The triumph of persecuted virtue and the punishment of wickedness invariably crown the story. When a favourite actor makes his appearance, his entry is hailed with cheers. Fun and diversion are the order of the day, and rich and poor alike forget the cares which they have left behind them at home; and yet it is not all idle amusement, for there is a moral inculcated, and a practical sermon in every play.

The subjects of the pieces are chiefly historical, feigned names being substituted for those of the real heroes. Indeed, it is in the popular tragedies that we must seek for an account of many of the events of the last two hundred and fifty years; for only one very bald history of those times has been published, of which only a limited number of copies were struck off from copper plates, and its circulation was strictly forbidden by the Shogun's Government. The stories are rendered with great minuteness and detail, so much so, that it sometimes takes a series of representations to act out one piece in its entirety. The Japanese are far in advance of Chinese in their scenery and properties, and their pieces are sometimes capitally got up; a revolving stage enables them to shift from one scene to another with great rapidity. First-rate actors receive as much as a thousand riyos (about £300) as their yearly salary. This however, is a high rate of pay, and many a man has to strut before the public for little more than his daily rice; to a clever young actor it is almost enough reward to be allowed to enter a company in which there is a famous star. The salary of the actor, however, may depend upon the success of the theatre: for dramatic exhibitions are often undertaken as speculations by wealthy persons, who pay their company in proportion to their own profit. Besides his regular pay, a popular Japanese actor has a small mine of wealth in his patrons, who open their purses freely for the privilege of frequenting the green-room. The women's parts are all taken by men, as they used to be with us in ancient days. Touching the popularity of plays, it is related that in the year 1833, when two actors called Bando Shuka and Sagawa Roko, both famous players of women's parts, died at the same time, the people of Yedo mourned to heaven and to earth; and if a million riyos could have brought back their lives, the money would have been forthcoming. Thousands flocked to their funeral, and the richness of their coffins and of the clothes laid upon them was admired by all.

THE IRON BRIDGE, YOSHIDA.

JAPAN has innumerable bridges, for the genius of the people favours canals; and in all their larger towns in the neighbourhood of the coast, or situate on navigable rivers, they manage to make up for the insufficiency of roads on which to bring heavy produce to their markets, by cutting canals in all directions; so that by boats, merchandise may be brought to any part, with little labour and at small expense.

(*) This refers to the Chinese doctrine of a Yang and Yin, the male and female influences pervading all creation.

These canals demanding bridges, it might be supposed that there would be some variety among so many; and that in this direction the opportunity would be seized of beautifying the localities by multiplicity of design. But it is not so. With the exception of two or three stone bridges of the most antiquated construction, in the island of Kiusiu, and which were doubtless built under the superintendence, or at least from the drawings, of the Portuguese, there were until the past year, no bridges in Japan that were not built of wood. And being all of one material, so were they all on the same principle, and almost all on one model. If we wanted an argument against a people isolating themselves from the rest of the world we could not desire a better than a reference to the good citizens of this beautiful land. Having no foreign taste to please or foreign plans or proceedings to emulate, they have been content to stand still. They had one stereotyped plan of a castle. All their territorial princes made this the fundamental principle on which they built their own fortresses. They had one settled idea of a noble's residence in the Imperial or governmental cities; and in Yedo, where there must be several hundreds of such *yashikis*, they differ only in size, and not one whit in design. Were it not for the noble trees that abound in the domains of the noblemen, Yedo would be the most monotonous, uninteresting city it is possible to conceive. But these abound in such plenty, as to give to many parts of the city a semi-country appearance that is very charming.

The houses of the merchants throughout the whole empire, the farmsteads, the dwellings of the poor, the temples, the burial grounds, the hotels—each and all so assimilate to the rest of their kind that it is evident isolation has led to the annihilation of invention. The people have existed, but not improved or progressed in any one way. They are essentially, a military people—but even in the art of war, things were as recently as five years ago, in some parts of the interior, as they had been for centuries, and nothing that we could write would give to our western readers any idea of the highly picturesque but intensely (to modern notions) absurd and grotesque appearance of a band of daimio's retainers going through their manoeuvres and exercises on parade or at a review. Real fighting none of them had seen for generations; and so with spear and sword and bow, they imitated the strange contortions and violent gestures depicted by their painters and imitated by their actors on the stage.

But now, life is developing in all things. War has been felt on three occasions within ten years—and so all are adopting or have adopted the most approved modern tactics and appliances; and let us say, that even in their very first experience of these appliances, they have proved themselves as steady under fire, as average European troops. As to their castles, they are ceasing to repose any confidence in them; and as the government is so far changed as to bring the clan system to a close, none will henceforward be built on the old system. The old *yashikis* in Yedo are half of them empty, and some actually falling to pieces from disuse and neglect; and these domains, in which the daimio lived with his family, surrounded by his hundreds and, in some cases, thousands of retainers, will soon become things of the past. Some few will be retained as barracks and parade grounds, but they will never be generally used as heretofore.



THE GRAND GATEWAY, SHIBA.

In architecture too, the change has begun. In Yokohama are several houses in the native town built on foreign plans; one, a native bank, being a building of some pretensions. At Osaka, too, the Mint is, as we mentioned in our last, a completely western building, totally and distinctly unlike anything ever produced by native architects, in Japan.

And lastly the transition has spread to the bridges. In Yedo, there is a small one to which foreigners have applied the name of the Iron Bridge, although the ironwork is confined to the side rails, and is very light even in them. In Osaka, a very handsome bridge constructed of iron has recently been opened; and in Yokohama we have the one at Yoshida, as portrayed in our picture. This latter is but the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge. It has no beauty—it is as plain as plain can be. But Mr. Brunton the chief of their government Engineering staff, designed and built it for them, that they might judge of the merits of such structures. If it has no beauty, it has the other requisite—strength, and will always possess some interest, as the first iron bridge constructed in Japan.

THE GATEWAY, SHIBA.

GATEWAYS on a large scale are not general before Japanese temples, although few are without the *tori* we

formerly described. Some few of the larger ones, however, have these edifices, and in the case of Asakusa, and the great temple of Dzojoji at Shiba (the Tycoon's burial ground) the gateways are but little smaller, and hardly less picturesque than the temples themselves. The picture on page 7 of this number is the gateway at Shiba, but Asakusa very closely resembles it. It is of wood, lacquered with handsome red lacquer, very solid and ponderous. Japan may glory in her roofs. If she has any architectural individuality it surely is in them. Such massive and magnificently constructed roofs, are hardly to be seen elsewhere; and it is said that they are so built to bind the building well together, and give support in case of earthquake. To most persons, it would occur that the structure would be top-heavy, and be liable to be overthrown by its superincumbent weight.

We are not aware that the gateways, such as that in our picture, were put to any special purpose.

THE APPROACH TO SHIBA.

THE temple of Dzojoji stands back from the main street of Yedo some two or three hundred yards, and the approach is by a wide but quiet causeway, bounded on both sides by dwellings of a very monastic appearance, quite in keeping with the character of the place.

THE FIRE TOWER.

ALL over Yedo, and in all the great cities of the Empire, are towers similar in their general design to that depicted on page 2. In smaller towns and large villages, their place is supplied by tall, strong ladders fixed perpendicularly. "The use to which they are put, is, to give alarm in case of fire. A Bell is suspended on high, and directly a fire breaks out, the direction is proclaimed by the mode of striking the bell. The tower pictured in the photograph is somewhat delapidated; and is the only portion of the yashiki of Prince Aidzu that has been left standing since his gallant, but ineffectual effort in support of the Tycoonate.

The Period.

ON THE 17th January, a meeting of the members of the Yokohama Race Club was held in the Chamber of Commerce room. Mr. Marshall in the chair. The yearly accounts were submitted, and the chairman read the following comparative statement of the total receipts and payments during the years 1869 and 1870 :—

RECEIPTS.						1869.	1870.
Subscriptions ... ..	...	...	...	...	\$1,670	...	\$1,840
Tickets of admission ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,455	...	1,391
Profit of stalls ... ..	...	...	...	...	85	...	236
Entrance fees ... ..	...	...	...	...	23	...	22
Subscription to prizes ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,654	...	1,487
PAYMENTS.						1869.	1870.
Prizes ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,219	...	4,284
Rent ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,200
Keeping course... ..	...	...	...	...	449	...	582
Keeping stand ... ..	...	...	...	...	352	...	329
Cost of meeting... ..	...	...	...	...	392	...	319
Printing... ..	...	...	...	...	183	...	240
Balance in hand ... ..	...	...	...	...	803	...	1,210

The accounts were passed. A motion was then brought forward by Mr. Prince :—

1st.—That the Handicappers, Judge and Starter should not be owners of Ponies entered at the Meeting.

2nd.—That elections of Committee shall be by ballot, the box being kept open four days.

Mr. Barnard seconded; but the motion was rejected.

A vote of thanks to the retiring Committee was passed, and a ballot being taken for the new Committee, Messrs. Strachan, Helme, Scheidt, Robertson and Melhuish were elected. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A HALF YEARLY Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place on the 18th January at which the Chairman, Mr. Marshall, presided. The report having been read and accepted, several new members were admitted. As Mr. Marshall is about paying a visit to England, he announced that he would not be eligible for re-election as Chairman. A vote of thanks was tendered to him for his services whilst he had been in office; to which he feelingly replied. Mr. Van der Tak was then elected Chairman for the present year, Mr. Hooper, Vice Chairman; Messrs. Geisenheimer, Melhuish, Johnson, Hurlbut, Mollison, Strachan and Groeven, were elected as Committee-men, and Messrs. Seligmann and Evers auditors.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to report that Messrs. Dallas and Ring, who were attacked in Yedo on the Evening of the 13th January, are progressing favourably towards convalescence.

THE United States and the the North German men-of-war in harbour have suffered severely from small pox—and for a time communication with the shore was all but cut off. The epidemic is now beginning to show a falling off in its violence both on shore and afloat. In the Yokohama General Hospital alone, there have been nearly 70 small-pox patients during the last three months—and this is quite apart from the military and naval hospitals of France, North Germany, the United States and Great Britain, which cannot have numbered, first and last, less than 100 patients.

A PERFORMANCE of Acrobatic feats took place at the Yokohama Hotel on the 17th ult., by which a departing troupe of Japanese acrobats, who have been engaged by Mr. Page to travel to China, India, &c., were able to show their quality. It was a mere affair, got up on the spur of the moment, and unadvertised. But it was a spirited performance, and gave great satisfaction. The receipts—about \$70, were handed to the Yokohama General Hospital.

IT IS no wonder if North German shipmasters whose vessels are detained in various ports, by the fear of capture, should become impatient of their unwilling idleness. A bold attempt was made on the 25th January, by the N. G. barque *Persia* to leave the harbour and put to sea. She hove up her anchor and set sail by 4 A. M., but by 6 A. M. the French corvette *Dupleix* had steam up, and went in chase. The barque perceived the state of things, before she had got out of the gulf, and bore up for the coast, so that she might be well within three miles of the land, and then returned to her anchorage. The corvette anchored down the coast, off Yokoska.

A GYMNASTIC club has been established in the settlement. A meeting was held on the 26th January, at the house of Mr. Bofel, at which Mr. Mottu presided. Having stated the object of the meeting to be to establish a Gymnasium in Yokohama, he mentioned that about \$600 would be requisite to start with, to purchase all the materials. It was decided at once to form the Club, and about \$330 was subscribed by those present towards the preliminary expenses. It has long been a desideratum in Yokohama, and we are heartily glad to see such an institution so spiritedly set on foot.

NEWS was received from England, by telegram, on the 21st ultimo, of the death of Dr. G. R. Jenkins, one of our oldest residents, and for a long time, the only English Medical man in the settlement. He was so well known and universally esteemed, that the intelligence caused great sorrow throughout the community.

A FIRE broke out on the morning of the 23rd ulto., in a public house called the "British Queen." It spread to a number of small tenements, mostly occupied by Chipamen, and cleared away a nest so closely occupied, that but for the sufferings and loss it entailed, it were a subject for congratulation. Although all the surrounding buildings are of wood, the flames were quickly subdued, and confined to a single block.

BY a telegram received by the last Mail, the total loss of the American barque *Benefactress* is announced. It occurred off the Cape of Good Hope. She was a regular trader between United States and this port, and was on the voyage hence to New York, with a full cargo of tea.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XVIII.]

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]

SOME TIME back it became a settled conviction in many minds, that Japan had determined on an invasion of Corea. Report had it that an Embassy was to be sent to that country demanding of its ruler the payment of tribute which had been discontinued for many years. Previous to that, it was said to be the intention of certain of the Western Powers to open Corea to commerce, with a high hand if necessary; and in one shape or another that peninsula has been under the eye of foreigners for some years.

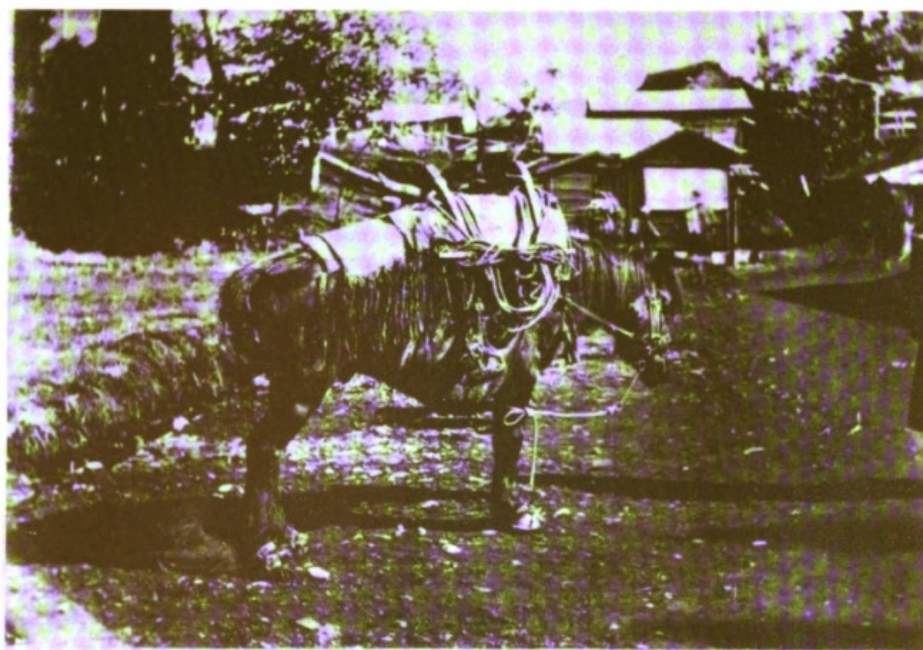
We have little information respecting Corea, except that given by the Japanese. That they had intercourse with it in very remote times is admitted—their Empress Jingu Kogu, having under somewhat miraculous circumstances invaded and conquered the country. Indeed to the Corea are they indebted for their first introduction to Chinese literature, in

the third century; and there are accounts of even earlier communication than this. It is supposed that at that time the seed of Buddhism may have been sown; but whether they were so or not, in the sixth century, the faith received a more open and palpable propagation, when the Emperor of Japan, accepted from a Corean sovereign a present of an image of Buddha, and a collection of Buddhist writings. Up to that time Sintoism had been the sole religion of Japan. Henceforward it shared the affections of the people with Buddhism. At the conclusion of the war under the Empress named above, the Coreans were laid under heavy tribute. How long this continued to be paid, is not known—and little more is heard of Corea, until towards the close of the sixteenth century, when, Taikosama planned, simultaneously, the invasion of the Corea and of China, and the destruction of the christians who had multiplied most wonderfully during the half century since



THE BUND, LOOKING EAST FROM FRENCH HATORA.

the admission of the Portuguese priesthood. The island of Kiusiu had embraced the new faith with avidity, and proselytes were counted by tens of thousands. Among the christians were several very able and powerful leaders; and as there was really no valid ground for a descent upon Corea, the Jesuits declared that the expedition was got up to get these



VILLAGE SCENE :—THE PACK HORSE.

brave men and their christian followers out of the way; as, being himself a usurper, Taiko feared they might seize power, as he had done. Accordingly in the year 1592 he despatched a host of 40,000 men to Corea, where under the command of Konishi-sama, called by the priests, Don Augustin, the Japanese were repeatedly victorious and took many of the castles. Taiko-sama sent a second army to support Konishi, and subsequently a third—almost all of whom were christians—giving orders that the ships should return at once to receive him, as he wished to share in the glories of the enterprise. Of all that host, a comparatively small proportion returned to Japan; and the conduct of Taiko-sama, in leaving them without sustenance or the means of recrossing the sea to their own country, gives some colouring for the assertion of the Jesuits, that jealousy of the christians was the principal motive for the expedition. Three of the conditions demanded by Konishi before he would make peace, were, that between Japan and Corea, trade should be free; that the latter should pay an annual tribute; and that five of the eight provinces of Corea should be handed over to Japan.

It is here well worthy of remark, that had the Japanese forces remained in Corea, christianity would in all likelihood have become the religion of the country. For some few years the provinces were held by Taikosama's troops; and under their protection priests of the Romish Church were admitted, established stations, and taught with very hopeful success. On the departure of the Japanese, however, they were driven out, and Corea has since then been closed against foreigners; the few devoted servants of the cross who have ventured to preach the gospel among them, having knowingly gone with their lives in their hands, and in most instances

have suffered martyrdom. Our readers will remember that as recently as 1866, the French Admiral went to Corea to punish the nation for the murder of some French priests; and that the Coreans behaved so bravely, that he was unable to effect his object.

Why the Japanese should entertain any design against the Coreans, we cannot at all compre-

hend. According to the accounts given by themselves, the country is very limited in extent, and is not rich in products of any kind. It has neither silk, tea, nor minerals. Its rice crop often falls short in the colder districts, and is not of good quality at the best. If there be any country less provocative of cupidity than another, in the Far East, it is certainly Corea.

It is remarkable that the design was attributed to the government directly after the close of the late civil war in Japan. The Mikado's troops had fought well, and in some fights, especially in the island of Yesso, under the very eyes of foreigners, they had advanced under a murderous fire, as steadily as veteran troops. It might have been, that their success led them to pine to carry their victorious arms against another foe. Whether it was so or not who can say? The report was spread; and as usual gathered as it flew; until it was said that a very experienced member of the foreign diplomatic corps was to be appointed to visit Corea as the Ambassador for Japan.

It is for the home governments of the Western nations to decide whether it is worth their while to compel the Coreans to open their ports. We doubt their attempting it, unless under some unforeseen and very exceptional circumstances. But there would be something laughable in Japan undertaking an expedition against them. The Imperial exchequer is not so overflowing, that they are obliged to look about for means of scattering a surplus, and the Imperial army and navy are not so perfect in all respects as to be invincible where an European force failed. Japan must wait before she attempts foreign conquest. She has not yet recovered from the ill effects of her own internal struggle; and will not, with all her enterprise, for several years to come.

There is indeed, still, a struggle going on in this land, which is lamentable in its first effects. The government is endeavouring to put down Buddhism; to stamp out the last embers of Christianity, and to establish for all the people, the old religion of the country, Sintoism.

In one respect it may do good. Buddhism, with all its beautiful dogmas, is but an idolatrous worship; and it is much to be feared that the christianity of the poor natives who have been torn from their homes and exiled, is very different to the christianity originally taught to them. Sintoism outwardly is the worship of one Supreme Being under the symbol of a bright mirror, or a piece of pure white paper. As to its doctrines, they have been so mixed up with Buddhism and superstition that it is hard to say what they are. Probably then, the hundreds of thousands who will be deprived of their old lights, may, instead of accepting the Imperial gods, search for themselves; and learn the truth of the gospel. There are many Japanese now who read the bible. There are some who teach its contents to others.

The first persecutions of the christians in Japan, nearly led to the evangelization of Corea. It is not impossible that the present raid may be the means of turning the attention of the people to the subject; and the sufferings of the martyrs may once more be the seed of the Church.

The Illustrations.

THE SAIBANSHO, YOKOHAMA.

TWELVE years ago, the Japanese government were preparing a place for foreigners nominally at Kanagawa, which was to be an open port, according to the treaties entered into the preceding year.

Within that period what changes have taken place! It is hard for old residents to realize that the large and flourishing town they now inhabit, not in a colony but in a foreign land, has grown from the smallest dimensions within so short a period, and under their very eyes. Looking too, to the peaceful life they enjoy here, it is difficult to convince themselves that there have been periods during which they had good cause for anxiety as to their personal safety. If any one should be disposed to enquire wherein lay their peril, let him turn to Sir Rutherford Alcock's "Narrative of a three year's residence in Japan." There will be found an account of the trials of a foreign minister indeed, but superadded thereto the dangers that awaited all foreigners in Japan, and more particularly in Yokohama and Yedo.

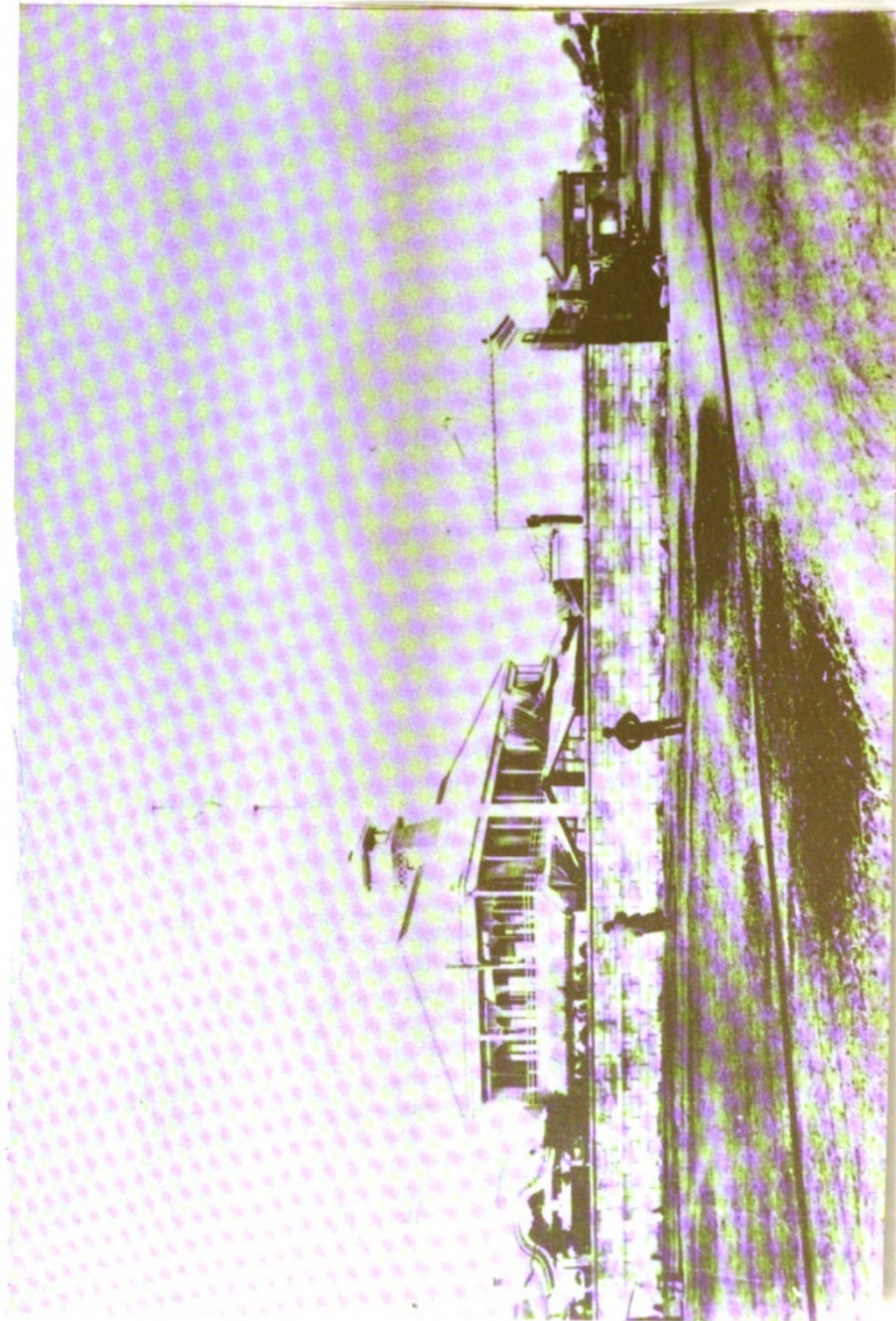
It may be interesting even to "old hands" among ourselves to look back, and recapitulate a few of the features that have marked our acquaintance with this country. There are one or two still to the fore who saw Japan long before it was formally opened in 1859. There are some who accompanied Commodore Perry U. S. N. in his expedition, and there are several who were amongst the earliest arrivals. These latter have known the vicissitudes that had to be endured from the

commencement. They underwent the exciting times of the currency discussions; of the dispute as to the site of the settlement; of the successive murders in Yokohama and Yedo and on the road between the two; the attacks on the foreign legations in Yedo, the burning of the English and French legations and of the Tycoon's residence. They heard the order of the Mikado to the Tycoon to close Yokohama, and keep foreigners to Nagasaki and Hakodadi; and remember the hopeless attempts of the Tycoon and his Gorogio to obey the order. They saw the departure of the first embassy to Europe for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Treaty Powers to the closing of Yokohama and to the postponement of opening Hiogo, Osaka, Yedo and Nee-gata. They have seen the whole foreign community living in a state of preparation for flight—ready to embark on ships of war, appointed to receive them in case of alarm. They remember the assembling of the squadron for the punishment of Satsuma; the arrival of the French and English troops, and the formation of the combined fleet with which Simonosaki was attacked; and so they reached the end of the year 1864. During that five years they and the Japanese had begun to understand each other; but we fear that the knowledge thus gained was not of a character to increase the admiration of either for the other.

Up to that time many obstructions had been thrown in the way of foreigners trading with the natives. The export of Silkworm eggs was prohibited, and after a most extraordinary business in silk, which in one year (1861/2) reached the large total of 26,000 bales, valued at the price of the day at about £2,500,000 sterling, the government prevented its transmission to Yokohama, except in very limited quantities, and thus nearly put a stop to the trade for a time.

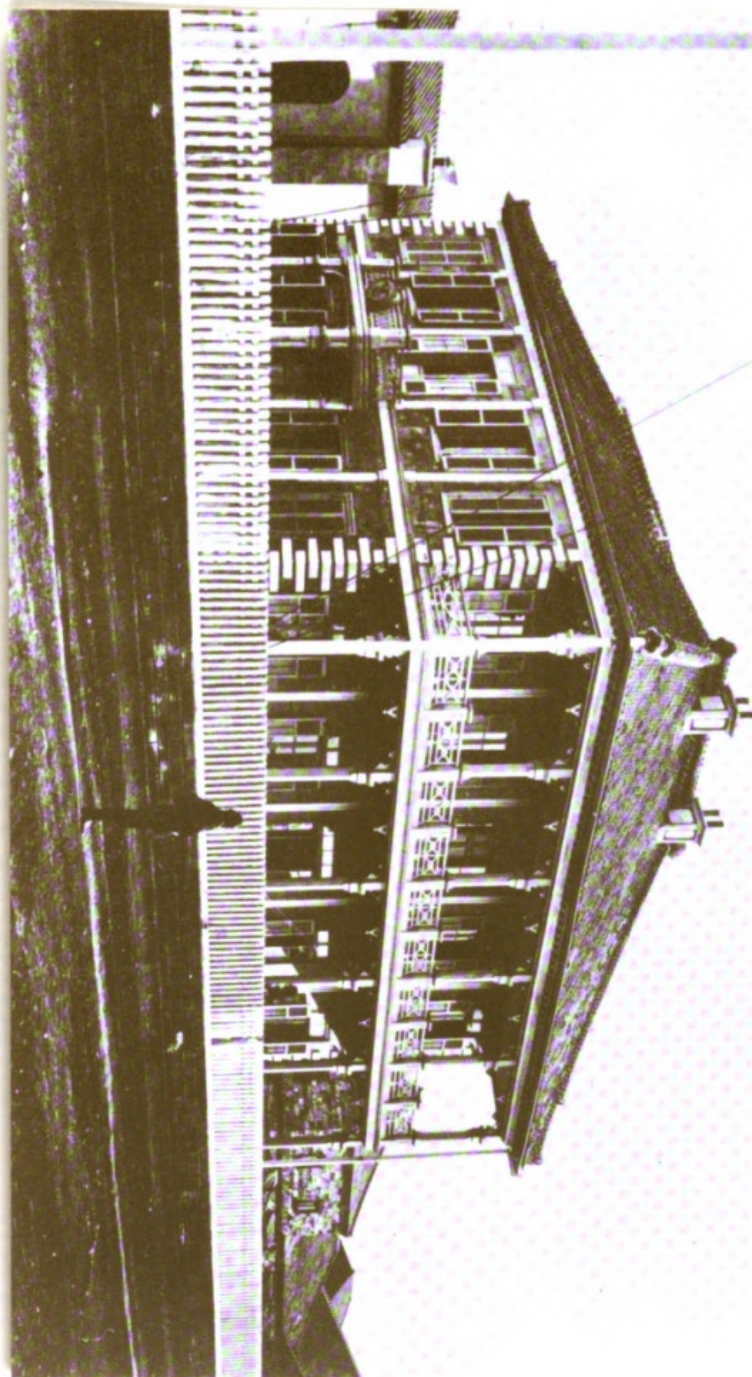
After Simonosaki, however, things changed. We heard no more of having to turn out of our flourishing port. Ministers went down to Osaka, and obtained the Mikado's ratification of the Treaties, and other advantages; a new era seemed to have been ushered in, and all seemed promising, until on the 26th November 1866 the great fire took place, which, destroying one third of the native and foreign quarters, swept away all the Japanese Custom house and Bonded warehouses, and left an enormous space to be relaid out and rebuilt upon. Advantage was taken of the clearance, to make a very marked division between the native and foreign settlements. They are now divided by a fine street 120 feet wide, on one side of which, at the end nearest the sea, government or official buildings have been erected, and lower down, good strong houses and warehouses, as nearly fireproof as they can be made. The principal building on the Japanese side is the Saibansho, as shewn in our illustration on page 4. It is the principal government office, at which the governor transacts his business; cases are heard as between Japanese and foreigners; all matters connected with land, granted, sold, or leased to foreigners are settled; and the municipal affairs generally both native and foreign are dealt with. Only two foreigners, beside the police, are employed by the government in this department—Mr. Benson the municipal Director, and Mr. W. H. Doyle. Both gentlemen are Americans.

THE FAR EAST.



THE SAIBANSHO, YOKOHAMA.

THE FAR EAST



THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE, YOKOHAMA.

THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

THIS building is directly opposite the Saibansho ; and contains under its roof, the Consular Court room ; Consular offices ; U. S. Post office ; and the private residence of the Consul.

The increase of business at this Consulate since the establishment of the Pacific Mail Company's Steamers has been very considerable, the energy of that company having of itself created the major portion of it. One large steamer in from San Francisco and one out, *en route* to and from China ; a weekly steamer to Shanghai, *via* Kobe and Nagasaki ; and another steamer kept constantly trading between this and Hakodadi ;—all these not only make work for the consulate, but have done a great deal of good to the port. Since they have commenced running the trade in Tea between this and America has vastly increased, and now hardly any Japanese tea is purchased except for American account. The import trade too has been vastly augmented ; and of course with these things, all collateral matters which produce work for the Consulate have multiplied. Whilst speaking of the Consulate, we may say a word of the Consul—Mr. Lyon. He is a man who has given strong and repeated evidence that his main desire is to do justice, and act uprightly in his office, as his immediate predecessor had done. And so far as the community at large is concerned, it has benefited by his vigorous dealing with the "loafers," who still abound, but not to anything like the extent they did on his arrival. In 1870, he sent upwards of 100 out of the settlement, shipping them to America, where they would be able to find work if they were willing to accept it.

THE BUND, YOKOHAMA.

THE road running along the front of the settlement skirts the sea bears this title. The dwellings in order from the left, are Messrs. Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., Findlay, Richardson & Co., A. Heard & Co., the Yokohama United Club and Mr. Van der Tak. Beyond that, the houses are hidden from view.

VILLAGE SCENES.

ON page 2 and 7 are two village scenes ; the first being an old Japanese pony, which, having got rid of his load, stands in the middle of the road, his knees securely tied with the rope by which when in motion he is led. The packsaddle and the ropes for tying on the burden, whatever it may be, are quite characteristic. The other picture is a village street, and shows the slight manner in which the dwellings of the lower classes are run up. A man may build his house, furnish and stock his shop for \$100 on the scale exhibited in the picture ; and being content with very inexpensive living, may have all he can desire and put by money on the profits of his little business.

The Period.

THE best information with which we can commence our record of the fortnight, is, that the Small pox epidemic has so died out that only an occasional case is now heard of. There are almost always some cases among the Japanese, and we can now report that they are not more

numerous than ordinary. The epidemic may therefore be said to be at an end. It has been very severe, and the deaths from the settlement, the merchant ships, the men-of-war and the foreign garrisons, amount to upwards of 30.

A very unseemly dispute arose towards the close of last month between the late Belgian Consul for Yokohama, and the Consul for Yedo. Certain transactions between a Japanese and the latter in his capacity as a merchant and a Japanese, had been brought before the former, whose authority the Belgian Minister, on his arrival here, did not support. The Vice Consul therefore sent in his resignation, which was accepted. The fact of his having ceased to be Vice-Consul was notified by Mr. Geisenheimer in the columns of two of the local papers ; and this produced a letter from the Minister in which he spoke of Mr. Geisenheimer having received his "demission" on account of his animosity against the "Comptoir Belge," a company of which the Consul, Mr. Strauss, is the chief director in Yokohama. Mr. Geisenheimer replied, stating that if the Minister attached to the word demission, the meaning that he was dismissed from office, it was a deviation from the truth ; and as to his feeling against Mr. Strauss, he knew little of him except that he had committed certain acts, of which he expressed his opinion in very plain terms. Mr. Strauss then sent Mr. Geisenheimer a letter calling him by names calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. The letter Mr. Geisenheimer denies having received ; but as it produced no answer, Mr. Strauss, through the columns of the *Japan Herald*, called on Mr. Geisenheimer to "place himself at his disposal." The latter replied, that if Mr. Strauss would submit the transaction which Mr. Geisenheimer had stigmatised as placing him beyond the pale of gentlemen, to the consideration of three merchants, and they acquitted Mr. Strauss, he would then meet him on any ground he chose. Such a public challenge was the best way of preventing anything in the shape of a hostile encounter ; but Mr. Strauss took the more reasonable course of indicting Mr. Geisenheimer in the North German Consular Court, for libel. The case is still pending. It is one of the most polyglot trials we ever knew. German, French, Japanese and English are spoken by turns, and as the case, though in reality a very serious one for the parties concerned, has from the nature of the correspondence in the papers, produced a large amount of amusement, the following letter, which appeared in the *Japan Gazette* on the 14th inst., may aptly find admission here :—

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to the report in this morning's Mail of the Babel of tongues used in the trial, some such judgment as the following, which, if rendered, might enable all parties to follow the matter :—

Il est évident que le témoignage von die wohlgebornen herren in dieser case has been given in kotoba majitta kiredomo taksan mudacashi. Aber wenn aller die circonstances sont bien considered there is but little doubt ano kome no yaksoku etait le point d'appui of the bobbery.

Kome okuremasen kereba le plaignant a saisi le bargain money, y sin duga tenia razon if the native understood it so. Shikase nagara moshi der kaufmann ein dato hat un le Japonnais avait un autre en su imagination the Court is of opinion que l'affaire est bien melangée,

Yours truly,

Yokohama, 14th February, 1871.

THE canal on the southern side of the settlement, has been nominally deepened by the Japanese, to an uniform depth of 4 feet at low water, in accordance with the convention entered into as far back as 1865. Practically the work has been confined to a small channel, about 15 or 20 feet wide in the middle of the bed. The stoppage to traffic, therefore, that always proved an obstruction to business at low water, is not much relieved now, as hardly a day passes without some detention through cargo boats and coal barges getting stuck in the channel. The foreign representatives who were parties to the convention, did not trouble themselves about the matter, although their attention was repeatedly called to it by the Press.

A CONTRACT has been entered into by the Japanese authorities with a Japanese contractor, to fill in the whole of the swamp now covered with water on the South East side of the canal, and lying between Ishikawa and Yoshiwara. It is the space of ground that the Japanese originally promised to us a race course, but which was ultimately abandoned on account of the heavy expense the filling up would be. Since then large portions of it have been reclaimed and are now closely built over.



A VILLAGE STREET.

ment of the sum of \$217 from last year's grant is not to be regarded as the establishment of a general principle. We are by no means wishful to press upon Her Majesty's Government a claim for the exact equivalent of the sum set down in the accounts as contributed by British residents, but seeing that the various branches of Her Majesty's Services, Diplomatic, Consular, Naval and Military are able to avail themselves of the usefulness of Christ Church, and that the officers and men of a mercantile Marine of no inconsiderable importance are gratuitously provided with seats, we think that the Trustees

ON the 4th inst., a meeting, called by H. B. M. Vice Consul, was held at H. B. M. Consulate, to hear the report of the Trustees and Treasurer of the English Episcopal Church for the year 1870.

The Report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

To

RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq.,

Her Majesty's Consul, Kanagawa.

SIR,—We have the honor to hand you enclosed, the usual statements of account relative to the financial position of Christ Church at this date.

We beg you will convey to Her Majesty's Government the expression of our thanks for their contribution towards the support of the Church establishment for the year 1869.

It will be observed that there is a deficit on the Church account of \$28.52 (£6.1.3) and on the parsonage account of \$29.53 (£4.3) amounting in all to \$48.05 (£10.4.3). We have naturally been led to enquire into the cause of this. We find that the expenditure of this year, compared with that of 1869, shows, on the two accounts, a saving of \$191.60, and on the Church account only, a saving of \$271.93. The contributions of British residents last year amounted to \$1,971.50, but no contributions from other than British subjects were included in the account. This year, the contributions of British residents amount to

to	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 1,983.00
And from others	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 267.00

Making a total of \$2,250.00

so that we find a well sustained and flourishing revenue, in addition to a diminished expenditure. The cause of the unfavourable change in the finances of Christ Church is therefore, it is very clear, the diminution of the grant of Her Majesty's Government for the year 1869 by the sum \$217, on the ground that an equal sum was contributed by others than British subjects towards the support of the Church establishment. The fact of the existence of a small deficit, might not be worthy of such lengthened notice were it not for the circumstance that the expenditure of this year has been unusually small and that, had a normal expenditure taken place, a considerably larger deficit would have been the result. We trust that the deduction by Her Majesty's Govern-

tees may not unreasonably and not unjustly ask Her Majesty's Government to grant them such a proportional sum of the contributions of British residents as will enable them to keep the Church establishment free from debt, provided the contributions of British residents appear to be sufficiently liberal.

It may be not inappropriate, at this stage to remark that we are not insensible of the desirability of taking steps to render the Church establishment more independent of aid from Her Majesty's Government than at present. You will remember that a meeting was recently held at the British Consulate, when it was determined to add an aisle to the existing Church building. The present building was erected at the joint cost of the foreign community and Her Majesty's Government, and a satisfactory report having been obtained from two competent surveyors as to its stability we consulted with His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes as to the proposed alteration, pointing out that the congregation of Christ Church would not apply to Her Majesty's Government for any aid in respect of the aisle proposed to be added, but would undertake to provide for its erection themselves, by applying the pew rents which it would produce to the liquidation of the debt incurred for building it. This is estimated to extend over 3 or 4 years when the income proceeding from pew-rents in the new aisle, will be available for ordinary Church purposes and thus a step of great importance will have been taken towards independence.

We take this opportunity of recording our thanks to H. E. Sir Harry Parkes for the kind interest evinced by him regarding the scheme of addition, and for the expressions of approval which after an exhaustive examination of the details of the scheme he was pleased to pronounce upon it.

On a former occasion it was suggested that the stipend of the Chaplain should be raised to £800 per annum. Owing to the existing position of the finances we have not been able to carry this out for the present.

A considerable sum of money has been subscribed by the community for the purpose of placing an Organ in the Church which it is hoped will soon be here.

We have only to say in conclusion that we trust you will see your way to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the reasonableness of granting a sufficient proportion of the contributions of British residents to keep the Church establishment free from debt, seeing that the congregation has done and is doing all that can be expected on its behalf.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Dallas, one of the Trustees in Yedo we have not been able to obtain his signature to the account.

A. ALLAN SHAND,—*Trustee.*

W. G. ASPINALL,—*Treasurer.*

A NAVAL Court of Enquiry has been held before Mr. Russell Robertson, H. B. M. Vice Consul, Lieut. Pritchard, and Sub-Lieut. Jones of H. B. M. S. *Kingdome*, and Captain Beckett of the Str. *Clan Alpine*: at which an investigation was entered upon as to the loss of the Barque *Abindo*. The verdict absolved Capt. Scott and his officers from all blame.

THE Japanese are cutting a Canal from Mississippi Bay to Yokohama, utilizing the creek so far as it goes, which is nearly half the way. They have to cut through a ridge to enter the valleys of Yokohama and Mississippi Bay, but is a very small distance—not more than about 300 yards, and they will make very short work of it. The rapidity with which they have carried on the excavations hitherto is surprising.

THE would-be assassins of Messrs. Dallas and Ring have been captured. They were three old pupils of the Kaiseijo, who for some reason had made a compact with others of their cloth, each to kill a foreigner. Having attacked the two gentlemen, they made off, leaving their swords in a place of safety; but the swords being discovered led to their apprehension.

MITSOOL, the principal banking house in Japan, has called in all the quarter-boo satz issued by them or the Shosha, on the ground of their having been largely counterfeited.

A STEAM fire engine, built by Shand and Mason of London arrived on the 6th instant; and was submitted to a trial on the bund, yesterday afternoon.

LAST week, a report gained currency that the North German frigate *Hertha* had given notice of her intention of leaving the port, with a convoy of North German merchant ships. The French Corvette *Dupleix* and Iron-Clad *Alma* left the harbour on Saturday, and it was supposed they were to lie in wait outside; but if there was ever any intention of the convoy putting to sea; it was abandoned, and the *Hertha* and the merchantmen are still in port.

TWO Gas Companies, one German and the other Japanese, have required a concession from the authorities of a monopoly for twelve years for supplying gas to Yokohama. The government have notified that whichever has the greatest number of burners subscribed for by the community within 30 days, shall have the concession. Both companies therefore have put forth a prospectus; the German offering to supply gas at \$4 per 1,000 cubic feet; the Japanese Company names \$3.75 as its price. Both are to be managed by Europeans, and each offers the guarantee of first rate names for careful superintendence. The Japanese Company have as their Manager Mr. Pelegrin, late Manager of the Gas works in Shanghai, and it is their intention to establish works for the Native town, whether they obtain the concession for the foreign settlement or not.

CAPTAIN Purvis, R.N., the harbour master appointed by the Japanese government at this port, but whose authority is opposed by the Minister and Consul of the United States, has been commissioned by the government, to advise with the government officials of Kobe as to the establishment of "Rules and Regulations" for that harbour. It is probable that he will also visit Nagasaki for a like purpose.

FIRE has again been keeping revel in Yedo. On Saturday night last, shortly before midnight one broke out in the street to the right of the Nippon bashi, called Naniwa-cho; and burning all through the hours of darkness, was only subdued about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, after having consumed eleven important streets. At all times a misfortune, such a calamity happening just before their New Year is doubly felt.

JAPANESE Police would seem to have a great deal more power than the police of foreign countries, if a circumstance that occurred a few days ago, is sanctioned by their government. Loud cries were heard proceeding from the rear of a Japanese guard house, which attracted the notice of some Europeans. On going to see by what they were occasioned, a man was found to be suspended by a rope over a well, and several Japanese policemen were taking it in turns to beat him with a stick. At last the unfortunate fellow was lowered and laid by the side of the well

with his face downwards and scarcely able to move. Ultimately death came to his relief. We believe that the man was a poor blind beggar, and the case is one that demands very full and particular investigation.

FROM Osaka we hear of a terrible accident that occurred on the trial trip of a newly built steamer, in which the workmen who had been engaged in her construction were embarked for a jollification. She had just reached the bar, when she blew up; the explosion tearing away all her upper works. She sunk immediately, but in shallow water, so that a portion of her hull is still to be seen. It is reported that six men were killed on the spot, and a great many wounded. The government, alarmed at the frequency of these explosions, are said to have determined on an examination of all engineers who seek employment on steamboats; and granting certificates only to those who can prove their competency.

A T Kobe, the *Pegasus* is loading with rags, waste silk and tobacco for Queenstown and the *Lorton* with tobacco for London, via Nagasaki. *H. & O. Herald.*

THE *Nagasaki Express* reports that two men who gave themselves up to the native authorities as the slayers of two Kokura men, wrote a letter to the governor of Nagasaki, giving their reasons for the deed. From this it appears that the two murdered men, during the war between their own prince and Ohoshu, deserted to the latter, and gave information respecting the movements of the army to which they properly belonged. Revenge was sworn, but no opportunity of taking it occurred until the night on which the assassination took place.

The same paper mentions an accident by which a little Japanese boy nearly lost his life. Mrs. Nickle of the "Falcon Hotel" firing at some goats that constantly trespassed on her premises, missed them and the bullet struck the little fellow who was at no distance from them. By last accounts he was not out of danger.

SOME well grounded excitement has been felt in Shanghai, and at all the other open ports in China and Japan at the capture by a French gunboat of a vessel flying the British ensign. The *Robert Rickmers* was originally a North German ship, but is stated to have been legitimately sold and transferred to English owners. She was starting for Hongkong in ballast; but the Captain of the French frigate *Venus*, having heard that it was only a ruse to slip away, sent the gunboat after her. She was quickly overtaken, her crew taken out of her, and a prize crew put on board to take her to Saigon. The result of this capture will be watched with very great interest. The British Consul and Senior Naval officer on the station have protested, as the vessel was transferred at home to British owners, and the documents attesting the transfer are in the Consul's hands. The *Evening Courier* says that Admiral Dupré expresses his intention of adhering to the line of action he has adopted in the matter.

HONGKONG papers announce the death of Mr. Hazeland, Crown Solicitor for the Colony. He has left a widow and a large family. As an old colonist and a man socially and professionally appreciated, his loss is much lamented.

Mr. Edwin Sharp is provisionally appointed to succeed him as Crown Solicitor.

GAMBLING in Hongkong flourishes. The licences this year have been sold for \$15,000 a month, against \$13,500 last year. The Chamber of Commerce have petitioned the Home Government against the licensing system.

KOBE has now a foreign hospital, furnished and supplied with all necessaries for 12 patients.

A MASONIC Hall is about to be erected in Kobe; lot 44 on the foreign settlement having been purchased as a site for it.

IN Osaka building is going on apace. The *Hiogo News* correspondent writes that twice as much will be done in the first half of 1871, as was done in all 1870. There is also a scheme for running a line of coaches from Osaka to Sakai, on which route there is a very considerable traffic, and the road is good. The Osaka Railway terminus is to be on the North bank of the Adjikawa, near the foreign concession, instead of near the Mint, as originally proposed.

A WIDESPREAD conspiracy has been discovered in Java among the Military. A Swiss soldier warned the authorities and 14 Swiss soldiers were arrested.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XIX.]

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



HE third year Meiji, or the reign of the present Mikado is numbered with the past, and the fourth is ten days old. We have seen the new year ushered in both by the Japanese, and the Chinese residents—but with far less hilarity on the part of the former than we have been accustomed to and we imagine that the hard business habits of foreigners must be telling upon them; rendering them regardless of their old holidays and jollifications—or at all events, less demonstrative.

The year that is past will be a memorable one for China, as having witnessed that dreadful tragedy at Tientsin, whereby foreigners were awakened to the volcano on which they were seated in that mandarin-ridden country, and the depth of the hatred with which they are still regarded among the literati and the influential.

In Japan, if the year has presented a better appearance on the whole, there have not been wanting symptoms, which have caused, and do still keep alive, feelings of apprehension and distrust.

The government, however, has been successful in upholding the laws in general, and its own decrees in particular; and whenever it has been called upon to act, it has shewn both firmness and activity. It has nominally, if not really, done away with much of the old fendal system, reducing the ancient barons into simple "men of

rank;" but it has in most instances made them governors of their old territories, so that practically they are much as they were before, except that they are a good deal freer. It has to be seen, whether they are as powerful. The government has been very anxious to bring the forces of the realm under the sole authority of the Mikado, but in this they have not been successful. At this moment Yedo is guarded not by what we should call imperial regiments, but by the soldiers of special Daimios; and it is difficult for foreigners to comprehend where the line is drawn between these troops and such as are solely the Mikado's. All that can be said with regard to the political attitude of Japan during the course of the year that is gone, is, that in spite of much intrigue, and constant rumours of ill, the peace has been preserved, and on the surface, there is a general appearance of progress.

But it closes inauspiciously. There have been troubles in the Sinchiu district, not more than thirty or forty miles from Yedo, and troops had to be sent to quell them. Of this, we should think but little, were they altogether isolated. But

every day the apprehensions so oft expressed, and by ourselves tried to be reasoned away, increase; and the aims and acts of certain leading men—notably Satsuma—are altogether inexplicable, unless some great movement is on foot. The Mikado has been resident in Yedo during the whole year. He has on two or three occasions, actual



NEW YEAR'S STREET STALL.

ly appeared in public; and he has given audiences to foreign Ministers and others, in a style quite new to Japan, and most gratifying to those whom he has thus honored. Yet one of the prominent rumours of the day, is, that his very throne must be upset; and a system approaching republicanism established:—an idea so startling that calm reasoners naturally call it absurd.

The fact of such a rumour finding prominence, however, shews how impossible it is, in this country, to attempt to state what the true state of the government is, or to predict the future.

The 3rd year Meiji, estimated on foreign principles, would appear to have been far more progressive, were it not for what is forcing itself into observation at its close. The government has established for itself confidence in the minds of foreigners that may enable it to carry out great plans of internal improvement and public benefit; and if it is strong enough to oppose the intrigues that are besetting it, all will be well. But, if Satsuma or any other of the plotters should succeed in carrying out their schemes, all such confidence would depart, and Japan might find itself in a most trying position.

With all his ambition, there is no question that Satsuma is the most go-ahead man in the country; and some say that his objection to the present rule is, that it attempts to combine the old system of isolation and obstructiveness with the new one of enlightenment and advancement. It is quite true that this is the case; but we believe the government itself would endeavour to get over this, were it not for the pressure from without. It is not an easy thing for a whole nation to turn over abruptly from one system to another diametrically opposed to it, in a year or two. Wisdom would surely prompt to a patient development of the new ideas. But some are of opinion that Satsuma has gone so far, and involved himself so deeply, that he is now driven to desperation and will proceed to any length to rid himself of his liabilities.

Did we see nothing of evil looming before us, we should have been inclined to have spoken of the past Japanese year,



NEW YEAR'S STREET STALLS.

as eminently peaceful and progressive. But with the appearances that are becoming more and more palpable, it is to be feared that all is not so bright as it has seemed.

Satsuma is ever the prominent name. It was Satsuma who was the head and front of the rebellion which put down the Tycoonate and placed the Mikado in his true and ancient position. It was Satsuma

who was ever looked upon as the champion of the beneficial charges that have been taking place; but it is Satsuma who is now said to plot the overthrow of all that has been so recently set up. Satsuma is therefore "The Great Incomprehensible" of Japan. It is he who renders the task of estimating the true position of the country so hard. It is he, who being the most powerful noble in the country might do more for its good than any other. But what he will do—and how his designs tend, the year now just commenced may determine.

The Illustrations.

NEW YEAR'S STREET STALLS.

LIKE all countries with any kind of civilization, the Japanese usher in the New Year with great preparations and outward signs of rejoicing. They commence a few days before the close of the old year to set their houses in order, by thoroughly turning them inside out, cleansing them, and renewing old and worn out articles, such as the mats of the floors, the paper windows, the cooking and washing gear, with such other things as their circumstances admit of their indulging in. To this end, in all the towns and villages, stalls are permitted to be erected, after the manner of our fairs, and as all the articles sold there are considered to be both good and cheap, the multitude of buyers is considerable. The decorations for the houses are also sold at these stalls; and as these

are even more a feature with the Japanese than with us, a roaring trade is driven. On the last day of the old year, however, all the stalls are removed, and for nearly a month the enjoyments of the new year were wont to continue; certain days in its course being particularly set apart for visiting, feasting and merry making.

The scene in a Japanese street on New Year's day, if the weather be fine, is one, once seen, not to be forgotten. All the people turn out in their best; the officials passing, ever and anon, in their dresses of ceremony, so spick and span, to pay their congratulatory visits to their superiors and to one another. The people, young and old, in motion, some paying visits, some flying kites which are so numerous as to be like a flight of birds in the air, and some playing battledore and shuttlecock. Every house is decorated; and that too with some degree of taste. Mr. Mitford thus describes the decorations; from whence it will be seen that each element of the display has a marked and definite meaning and is emblematical of some virtue supposed to appertain to the original.

But not the people only are dressed out to do honour to the day. The city itself has been turned into a vast grove of firm and waving bamboos. As we on Christmas Eve deck our houses with holly and mistletoe and evergreens, so on the 28th or 29th day of the 12th month the Japanese begin decorating their houses to greet the new year. The proper decoration for each house is a fir tree on one side of the door and a bamboo on the other, between which is stretched a rope of straw, such as those which are hung up outside temples to keep out evil influences. To the centre of this rope is attached a sort of bouquet, made up of a boiled lobster, a piece of charcoal, a large orange, a dried persimmon, a frond of bracken, a leaf of the evergreen oak, and a piece of seaweed. Each of these has its special signification. The fir and bamboo are evergreen emblems of long life; the lobster, strong in spite of its crooked back, is a type of hale though bent old age; the undecaying charcoal represents imperishability; the name of the orange, *dai-dai*, means, by a pun "from generation to generation," and the fruit itself, which hangs longer to the tree than any other, is a token of longevity; the dried persimmon, the sweetness of which is so lasting, is typical of the unchanged sweetness of conjugal love and fidelity; the bracken is slow to fade; the oak leaf, which is supposed not to fall off until the young leaf has put forth an appearance, signifies that parents shall not die until their children have grown up to take their place; lastly, the seaweed, *hompu*, or *kopu*, stands for the last two syllables of the word *yorokobu*, to be happy. All these various emblems are hung up to pray the Year God to protect the house and its inmates from evil during the ensuing twelve months; and just as we take down our evergreens on twelfth night, so do the Japanese on the 7th day of the new year take down and stow away their decorations, which on the 14th day are with all solemnity burnt as a sacrifice to *Sai no Kami*, the God of Roads and Protector of Travellers.

The origin of this custom is lost in antiquity; it is alluded to in the collection of poems called "The Hundred Heads," which was gathered together by the Emperor Horikawa at the end of the eleventh century, where, in the poem by one of the nobles of the Court called Akisaye is to be found the following passage:—"When the fir trees are placed at the doors we know that the night will break into the morning of the new year." In town and in the country, by noble and peasant alike, the new year is welcomed in this way; only the Mikado and the old grandees of his Court, who have their own manners and customs in all things, form an exception to the rule.

We have given on our first and second pages pictures of stalls, at which the purchases are made preparatory to the New Year; and we have to regret that an accident has prevented our furnishing a representation of the holiday scene in the streets, in this number, as was our intention.

THE JAPANESE PRISON, TOBE.

ONE of the public buildings connected with our district is the unpretending modern edifice, pictured on page 4. It is the public gaol for the district of Kanagawa, and lies about half way between the foreign settlement of Yokohama, and the old native town of Kanagawa. Here all the worst prisoners, the long sentenced and the condemned are incarce-

rated; and being in the hundred or parish of Tobé, it is always spoken of by foreigners as the Tobé, as if that were the name of the prison. It is but a few Japanese houses, enclosed within a wooden enclosure, and nothing is to be seen of a particularly prison character. But the treatment of prisoners is very rigorous. They are huddled together, several being obliged to sit on one mat:—and they are from time to time, if their offences be serious, taken out to be beaten. Should they be under sentence of capital punishment, they are not kept separately, nor are they told of their sentence until shortly before their execution, when they are led out; and kneeling before the officials of the prison their sentence is read to them, and they are allowed but little respite ere they are hurried off to the small court yard, in which kneeling on the edge of a hole about six inches deep, their head is with one swift sweep of the executioner's sword severed from the body, and both head and trunk fall prone into the hole.

THE TEMPLE, TOBE.

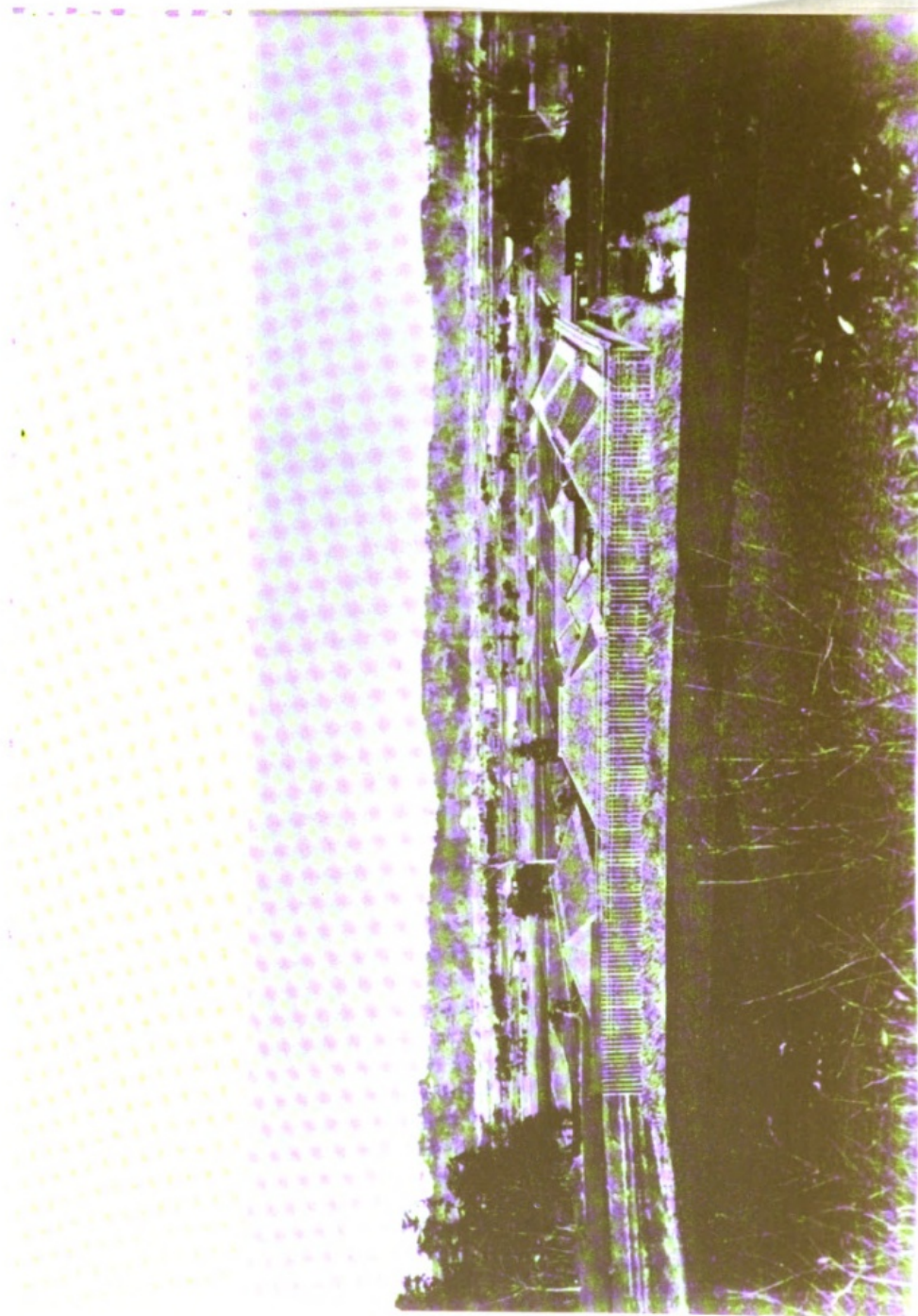
THE body of the criminal is not allowed to remain very many seconds where it has fallen; but is picked up by the attendants, packed in straw mats, and carried off for burial at the temple shown on page 5. All prisoners who die within the prison are also buried here—and by rights the burial place is only for these. But strange as it may seem, there are some of the worthy people of the neighbourhood who here find a last home for their friends; as if acknowledging that in death all are equal—the just and the unjust.

THE AINOS.

THE Aborigines of the Island of Yeso, called Ainos, are a race of peculiar interest. Of their origin nothing is known for certain. By some it is stated that they are descendants of exiled Russians who came from Siberia (and their language bears more resemblance to Russian than Japanese); and by others that they are to Japan what the ancient Britons were to England. At one time they were found as far south as Sendai if not close to Yedo. Their own version of their origin, is that they are the offspring of a mermaid and a dog, and in all Japanese books and paintings they are so illustrated. At present they form the principal inhabitants of Yeso, its surrounding islands and of Saghalien. Their number is variously estimated, but a good authority places it about 500,000 in all. They are chiefly fishers along the coast of Yeso and after the fishing season is over are engaged in bear and deer hunting at which they are very expert. They are much oppressed by the Japanese—kept in total ignorance—and neither allowed to be taught, nor to possess anything beyond articles for their absolute necessities. Being almost the slaves of their masters they are paid in clothes, rice and saki, but never in money. Their religion is simple adoration of the Sun and reverence for their ancestors—and of course tyrants. They have no written language, though a most interesting dictionary of some 2,000 words which he had learnt, was published in French by Abbé Mermet, long a resident in Hakodadi.

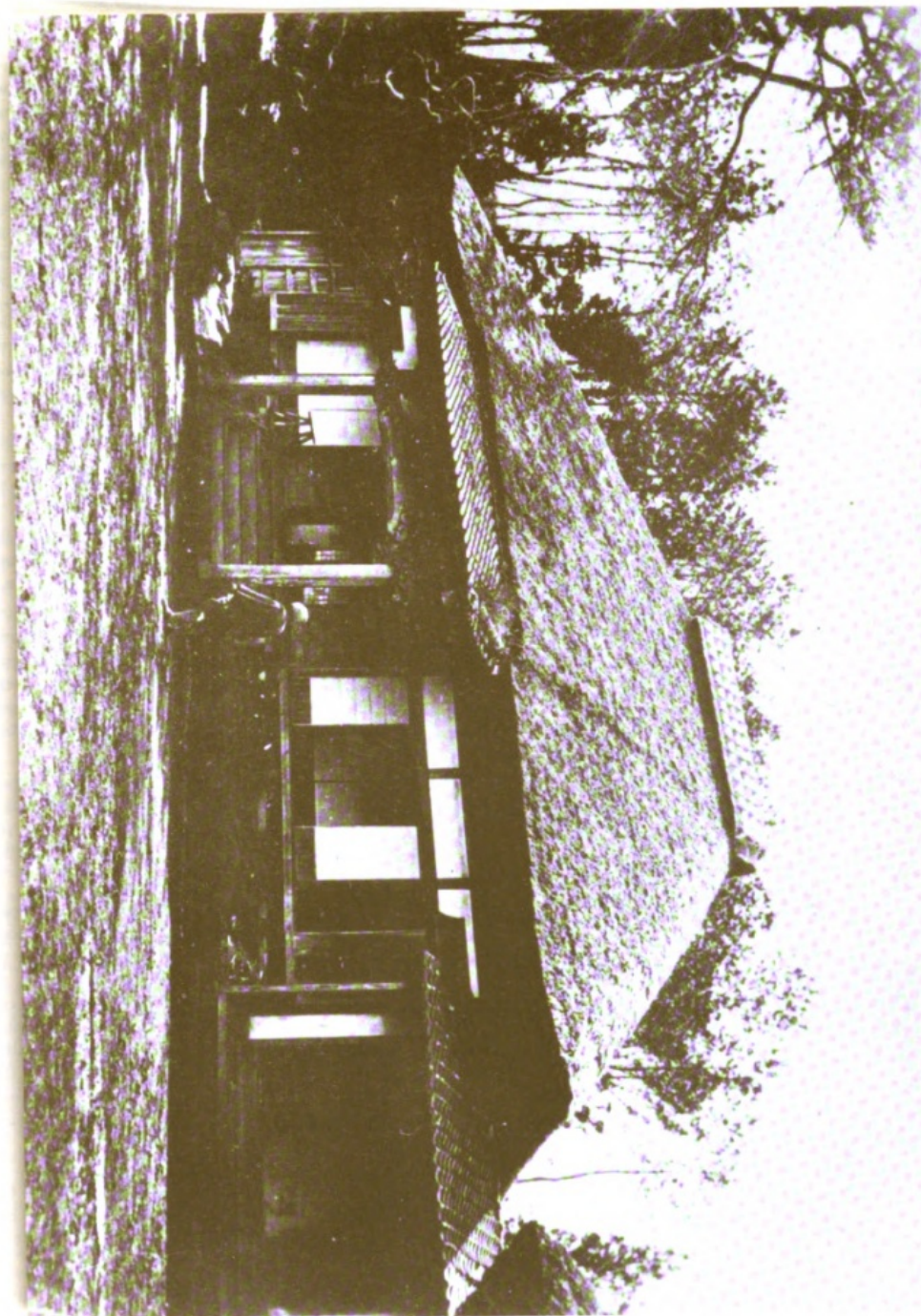
They are a very hairy race, having hair down their backs, which we think is found in no other race of men. The men shave the top of their heads only. The women tattoo above

THE FAR EAST.



THE JAPANESE PRISON, TOBE.

THE FAR EAST.



TEMPLE GANJO-JI, TOBE.

ne lips and between the eyes joining their eyebrows. Their language is soft and their manners singularly gentle and attractive. When stimulated by foreign alcohol, they timidly venture to observe "that they having beards like foreigners are their brothers." Of the pictures on page 7

No. 1. Is an average specimen of the Ainō fisherman—there is but one class, no grades being allowed except those of age. In height they are about 5 ft. 2 in., well proportioned and of much natural strength. Long years of servitude to their Japanese rulers have utterly crushed all independence, and they seem ever unconscious that they are entitled to any treatment but that which their masters always serve and often brutally inflict upon them. Except on feast days or rather days on which they are allowed to enter Hakodadi to pay tribute to the authorities, their dress consists of but one garment which is given to them by their employers, and is imported chiefly from Osaka or Yedo; their gaiters are made by themselves and are often of elaborate if not tasty pattern.

They are singularly frightened of small pox and at the faintest alarm, invariably flee to the hills surrounding their villages. It is said that no Aino ever survives the disease, and certainly one pock-marked has never been known. The probability is of course that none are ever attacked by it.

No. 2 is the hut in which either from tradition or necessity all Ainos dwell. In marshy soils it is raised on logs as seen in the Photograph. In sandy places and on the beach (where are most of the villages) it is on the ground. They are mostly built in covered or protected places, but withstand better than one would suspect, the cold and rain. A large space in the centre lined with earth or stones is reserved for the fire where logs are burnt all day, the perpetual smoke from which, gives a sort of veneer to the interior which perhaps acts as some protection from the weather. Large families of seven or eight live there, no mats are allowed—only the commonest description of Japanese Fukong (bed).

No. 3. Two Ainos at meals. It will be noticed that instead of kneeling like the Japanese, these extraordinary people squat—and their mode of salutation instead of bowing is to lift their hands slowly in front of their bodies to their head bringing them down gently in stroking their beards. Before drinking they invariably dip a chopstick into the cup and raise it above their heads. This is done two or three times and we believe expresses adoration for the Sun, for their ancestors, family and host. They are staunch votaries of Bacchus and in their cups are often inspired into some dull monotonous dirge, or to "dancing," which consists of hopping on each leg alternately, and most resembles the evolutions of the Japanese wrestler preparatory to commencing action, though of course in a less decided or regular way. Drunkenness is not however common, and quarrelling seems of extremely rare occurrence.

The Period.

THE men who attacked Messrs. Dallas and Ring were not, as formerly reported by us, pupils of the Kaisaijo, but of the Chinese College, an institution that was replaced by the present school. As yet no punishment has been dealt to them, so far as we can learn. The reason of the delay is that two of them have declared that the third was the only one who used his sword. He denies it; and although he has been

put to all sorts of torture resolutely declares his innocence. By Japanese law, a man cannot be decapitated until he has acknowledged his crime.

Mr. Dallas is so far recovered that he has recently spent several days in Yokohama among his friends. He has now resumed his duties at the College. Mr. Ring has not advanced so far, but is going on fast towards convalescence.

AN impudent robbery was committed on the 17th ultimo, in the streets of Yokohama. A lady was walking towards her home when she was accosted by one of those pests of the place—the loafers—who followed her some little distance. Feeling uneasy as to the fellow's motives, and seeing a gentleman at no distance, she hastened her steps and called out; but the fellow making a grab at her brooch, wrenched it violently from its place, and bolted at the top of his speed. He was hotly pursued, but without effect. It was subsequently found that the lady's watch chain was also broken, and part of it carried off by the thief, but fortunately the watch which had been attached to it, remained safe in the waistband.

This and some other daring acts on the part of these gentry have made the police very strict with them; and several have been taken up and lodged in gaol as a preliminary to deportation at the earliest opportunity.

ON Sunday the 19th ultimo, a very violent shock of earthquake was felt at about 2 o'clock P.M. It was not less severe than that of May last, and caused a good deal of alarm.

IN a high wind on the 18th ultimo, the roof of an English guard house was blown away entirely; and the French 'Hopital Annexe,' was blown down bodily. There was no one in it at the time.

SERIOUS riots have occurred in the province of Sinciu, about 30 or 40 miles beyond Yedo. Government sent troops to put them down; but the first band sent was not sufficiently strong, and others have gone to reinforce them. The cause of the outrage is said to be in connection with the paper money, but that is very doubtful.

ON the 17th Feb., Mr. Longford, of H. B. M.'s Legation, met with a painful accident. He was riding on the New Road, and was talking with a lady in a carriage, when his pony became restive and threw him; breaking his arm in two places. He is doing well.

THE rival gas companies are still keeping their schemes before the public, each in expectation of obtaining that support from the foreign community which will entitle it to the concessions promised by the Japanese government to the one that shall shew within 30 days, the subscription list for the largest number of burners. We cannot but think that as the Japanese Company is determined to establish itself for Japanese town under any circumstances, it were as well to allow both to erect their works and start, if they feel so disposed. If there is sufficient scope for the Japanese company in Japanese Town, there certainly must be so for the German Company in the foreign settlement. And competition might be good for all parties.

MR. F. J. Barnard has this day been readmitted by the Acting Assistant Judge, W. C. Hannen, Esq., to practice in H. B. M. Supreme Court, from which he was suspended by Mr. Lowder when acting as H. M. Consul at Kanagawa.

MR. Strauss, of the Comptoir Belge, has withdrawn his action against Mr. Geisenheimer for libel. The reason he alleges is that he being a Belgian, his acts are to be judged by Belgian laws not by German; and his case with Mr. Geisenheimer's being judged by the German law, he may suffer should the decision of the German Consul General be against him. Mr. Geisenheimer has, in a letter to the Belgian Minister in the *Japan Herald* hurled back on him the epithet "calumniator," which M. de Roodenbeck had applied to him; and the latter again

uses the columns of the official organ to explain his part in the proceedings. Very unwise in him; especially as he places himself in the position of an advocate of Mr. Strauss.

THE S. S. *Thabor* left on the 22nd ulto., to visit all the lighthouses on the coast, completed or in progress of building. It was expected that she would be away about six weeks; but a change in the plans of the government will hasten her return, in order that she may take a large party of high officials to Osaka to be present at the ceremonial opening of the new Mint.

FROM the Osaka Correspondence of the *Hiogo News*, we learn that "the coins for which dies have been made or intended to be made" at the Mint are;

GOLD.—\$10, \$5, and \$2.

SILVER.—\$1, 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents.

COPPER.—1 cent, half cent, and 1 mil.

This last named representing the 1,000th part of the new dollar, which latter coin is to be the unit of the future coinage."

With regard to the Niboos, the coin about which so much controversy took place some time past in Yokohama, the correspondent writes:—

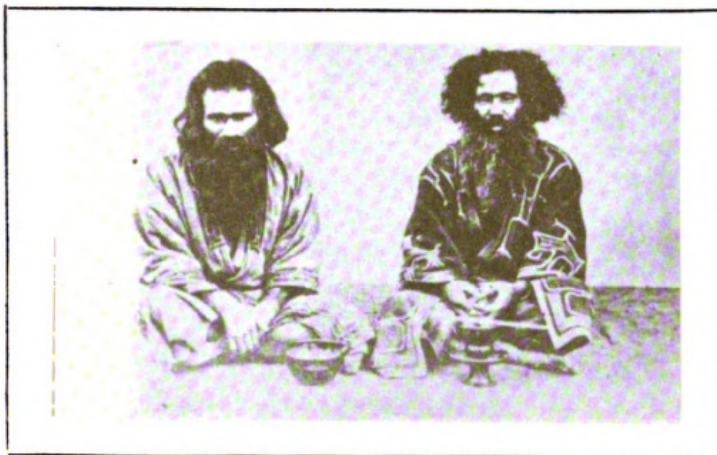
"Here I saw all the paraphernalia required for the reduction of those rascally gilt counters known as niboos into their original constituents. I was much interested with a collection of bits of gold each of which represented the quantity contained in a given weight of niboo metal. Coins for this purpose had been collected from Custom-houses in various parts of Japan, and the difference in quality was found to be exceedingly great. From the best, a button of gold about the size of half a pea, and equal to 23 per cent of the gross weight, was obtained. From the worst, a morsel the size of an ordinary pin's head only was got—this latter gold was worth only one forty-sixth of that which is contained in the best niboos, that is to say, the worst



variety of niboo metal contained but *one half per cent. of its gross weight in gold.* Pretty well in the debasement of coinage, that! But not content with reducing the proportion of gold to this infinitesimal point, the fabricators had substituted copper or zinc instead of the missing precious metals. Some of the worst coins were so brittle that they might easily be broken between the finger and thumb. All the best, as well as the worst, shewed a white surface when fractured. The metal run from the best of these coins is in appearance indistinguishable from silver."

H. E. M. t'Kint de Roodenbeck, the Belgian Minister, has expressed to the Peking government, in a letter, a copy of which he furnished to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, his entire disapproval of the manner in which the Tientsin massacre was proposed to be settled. The Lady Superior and another of the murdered Sisters of Mercy were Belgians; and as among the victims of the massacre were included French, Russians, English, Belgians and Italians, the sisterhood included the four last nationalities. M. d'Roodenbeck, after stating that the punishment of the mandarins was unsuspensible of proof says:—

"For the unequalled crime, then, which it has been my painful duty to sketch, where 21 victims belonging to different nationalities—English, Belgian, French, Italian and Russian—met so barbarous a death, under the eyes of the impassable Officials—a crime in which the greater part of the population of Tientsin took part, or which it at least applauded, and which has rung through the whole world, the Chinese Government confines itself to executing a few obscure individuals, who were led to the place of punishment in grand costume and as martyrs. It is even asserted that indemnities, varying from Tls. 250 to Tls. 500, have been granted by the Chinese Authorities, to the families of the culprits.



It is to be feared that the Chinese people will fail to see in the circumstances attending that chastisement, a sufficient reprobation, by their Government, of the massacre; and in that case, what guarantee does the chastisement offer against a repetition of similar crimes?

Furthermore, what proofs, or even assurances, are given to the Foreign Representative that the chastisement has reached the actual culprits, those who were at the head of the plot, and who arranged it?

Should not the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of China, in the interest of its dignity and its honour, add to escape responsibility, institute a rigorous enquiry such as I have never ceased to demand, and at which delegates of the Foreign Representatives at Peking may be present in order to convict and to punish the principal culprits, whoever they may be?"

THE Murder of Hirosawa Sangi, member of the Imperial Council, as described to us is one of the coldest blooded affairs we ever heard of.

He was asleep with wife by his side when the man entered. The man must have got into the garden and thence into the house without being heard, and as his wife awoke, she saw the sword of the assassin descend and kill him by splitting his skull. She was about to scream, when the man put his hand on her mouth; and told her to be quiet or he would kill her too. He then gagged her, and tied a cloth over her mouth; and taking the ribbon attached to his sword, he tied her hands and fastened her to the wall. He then returned to his victim, and raising the head by its hair, grimly looked it vengefully in the face—addressing it in such language as—"Ha! here you are at last.—I've killed ye.—Take that too—and that, and that"—cutting off a member, such as the nose and ears as he spoke. He then made several slashes at the body—breast, arms, legs, and wound up by piercing the already mangled corpse with the point of his sword. When he could no longer wreak his devilish nature on the dead, he turned to the woman in the most deliberate manner, wiped the sword with the bed clothes, and returned it to its sheath. He then told her that he was about to unbind her, but if she uttered a sound he would strike her dead. He then removed the bandages from her face, and untied her hands; and asked her whether there was any money in the house, threatening if she refused to tell him, she should die. As however, his sword was sheathed, she hastily cried that she did not know and ran screaming away. The alarm being thus given, the fellow made good his exit, and has not yet been captured. Our informant does not connect this with the band of men who were said to have gone to the Daijokwan. He says the man is almost sure to be taken, as there are strong reasons for suspecting who was the murderer. When the friend of Hirosawa went to take up his body, and examine it, they found that it was so hacked that it was impossible to lift it by any member—his arms for instance were merely hanging by pieces of flesh, a doctor had to be obtained to tie the body together for sepulture. His head was not severed from his body, but it would have been useless attempting to recognise him by his features, from the manner in which he had been mutilated. There were in all 13 wounds.

Hirosawa was a high officer of Choshu's clan. The Daijokwan, contains among its members, men of Satsuma, Nabeshima, Choshu and Tosa. A conspiracy has been discovered to kill all of them; but we cannot quite fathom the seat of the conspiracy nor its motives. It is also uncertain as yet, whether the murderer belonged to the conspirators or not. If he be captured and his crime brought home to him, that will probably be revealed. Meanwhile the excitement in Yedo continues.

PIRATES IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

ABOUT half past two yesterday afternoon, two men, whose wet clothes showed they had been in the water, rushed into the Hongkew Police Station saying their boat had been seized by pirates. As soon as a few well-directed questions had given coherence to their excited utterances their statement was found to run as follows:—They were boatmen, who with two shipmates started in their boat, the ordinary small coast junk, with a general cargo and three passengers, for some place in the large island of Tsung-ming, outside Woosung. They had got to a distance of about 150 miles from Shanghai when, probably about Saturday

afternoon, a more powerful boat ran alongside of them and seven armed men boarded their boat and clapped them under hatches which they battened down. Some of the pirates took charge of their prize, the others remained in their own boat. The ideas of the four boatmen and three passengers as to time and place became of course very vague after this. But yesterday afternoon two of the boatmen managed by ingenious excuses to get on deck for a little. To their great delight they found themselves at the foot of Shanghai harbour, not far from Gibb, Livingston & Co's godowns. Seeing a foreign ship close by, they made sure the pirates would not use their pistols so close to foreigners, and leaped simultaneously into the water, swam ashore, and used all dispatch in reaching the Police Station.

As may be supposed no time was lost in looking after the marauders, two constables in a sampan with the bamboo screen down, crept hastily down the river. The pirates, as soon as they saw the boatmen get ashore became apprehensive of consequences, got up anchor and made for Woosung; but the wind was dead ahead and their progress was so slow that the Police sampan was soon within a few yards of the captured junk. But, making sure of their prize too soon, the police pulled up their bamboo screen and were no sooner seen by the pirates than the latter put their helm hard up, and giving a full spread of sail to the wind, boldly headed back for Shanghai. This bold movement disconcerted the plans of the police who were, of course, soon left far behind. Scanning eagerly every nook and corner of the harbour as they came up, the police at length found the boat lying at Canton Road Jetty, but, as was to be expected, all the pirates had made their escape. But as both the boatman, and the police can recognize the persons of the pirates, it is to be hoped that the desperadoes may yet be heard of; though with such possibilities of concealment and escape as Shanghai and its neighbourhood affords, the chances are greatly in their favour. They are all Cantonese, and certainly their daring tactics more resemble what we occasionally read of as occurring between Hongkong and Canton than anything we have heard of for years in these northern waters.—*Shanghai Evening Courier.*

STEAM-SHIP BUILDING IN JAPAN.

IT is always a pleasing to the journalist to record scientific and mechanical progress of any country and especially of one like Japan anxious to become placed on a footing with western nations. We have from time to time noticed in our columns the progress being made in the branch of work executed at this port, for, and on account of the Japanese, as set forth in the heading hereto, and we now publish a few particulars with reference to the *Sakata Maru*, lately launched at Hiogo. She is intended to ply a passenger trade, to and from Kobe and Osaka, and we believe she will be ready to take her trial trip in about another fortnight. From her appearance we should say that she will prove the most comfortable boat on this line, to travel in, and as such will be one additional public advantage gained for the summer season, when the residents and visitors enjoy an excursion to Osaka and back and especially so when it can be made with ease, comfort, and a sense of safety.

With reference to the last, we are glad to hear that our suggestions for securing the same have taken effect, and that the *Sakata Maru* will be in charge of a foreign engineer; there can be no doubt in the minds of the Japanese themselves that in order to guard against the contingencies of accidents, loss of life and property, such appointments will be necessary for some time to come, and that equivalent advantages will be gained thereby.

The *Sakata Maru* is 75 feet in length and 12 in breadth, whilst great care has been taken in the building of her, both as regards solidity and comfort. Her engines and boiler are being put in by Mr. J. H. Wignall, of the Hiogo Foundry, and we understand that her machinery is very superior.

We trust that the career of the *Sakata Maru* will prove a successful one, exempt from accidents, and a payable concern.—*H. & O. Herald.*

Printed and published for the proprietor, by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 87, Main Street Yokohama, Japan.

THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XX.

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE! We have lately heard this subject mooted among very intelligent Japanese, and dogmatically declared to be absolutely necessary for the country. And at the same time has been published in the local papers a remark of one of the Japanese Ministers for foreign affairs, that although in foreign countries the people take part in the government, here it is not so. From the deified Mikado to the ballot and universal suffrage is a long stride; but as we have said, we have heard it seriously discussed by Japanese gentlemen, one of whom warmly declared it to be "a thing that must come."

In the *Japan Herald* a few days ago, the despatches of Mr. de Long, the U. S. Minister to Japan, on the subject of the persecution of Christians, were published. From these we find confirmation from the lips of Japanese statesmen, that the rule of the Mikado is so exclusively based on the popular

belief in his divine ancestry and descent, that were this dogma upset, his sceptre would be rendered powerless, and his sway would be imperilled. For this reason it is, that native christians have suffered persecution. And it is highly probable that this may have been the main objection in the minds of recent Mikados, to the admission of foreigners.

With the internal government of Japan, foreigners admittedly have no right to meddle; and it is provided for in the treaties, that there shall be no interference with the religion of Japan. But how can treaties avail to stop the flow of intelligence? It is but needed that the people be educated, to upset all the superstitious ideas of the semi-divinity of the Mikado; and when this, which is stated to be a fundamental belief, is taken away, the people will soon cast about for a faith to take its place. Man has been described to be a "religious animal." He naturally seeks something to worship, some-



KITAGATA NO AMANOME.

thing to venerate; and the intelligent being, who having been brought up in one belief, finds that false, does not stop at this negative point, but goes on enquiring and seeking, that he may discover what is true. Already in Japan, there are myriads who have got the length of laughing at the notion of the divine descent of the Tenno; who declare that all the millions of gods wor-

shipped by the Japanese are but beatified spirits; and that there is but one true God. They can hardly stop there; but will be willing listeners to those who can tell them of the religion of revelation. Some have got the length of making light of all such matters; and had reached this point, too, before Japan was opened to foreigners. We do not speak of these. There are many Japanese, as the persecutions in Kiusiu reveal to us, who have clung to their Christianity in spite of all the heavy penalties that had to be endured in olden times. What their christianity may be, it is impossible to say. But there are many bible christians, who have become so since the opening of the ports, and these will act as leaven to spread the truth throughout Japan.

If then this be so, that the spread of christianity cuts at the very root of the Japanese Imperial system, and there can be no question that it does, is it therefore to be persecuted? Surely not. Christianity will teach men to have a proper understanding as regards the origin and nature of the ruler; but it will teach them also, whilst they refuse to yield to him honours to which no mortal may aspire, to yield to him all the obedience the law requires, and the respect his character deserves. There need be no fear of any disloyalty on the part of Christians, as such. If the government be bad and should rule in the name of the Mikado tyrannically, the men who have the courage to throw off the cloak of ignorance are not unlikely to be the most active in throwing down the gauntlet to the oppressors. It is not however, their christianity that makes them do this. As it is their superior intelligence that makes them reject their old superstitions, so it is their superior intelligence that makes them perceive and oppose



COMEYA NO TSKIBA, OR RICE MORTAR.

bad government. But if the ruler and his government act for the good of the country and people, the most faithful and obedient subjects will be the christians.

The government then are unwise to act harshly to these people. The more they do so, the more difficult will they find it to hold their own. Let them separate them and scatter

them over the land as they may, the only effect will be to scatter seed throughout the country instead of allowing it to remain in one place. As regards many of those who have become recent converts, they have an advantage which the Kiusiu christians had not—a knowledge of the bible, and a fondness for its perusal. The former may possibly fall away from the faith. They have received it in a manner that by no means guarantees its permanence; and from all that we can learn, theirs is little more than christianity in name. But it is different with recent converts, who have accepted it from conviction, and to all appearance cling to it from affection.

It is always to be deplored when a State considers that it is based on any exclusive article of faith; and the fact that the Emperor, Mikado or Tenno of Japan, asserts his authority solely by divine right is likely to act injuriously, as similar claims have elsewhere. It is not only Christians who oppose this dogma. Buddhists do so equally; and though in some regions, the Buddhist priests have purchased at an enormously high price, freedom from molestation, in other directions they are actively preaching their own doctrines in opposition to Sintoism, the religion of the Mikado. About Yokohama there seems to be an immense amount of positive indifference. The people however, being constantly kept on the *qui vive* by the curiosity of foreigners on political matters, are getting into the habit of talking on such subjects themselves:—and this it is that leads to discussion as to the best government for the country.

The Mikado, however, has one thing in his favour. The trading class know nothing of the use of arms of any kind. The Samourai are the fighting class, and they do not reason

for themselves, as a rule; but whatever their chief orders, they do. So long then as the chiefs can be kept to their allegiance, there is little fear for the rest. Discussion may arise, and even the extreme doctrines of radicalism or republicanism may be propounded, but so long do such things take to culminate in Japan, that the Mikado himself may have been converted before the public at large begins to care how or by whom they are governed.

It is most ardently to be hoped, that the government may see the folly of persecuting any of its subjects for religion's sake. This, more than anything else will lead to outcry, and to dissensions which may terminate otherwise than as the oppressors intend. At present we are hopeful that all the troubles said to exist throughout the empire from north to south and east to west, will be got rid of without resort to war, or to the injury in any shape of the Mikado or his government. But anything like interference with the people's religion is full of risk, and calculated to turn the best friends into the deadliest foes.

The Illustrations.

KITAGATA NO AMANOME.

THE village pictured on page 1 of our present number was, three years ago, some distance outside of the settlement; from which it was so completely cut off by the barracks of the English garrison stationed on the Bluff at Yokohama, that it could not have been spoken of even as a suburb. It was a few houses, either themselves belonging to farmers, or with commodities for supply to the farmers round. It is now completely surrounded by foreign residences; and its trade is principally the supply of foreign spirits or groceries to the Camp, or to foreign buyers, with a few shops to supply its greatly increased Japanese population. Running down at the back of the South Camp, it forms the commencement of the New Road; and we dare swear few of those who pass through it daily ever thought it would make such a pretty picture. The view is taken from the lower end, looking upwards.

MIKODJI YATO.

A LITTLE below Kitagata we come to the village portrayed on page 7, in which is situated the rice store depicted on page 2. Every one passes through it on the way to our Rifle Range.

COMEYA NO TSKIBA.

THE Japanese have the knack of attaining their ends by very simple means. The illustration on page 2, represents a Rice Mortar; and it is used for bruising the bran from the Rice. The *modus operandi* will be fully comprehended from the picture. After the rice has been well pounded in the mortar, it is passed through a winnowing machine, and the nice white rice is now ready for consumption, and the bran—for what would our readers think? For Soap! It is put into little bags, and used at the bath houses. The bag and its contents being saturated, a kind of white ooze comes from it on pressure, of a very saponaceous feel, although it

does not make any lather; and this was the universal lubricator before foreigners introduced soap. As it is, the majority of Japanese use it still, but those who have been about foreigners, if unable to afford to buy a bit of soap, dearly love to steal a little from time to time, from their masters, and to carry it triumphantly to the bath.

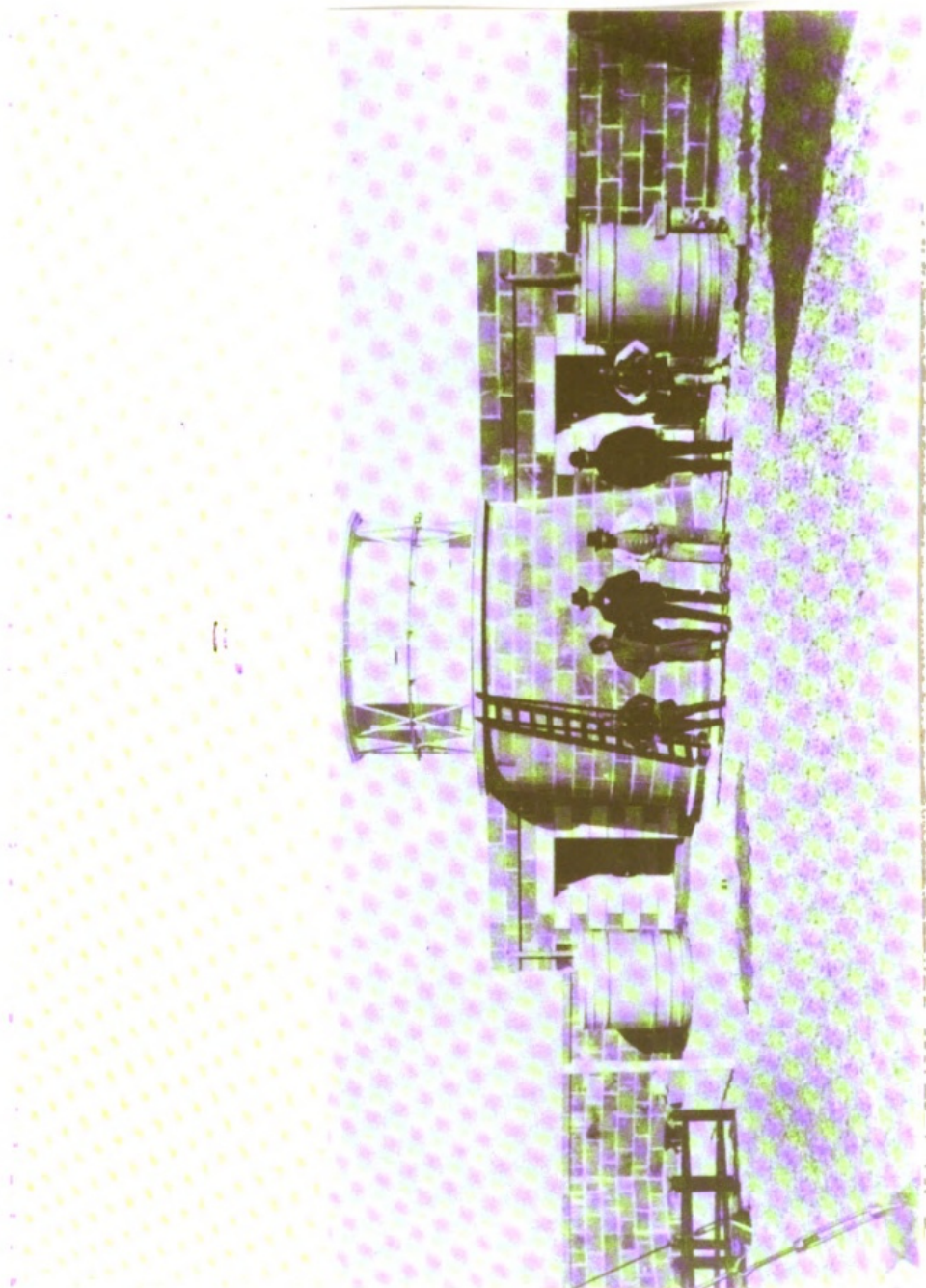
The Comeya or Rice-shop is of the same importance as our Bakers at home—rice being the staple food of the Japanese; and the native rice is of very fine quality. During the season 1866 when the harvest failed, and government for the first time permitted the importation of rice, even the very poor shewed wonderful fastidiousness as to their acceptance of Chinese and Saigon rice. They said it made them ill. And they said so until all classes believed it. They soon got over this squeamishness, however, when they found they could afford no better.

By the kind invitation of Mr. Brunton, our Photographer made a second trip in the Japanese Government Steamer *Thabor*, on its last round of visits to all the lighthouses on the coast. He has returned with a most interesting series of pictures, the majority of which will appear in successive numbers of the *Far East*. In our next, we will give more information respecting the lighthouses than we have hitherto done. In this we have but time to present a couple of views taken en route. The first is

OOSIMA AND ITS LIGHTHOUSE.

THE Photograph represents the back of the Lighthouse taken within its inclosure. Oosima, as its name implies, is an island; but, not as its name implies a large island; for, to our judgment it is not above 10 miles in circumference. It is divided from the main land by a strait about 4 or 5 miles wide, on both sides of which are numerous villages in cozy inlets and sheltered glens—and numberless junks lying lazily and happily, (if junks can be happy) after their rude buffetings on "Japan's shipwreck coast." For some 30 miles before reaching Oosima from the North, the coast tends easterly so that Oosima is somewhat sheltered from the strong winds blowing from the North. And here the calm waters seduce whales to their destruction; for there are many companies of fishermen whose employment for the season is, exclusively, whale killing. The seaward point on which the Lighthouse stands is about 160 feet above the level of the sea; and outside, on the edge of the cliff, stands a cottage—the station of look-out-men, the head fisherman and a superintendent Yakunin. The Yakunin acts more as a Purser or Clerk to take notes of spoils, &c. than as a fisherman. Immediately below the hut are anchored two or three large boats laden with whale nets, and a dozen whaleboats each with a crew of 16 men. There they lie day after day, returning to their homes on the mainland at night; listlessly smoking and chattering, and as amiable as though no whale-murdering propensities ever could disturb their apathy. The look-out man through his rude but good Japanese telescope, spies a whale in the distance. A horn of vast dimensions both in size and sound is blown, a signal is shewn, and wild life animates the boatmen and the shoremen; then Pandemonium is broke loose; then frantic movements and discordant yells shake the rocks. The boats proceed beyond the whale and

THE FAR EAST.



THE OOSHIMA LIGHTHOUSE.

THE FAR EAST.



TEMPLE OF WADA NO MISAKI, HIROGO.

frighten him through a passage of the rocks—across which they spread a net; then they drive him back towards the net, he gets entangled and his last hour is come; for frightened by yells, (the whale if he had no ears could hear them), he becomes an easy prey to the bold butchers who so hack him and cut him in his defenceless state, that they rival *civilized* nations in their dance of death over a prostrate foe. We were informed that a medium value of a whale is 1,000 rios—and that 20 were caught at the one station during the present season.

As we observed, the Lighthouse is built on a point about 160 feet above the level of the sea and can be seen at 22 miles distance. It is an admirable structure—of its sort not to be surpassed in Europe. The Japanese under instruction soon become expert masons. In looking at the Lighthouse and its surrounding walls and buildings we, for a moment, fancy ourselves in Europe, so widely different is it from the Japanese style in everything. It should beget reflection in a Japanese meditative mind. The Light is revolving, the clock-work beautiful in the extreme, and so clean in every part that a British man-of-war captain could not see a speck to find fault with. Although so high from the water, yet during the Typhoon, the waves went right over the dome, lodged a crab on the parapet and threw another down the chimney of the store room. It would be interesting could we know the thoughts of those crabs while being whirled on high; and, afterwards, when they had landed in, to them, such very strange places.

This Oosima Light is for what is termed “a rounding point”—most vessels make it in coming from the Northward. It is also very useful as indicating a port of refuge in the Straits between Oosima and the main land.

TEMPLE NEAR THE LIGHTHOUSE AT WADA-NO-MISAKA,—HIOGO.

WE did not take any view of the Hiogo Lighthouse. It will be an elegant and strong Wooden Tower about 60 ft. high. The Lantern is not yet erected, but in a short time will be completed. The point on which the Lighthouse is built is the Western point of the harbour of Kobe—called Wada-no-misaki. It was proposed to make the Martello Tower the base of the Lighthouse, but the Japanese authorities refused to grant it for the purpose.

The Temple itself is pretty and the approach to it is of that solemn, religious character which noble trees confer, and which the Japanese good taste and poetic feeling rarely dispense with in their sites for religious structures. The bridge, though having the usual form of Japanese wooden bridges is composed entirely of granite—piers, beams, roadway and all.

The Period.

A JAPANESE official was cut down by a two-sworded man, at Kawa-saki, on the 4th inst. He lived only a few hours after the assault. The assassin at first, on being arrested, feigned madness, but ultimately admitted that he was paid to take the man's life.

YOKOHAMA has now its Rowing Club; an association that ought to be productive of much pleasure and amusement during the next few months, on our fine harbour.

THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Yokohama General and Small Pox hospitals was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on Tuesday, 14th inst., H. E. Sir Harry Parkes in the chair. The following are the reports of the Committee and of Dr. Dalliston, as presented to the Meeting:—

REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL AND SMALL POX HOSPITALS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

The Committee of the Yokohama General Hospital, now lay before the public the Report for the past year.

On the 1st January of that year there were remaining in Hospital 23 patients; and up to 31st December the admittances were 380, in all 403 patients treated against 270 in the previous year.

Of these 403 patients, 59 were charity patients, and inmates were received from twenty different nationalities.

Dr. Dalliston's Tabulated Report, now on the table will be found full of detail, and will show the great usefulness of the Hospital. 65 cases of Typhus fever being admitted in the early part of the year and no less than 74 cases of Small pox up to 31st December. And the Committee may here mention that from the 8th February, 1870, to 8th February, 1871, the total admissions for this dreaded scourge was 121 cases.

At the last meeting held on the 15th March last the building fund was in debt to the then treasurer \$828.06, which was further increased in all to \$996.80. In the month of June part of the late Mr. Malcolm's legacy amounting to 984.68 was handed to the treasurer, and the debt to Mr. Wilkin was then paid off. A further sum of \$225 due to Mr. Malcolm's estate is expected by every steamer from Shanghai.

The Committee would beg to remind the friends of the Hospital that much remains to be done to make the premises as complete as the committee wish to see them.

The typhoons of last year did considerable damage to the Small-pox huts, which had to be repaired at some expense.

The balance sheet for the past year is as now before you; it is as follows:—

Dr.	
Balance in hands of Steward 31st Dec. 1869...	\$ 84.51
Treasurer 31st Dec. 1869...	672.72
Receipts on account Patients.....	13,791.10
Donations Malcolm's and others.....	1,162.68
Balance due Treasurer	1,212.27
	\$ 16,923.28
Cr	
By General charges account.....	\$ 1,557.62
Stewards and boys wages.....	1,670.72
Dr. Dalliston's salary.....	1,842.00
Medicines, &c.....	822.83
Mess account	8,540.58
Furniture account	585.93
Fuel account	890.83
A. J. Wilkin, Cash.....	996.81
Balance in hands of Steward.....	15.96
	\$ 16,923.28

leaving, the Committee regret to say, a balance due to the Treasurer of \$1,212.27.

It is however now two years since any appeal has been made to the community for Subscriptions, and the Committee feel confident that their appeal for aid will be liberally met.

During the past year beyond the receipts from patients, only \$178 has been received, (the legacy from Mr. Malcolm having been reserved to pay off the balance due on building fund) whereas in the previous year \$2,653 were received from various sources.

The Committee would strongly bring to notice the number of Charity patients that have been taken into the institution and treated for various diseases during 1870, thus relieving the Community from perpetual applications for relief, and from the sight of miserable objects; and saving the lives of many who would otherwise have died in the streets.

Expenses in this way have been heavy and also in the destruction of bedding and many items connected with the Typhus and Small-pox epidemics—the Hospital has also to bear the funeral expenses of all charity patients, of whom ten have died during the past year.

The Committee would mention that when the funds were subscribed to build the present Hospital it was made conditional by many subscribers that destitute men should be admitted into the institution.

The Committee have to thank several gentlemen for donations of clothes, papers, &c., &c., which are always acceptable and useful. A great want of old linen to be used as bandages, &c., is much felt, and any that could be spared by the Community would be gladly received.

With a view to economise as far as possible, in December last, the Committee called for tenders for supplying the Hospital with stores and provisions of all descriptions for the ensuing year. Several tenders were received, and after a careful comparison of each it was decided to accept that of Messrs. Kirby & Co. The Committee will be able in the course of a few months to report how this system works.

The Committee having found that occasionally destitute men have been sent from other open ports in Japan to Yokohama for the purpose of being admitted into the Hospital, the Secretary was requested to write to the Board of Foreign Consuls, requesting that any such patients transmitted to this port be provided with a guarantee for the payment of expenses to be incurred in their behalf by the Consul to whose nationality they belong.

Letters were accordingly sent to Hakodadi, Hiogo, and Nagasaki.

The Committee have great pleasure in thanking Dr. Dalliston, Surgeon of the Hospital, for his untiring energy and zeal; also Mr. Low, Hospital Steward, who though suffering from an attack of Small-pox during the height of the epidemic, remained working at his post.

The Committee during the past year has lost three of its members, Mr. Lowder, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Kahn; and have been joined by Mr. R. Robertson, Mr. Robison and Mr. Hurlbut. The present outgoing committee consists of

Mr. R. Robertson	<i>Chairman</i>
Mr. R. D. Robison	<i>Treasurer</i>
Mr. C. Robecchi	
Mr. F. Geisenheimer	
Mr. G. Hurlbut	
Mr. M. J. B. N. Hegt	<i>Working Committee</i>
Mr. W. R. Dalziel	<i>Secretary</i>

Their term of office having expired it will be necessary to elect a fresh committee.

W. R. DALZIEL.
Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, 13th March, 1871.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL AND SMALL POX HOSPITALS.

FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1869, to JANUARY 1ST, 1871.

To the Committee of the above Hospitals,

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting you with the Medical Report for the time included between the above dates, and have supplied the tables



MIKODJI YATO.

in the usual form; by which it will be seen that the increase of patients has been very large. The total number under treatment during the year preceding having been 270, whilst the present tables shew that 403 cases of disease have been cared for during the past year.

Soon after the compilation of the last Report, the new building was in a fit condition to receive patients. I have had nearly a year's experience of it and can speak highly of the general convenience, and fitness of this hospital

for our present wants, its capacity and resources having been sorely tried just now.

When I last had the honour of addressing your general meeting in this form, I was so fortunate as to present a clean bill of health with regard to our most dreaded pest, since relying hoping that no severe epidemic of Small Pox would recur. Very soon after that time, we admitted our first case for many months—and we have never been since entirely free from them, with the exception of nine or ten days. Still there was no epidemic, or apprehension of one, in the settlement, nearly all those sick of the malady having arrived in vessels from other parts of Japan, or from China. It was not until the month of November was well advanced that the number and severity of local cases warned us that the severest scourge of this fell disorder which Yokohama has yet known, was upon us. The total number of admissions from this cause in the year 1870 was 74 of whom 19 died. The daily admissions show that the disease is, at the present date, rather increasing than otherwise.

In the months of March, April and May, we were visited by a severe epidemic of Typhus fever, a class of disease which has afforded, on the hospital site, a very high average of recovery; a result which was very marked on this occasion; the epidemic being very severe, and most of the cases of the worst class. There were admitted, of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes, 65 patients, and of these 60 recovered. Whilst of the Charity patients 10 were admitted suffering from this form of disease, of whom 5 died; a fact significant of the mode of life of those whose ranks chiefly supply this class of our inmates.

Scurvy has been generally conspicuous in these columns by the paucity of its victims, this year however, we have received 14 cases—all of whom have recovered. Most of these were from one vessel. There were ten severe cases of frostbite, which occurred amongst seamen from vessels trading to Hakodadi, one of these died from typhus contracted in the hospital, another from acute bronchitis combined with his other sufferings. A third suffered amputation of both feet at the ankle joints, but recovered.

There is no special remark to make regarding other diseases beyond those suggested by the statistics themselves. Several cases of operative

surgery will be noticed among these columns, of which one terminated fatally, and will be noticed in the 4th class.

I must speak in high terms of the foreign assistants at the Hospital, especially of Mr. Lotz, the Steward; who although suffering from Small Pox, has afforded his daily and nightly assistance without cessation of a day.

In conclusion; I beg to offer my sincere thanks for the assistance and countenance with which the members of the Committee have always cheered and lightened my labours—and subscribe myself

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. J. R. DALLISTON.

Yokohama, January 2nd, 1871.

A list was circulated for subscriptions in the room, and the amount thus raised was \$1,600 of which \$380 were to be annual contributions.

A FIRE broke out on Lot 53 in the Main Street on Tuesday night, which destroyed the stores of M. Canlet, Mr. Panckowke and Messrs. J. Bush & Co. Most of the loss is covered by Insurance.

A T BENTEN, on the 8th of March a fire took place that did an immense deal of damage. There was, luckily, very little wind; so that when once the engines could be brought to play fairly upon the burning houses, the difficulty of keeping the flames to within a certain, though rather extensive boundary, was not great. The Victoria Steam Fire Engine was present at a fire for the first time, and did its work well.

THE N. G. Ship *Andress* was lately aground on Saratoga Spit; but after lightening, by throwing 150 tons of ballast overboard, she floated off and returned to harbour. Captain Ebert, in thanking the Captains of the N. G. ships *Hortia* and *Medusa* for assistance rendered with their men, and the P. M. S. S. Co. and the P. & O. S. N. Company for the use of their steam tenders, took occasion to mention the kindness of the Japanese officers, who not only sent a gun-boat and some lighters, but offered the use of the man of war (ironclad) *Jashin Maru*, if she could be of any service.

SEVERAL Japanese men-of-war left the Shinagawa roadstead on the 8th inst., to go northward; reports having reached the government of troubles in that direction.

A N ACCIDENT, such as we wonder is not more common, happened at the railway cutting at Noge a few days ago. Some men were slicing away the face of the cutting when the earth gave way beneath them, and they were precipitated from a great height. Two of the men were killed, and several hurt.

A CHINAMAN was arrested on the 9th inst. for smoking opium.

O N THE 9th inst., a foreigner, French by birth, American by naturalization, was arrested by the U. S. Consular Constable, on a charge of forging Japanese kinsats—paper money. He was admitted to bail to appear before the Consul on the following Monday. On that day the examination commenced, but the witnesses were Japanese, stated to be accomplices, who came into Court more dead than alive from the treatment they had met with in prison:—first the common fate of all inmates of Japanese prisons, three parts starved; and then the tortures and whippings used to force them to confess their own guilt and expose their accomplices or employer. Each of the men recognised the accused, and pointed him out in the Court; but the examination by the Japanese authorities seemed to be the mere admission of leading questions put to them. The Consul, Mr. Lyon, seeing the great difficulty they had in enduring the questioning, and that they could scarcely speak above a whisper from weakness, told the Interpreter, that no U. States citizen could be convicted on the evidence of such witnesses as these; and requested that they might be properly fed and looked after until Saturday the 16th inst., when the accused will be brought up again; and then if they were in a fitter state to understand what was said to them, he

would receive their statements. The authorities appeared to think it very strange that there should be any difficulty about so trifling a matter, but promised that the Consul's wish should be attended to. The accused was then again held to bail for reappearances on the appointed day.

A N ACCIDENT happened on Sunday last, to a mate of one of the vessels in harbour, who was on an excursion with some friends, to Kawasaki. His revolver went off in his pocket, and the ball entered his right side, gliding over the surface of his liver below the ribs, and lodged near the spine. The ball was extracted in the evening, under the influence of chloroform.

We have been favoured with the following account of the troubles in Boungo, and though the event happened some time back, we think it worthy of notice. It appears that, throughout the province, the tax-gatherers had been attempting to raise the amount of the levies, and that this being objected to by the farmers, the latter arranged with some ruffians who were willing to do anything for money, and on the 9th January the farmers and their "professional" friends rose as ~~men~~, to the number of some 20,000, attacked the government house, in the town of Hida, and killed the Shosamji, who was in it. The government sent a Kuge and some soldiers to the place, and the rioters were defeated, with great loss, the ringleaders being taken and executed.

It is also rumoured that the people in Geyashia are preparing for war, and it is expected that there will soon be disturbances in that province.—*Hogo News*.

A MONGST the passengers by the steamer *Pahloong* on Saturday last, from Osaka to Kobe, was a Celestial shroff in the employ of one of the Chinese banks, who had upon his person a sum of Rios 8,000 in Kinsats. He reports that some enterprising member of the lightfingered fraternity which infest the neighbourhood managed to assist himself to Rios 1,000 during the passage. The same parties shipped two boxes of treasure in the regular manner, which of course were delivered, but choosing to run the risk with the Rios 8,000, have paid a rather dear freight. "John" will doubtless be more careful in future.—*Idem*.

We hear that a box containing some \$4,000 worth of treasure dropped overboard alongside the P. M. S. S. *Ariel* yesterday afternoon. The two divers who are fortunately staying here were soon on the scene, and after a quarter of an hour's search, securely along the truant box.—*Idem*.

This morning at 1 a.m., a respectable Hisen merchant, residing in Hong-ko-geu-machi killed his wife, and afterwards attempted to commit suicide, but was kept from doing so by some friends who heard the disturbance. It appears, that, his wife returned at this late hour from the house of a neighbour, and he in a fit of jealousy cut her down with a long sword.—*Nagasaki Express*.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XXI.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]

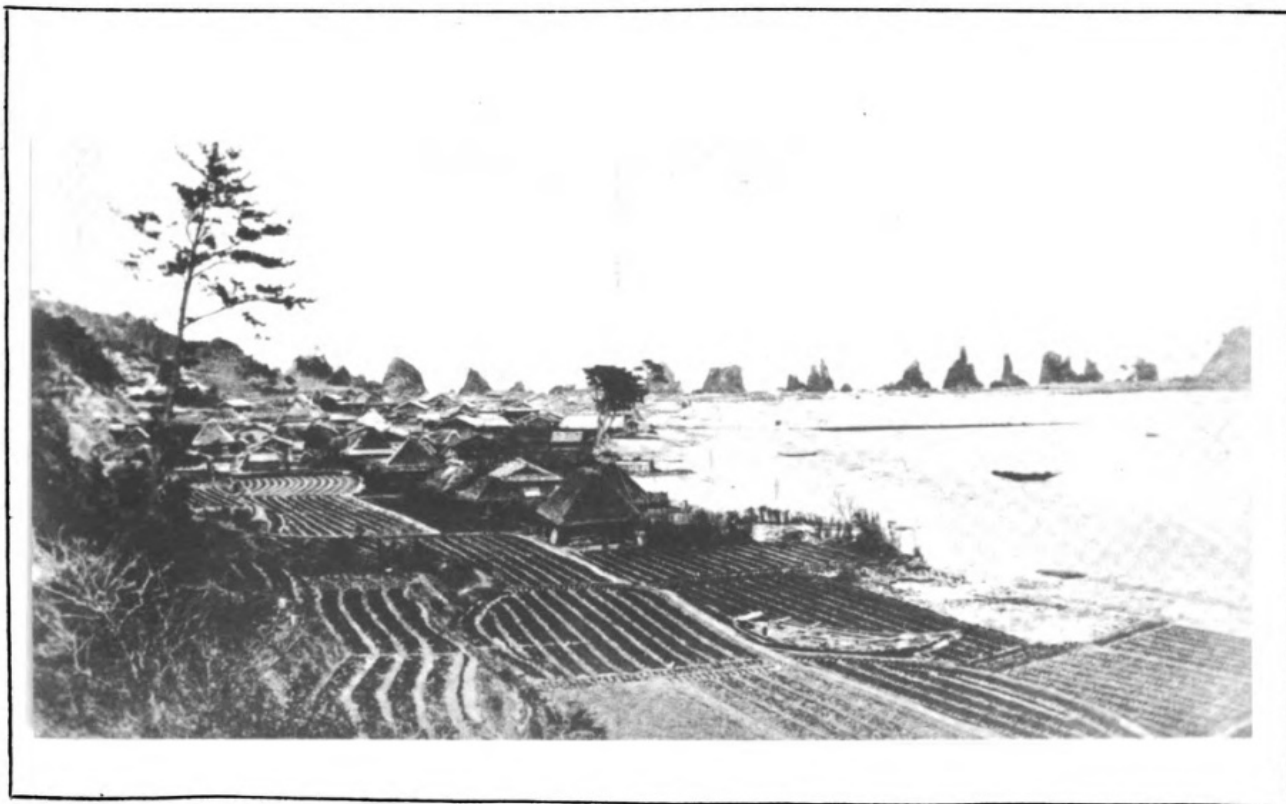


WITH the conclusion of peace in Europe, we ought to be allowed to look forward confidently to an improvement in commercial affairs in China and Japan. It is an immense relief to be able to look mentally across the water, and no longer see the bloodshed and misery that has been the most prominent spectacle during the past six months. And we would fain indulge a hope that peace being restored between the late belligerents, both will be enabled to preserve tranquillity among their own people.

For the last few weeks, the state of political affairs in Japan has looked somewhat gloomy; so much so, that whilst we have had the greatest desire for the non-disturbance of the government, and confidence in its ability to maintain its position, the difficulties thickened around it to such an extent, that an outbreak seemed imminent, and we began to feel doubtful.

Small *émouvés* have taken place in the provinces; but these have been rather of a character to annoy those in power, than to cause them very great apprehension. They have arisen from the actual distress into which a large portion of the Samourai class has fallen since the revolution; or from discontent connected with the paper money. In every direction these have been put down. But what really was to be feared, was, the anticipated defection of the powerful Prince of Satsuma from the Mikado's side, and the possibility of his putting his clan in motion to fight against the Government. Had he done so, or were he yet to attempt it, he would be joined by some who are as discontented as he was said to be, and who would gladly strike a blow, for—they know not what; unless it be to effect a radical change, trusting to the chapter of accidents to decide what that change should be.

The last news we have from Satsuma, is of a more reassuring character. An envoy of the Mikado went down to



ISHI-HASHI, OOSIMA.



THE BAR, OSAKA.

Kagosima, ostensibly for the benefit of his health, but really, as it was believed, and as the event proves, to bear a communication from the Sovereign to his mighty Baron. We now learn that the mission has been quite successful, and that Satsuma will, ere long, make a reappearance at Court.

At the present time, it would be a great misfortune should any governmental troubles arise in Japan. The public works inaugurated by the government are now assuming prominence in some cases from their completion, in others from their rapid progress; and anything that should operate to obstruct them would be a great evil to the country. We have during the past week, witnessed the completion of a great Dry Dock at the Naval Arsenal, Yokoska, about twelve miles from this port; and the Mint is to be opened at Osaka on the 4th instant. Lighthouses are one by one being finished all round the coast; the telegraph is in partial operation, and the railway is being pushed forward with spirit.

All of these are works that require peace for their development; for without it, the money for their construction and maintenance will be withheld, and without money what can be done.

The greatest want the country has is, facility of communication. The telegraph and the railway are thus, the most important works the government have in hand. But years will yet pass, before the proposed railway between Yedo and the Inland Sea ports is available; and we are anxious that the first section between Yedo and Yokohama should be complete, as well as that between Osaka and Kobé, that the

authorities may see how greatly they will be used, and how money will be circulated thereby.

We are quite content that the Military and Naval services of the Empire be placed and kept in an efficient condition and that Japanese officers should study the art of war in Europe; but our warmest hope is that they may never be called upon to apply the knowledge they attain, in real warfare. Their motto should be "For Defence not Offence," and it should apply as much to their relations to each other as to Foreign nations.

The Illustrations.

THOUGH the kindness of the Engineer to the Japanese Government has enabled us to afford our subscribers views of objects of great variety taken during an extensive tour from Yokohama through the Inland Sea, round Cape Chichakoff, the most southern point of Nipon and the return to Yokohama along the Eastern Coast.

The fine Steam-ship *Thabor*, the tender for the Lighthouses left Yokohama on the 23rd February with Mr. Brunton, on a visit of inspection to the Lighthouses already erected by him, and others in course of construction: and we were invited to accompany him.

It is gratifying to record the progress of the lighting of the coast of Japan; because the progress is rapid, efficient, and, made with a liberality, that we fear is but scantily appreciated by foreigners. The Japanese Government, when,

compelled by treaties, they undertook to light the coast, could have had no idea of the vastness of the undertaking. It is most probable their ideas were confined to their own crude system; yet, when initiated into the present system they did not flinch, but have boldly continued and, no doubt, will continue this onerous work until it be so complete that foreigners shall have no cause to indulge in their favorite amusement—cavilling! Already, the path we travelled is lighted at its most essential points; and, ere another year be past, it will be as well indicated, and by first rate work, as that on any coast of Europe. The following are the points on which Lights exist and those on which Lighthouses are being constructed.

Lightship in Yokohama harbour; and Lighthouse on Kannonaki erected by French Engineers.

SAGAMI.—A Lighthouse, offices and dwelling houses built of stone, and in a style that will endure for ages. A brilliant light flashes from its lantern every 10 seconds. The machinery is of the 1st class, and time, with proper care, will not influence its efficiency.

ROCK ISLAND.—A Tower 60 feet high built of stone, with a fixed Light of the 1st Order. The dwellings and offices are also solidly built of stone.

OOSIMA LIGHTHOUSE.—Stone, with a Revolving Light that dazzles the eyes with its brightness every half minute.

SIWO-MISAKI.—A strongly framed Kiaki wooden tower 60 feet high. At present it is furnished with a temporary Light apparatus. The apparatus intended for it was lost in the *Elleray*. (See illustration, Page 7.)

OSAKA LIGHTHOUSE.—In course of construction at the mouth of the river—will be completed in about two months.

HIOGO LIGHTHOUSE.—An excellently built wooden tower 60 feet high, finished and will shortly show its light.

AWADJI.—Eastern entrance to Inland Sea—being constructed of granite.

ISAKI.—In the Inland Sea, being constructed of granite.

ROOKUREN.—Western entrance of the Inland Sea, being constructed of granite. Three stone beacons are being built on rocks in Simonoseki Straits.

NAGASAKI LIGHTHOUSE.—This is a wrought iron tower made by Japanese, but strengthened, etc., and lighted by the present engineer with a temporary light, which he will shortly replace by a light of the first order.

SATA-NO-MISAKI.—Cape Chichakoff—the southernmost point of Japan. A strong wrought iron tower, made at Benten, is being erected on a Rock, distant about nine hundred feet from Cape Chichakoff. A pinnacle of rock about five hundred (500) feet from the Cape is intermediate. The Lighthouse keepers will communicate with their dwellings built on the Cape, by means of cages running on suspension wires—one from the cape to the pinnacle—the other from the pinnacle to Satanomisaki—one hundred feet beneath the latter dash and roar the angry waves among the rocks. We should not like to cross these dreadful gulfs in this manner for fear our readers would be debarred from the pleasure of paying their subscriptions. This will be an interesting work when completed.

On Cape Chichakoff there is already a temporary light.

We have made mention of several temporary lights. The word temporary may convey an idea of inefficiency or feebleness. It is not so; for this temporary Cape Chichakoff light can be seen from an island 25 miles distant, and many of the inhabitants of the island, during the holidays, made a voyage to Chichakoff to satisfy their curiosity concerning it.

From the above list of works it is seen that our preliminary remarks were apposite.

Hitherto no tax on foreign shipping balances a per centage on the expenditure incurred. We think justice is not satisfied in this case and that a tax should be levied proportionately as these works progress.

In 1872 the treaties are to be revised. Then, of course, the dues from foreign shipping will have consideration. Let us hope a fair consideration; not arbitrarily following the amounts levied per ton in Europe, but upon the reasons upon which the tonnage dues are founded. The fair claim we conceive should be sufficient for a moderate per centage on the money expended, and sufficient to pay the current expenses of the lighthouse establishment. The exact ratio might be impossible to arrive at, but commerce does not vary so greatly yearly as to cause much error. Now, suppose, say a penny a ton would meet the requirements in England, it does not follow that a penny per ton would do so with the trivial Japanese commerce. The requirements are the same. There fore, if to meet those requirements a greater tax or due, be necessary, that greater tax should be levied; and if the levy be reasonable, we do not think it would be resisted either by the Shipping interest, or by foreign governments.

THE ISHI-HASHI, OOSIMA.

AT OOSIMA, there is an extraordinary line of rocks, stretching about halfway across the Eastern entrance of the harbour, and forming an excellent natural breakwater. It is called the Ishi-hashii, or stone bridge. Just behind it is the favourite anchorage for wind-bound junks which seek refuge here. Of Oosima itself we gave a short account, with a view of its lighthouse, in our last.

THE BAR, OSAKA.

OSAKA has always been considered by the Japanese, as the chief commercial port of the Empire. It is situate on a river about three miles from the bay. The view is taken from Temposan Fort, near the mouth of the river. Though all seems tranquil, the view embraces a bar that when the wind blows hard is impassable. Even with a moderate wind from seaward, the passage is highly dangerous, particularly in European boats; their keels strike the ground, they heel over, fill with water and there is no escape for the luckless voyager, even though he be a good swimmer; for the boiling, raging surf would almost drown a fish. It was on this bar that Admiral Bell, with his flag Lieutenant and eleven seamen of the U. S. Navy met their deaths in the year 1868, and, no doubt thousands of Japanese have passed from life unrecorded, through this gate of Death. Frequent efforts have been used to remove the Bar, but unsuccessfully. Now energetic measures are being taken to make a channel across it; and two dredging machines with an infinite number of small boats are at work upon it.

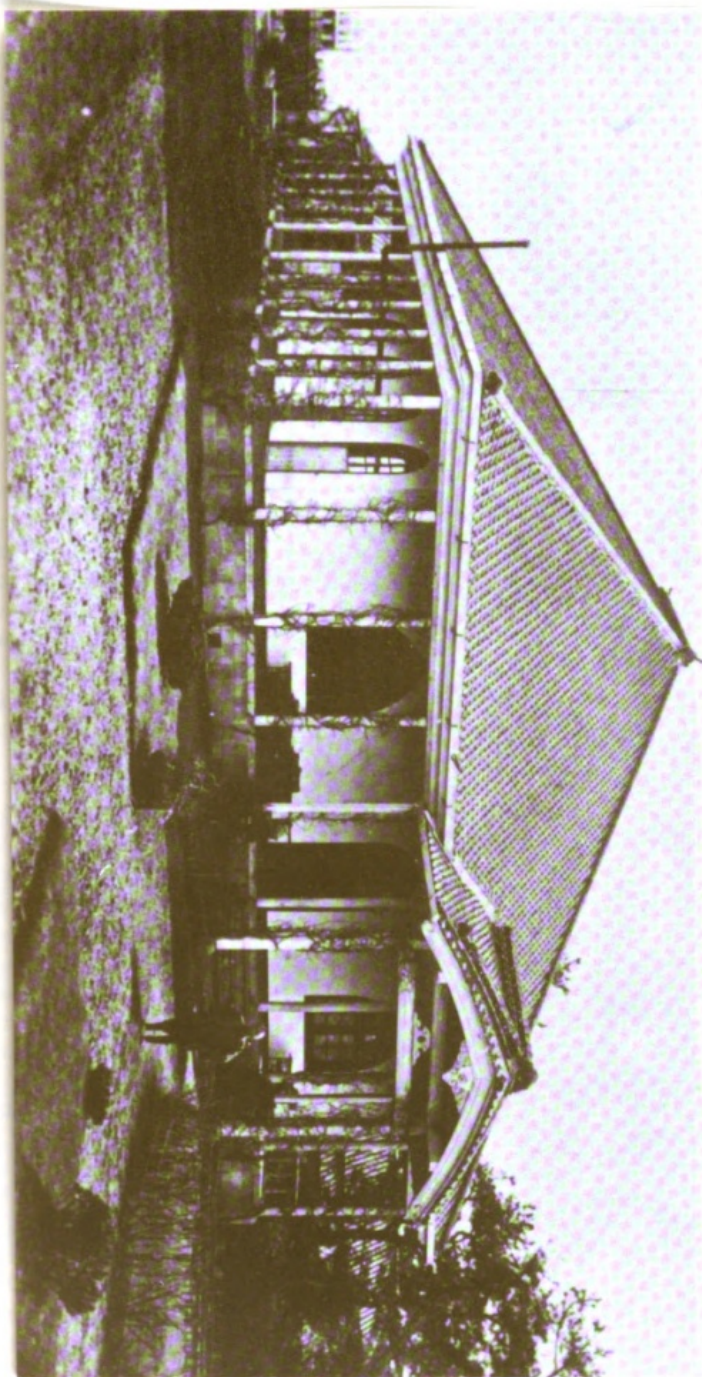
A Lighthouse is in course of construction in the fort at the mouth of the river and we hear will be completed and lighted in about two months from this date.

THE FAR EAST.



TEMPLE OF HONDO-JI, NAGASAKI.

THEE FAR EAST.



THE NORTH-GERMAN LEGATION, BERLIN.

The Period.

THREE Japanese were suffocated on the night of the 17th ultimo, by the fumes of Charcoal. They were boatmen, and sleeping on board a small Yacht in the Canal. As it was raining, they closed the skylight and the hatch over their head, having lighted a charcoal fire in a tin canister to give them warmth. They would then appear to have lain down to sleep, the sleep from which two of them never woke; the third must have recovered consciousness momentarily, for he had evidently tried to raise himself to open the skylight, but not having strength left, he fell over the body of one of his companions, and in his fall, knocked over the charcoal fire. This set the floor and sides of the yacht on fire, by which the poor fellow's lower extremities were roasted to a cinder; but the fumes which destroyed the lives of the men also smothered the flames and extinguished the fire, so the damage done to the yacht was but trifling.

MR. ROGERS, who was accused by the Japanese authorities of forging paper money, appeared at the U. S. Consulate, on remand, to take his trial. But the Japanese witnesses were so little recovered that the Authorities sent to the Consul a notice to that effect, and the case is adjourned *sine die*. Bail was, as before, accepted for the accused.

A FIRE broke out on the evening of the 21st ultimo, among some wooden sheds and debris, on lot 61 in the settlement; by which the store of Mr. Honholz was endangered. The damage to the furniture and stock was considerable, from its hasty removal, but the godown was not materially injured. The sheds in which the fire originated, were of course destroyed, and a quantity of coals stored on the lot, ignited, and suffered in some degree from both fire and water. The Engines and the Fire Brigades worked well, and in an hour, or little over, all danger was past.

ON the same evening, an attempt was made to set fire to the Grand Hotel. A quantity of combustibles had been heaped together in one of the verandahs, but discovery was made in time, and the attempt failed.

OPENING OF YOKOSKA DRY DOCK.

THE Yokohama resident who has not seen the Naval Dock at Yokoska, even though he has visited every other spot within the ten ri radius, has yet something left that will repay a visit as fully as anything he has witnessed. The locality itself, if it lacks the grandeur of the coast outside the gulf, and has no particular interest attaching to it from its connection with stirring times of antiquity, is sufficiently undulating to escape the character of absolute monotony, and the activity that now prevails in the little harbour—the ships moored for repairs, the steam dredges hard at work, the small steamers and numerous Japanese boats, added to the numerous workshops and residences ashore, make up a scene very varied and exceedingly attractive. Of all who go to Kanasawa by water, few are aware that but a short distance further down the coast—the second inlet from that of Golds borough on which Kanasawa is situate, and only a quarter of an hours sail or row from Webster's Island, lies this fine cove, seemingly intended by nature for the very purpose to which it has been appropriated. It is about two thirds of a mile in depth, varying in breadth from 250 yards to half a mile; and it has several little natural inlets on its shore line, which have been availed of to moor vessels side by side for purposes of repair. The

hills or bluffs bounding the harbour are low, and shew but little if any culture; but away at the back of them there is plenty of well farmed land, and of very beautiful scenery.

After having been postponed at the whim of the Japanese authorities from the 20th to 27th instant, and again on account of the weather from the 27th to the 28th, the Yokoska Dock, Naval Arsenal, and workshops, were publicly opened yesterday; in presence of some of the principal men in the government, the foreign representatives, and a large number of visitors, both native and foreign. It was certainly a great occasion; and we were glad to see that a relative of the Tenno, Arisugawa no Mia; the Minister of War; the head of the Sintoo religion in Japan; Daté Kiyo, (Ooajima); Terashima, and several others of very high rank, and great prominence in the empire, had thought it worthy of their presence. Japan really does not yet require such an establishment, and cannot for many years to come. It has been a source of much trouble to the government, who have had to raise money to pay for it, on several occasions, and as we told our readers yesterday, once very narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the French, from the inability of the government to pay the money due upon it to the French capitalists who had made advances for it; and this was only averted at the eleventh, almost at the twelfth, hour, by the Oriental Bank consenting to pay the money on the security of the Yokohama Customs. It was a bold business for the Bank to undertake, but the result justified it; and now it benefits by the financial business of the country passing almost exclusively through its hands.

A lovely morning, bright sunshine, a moderate breeze and a smooth sea, gave reasons to hope that the visitors attracted from Yokohama would be very numerous. The American, British, French, German and Japanese navies were all to be represented, and it was supposed that the various Ministers of Treaty Powers would find their way down to Yokoska in them. The North-German Frigate *Hertha* and Corvette *Medusa* went on Monday, in spite of the weather; the former having on board the Ministers of North-Germany, Holland, Spain, and we believe, Italy. The other vessels had remained, and all started about the same time—half-past eight yesterday morning. The Japanese Steamer *Osaka*, and the man-of-war *Joshu Maru* conveying the Japanese Officials who were to be present, led the way, quickly followed by the French Iron-clad *Ram Alma* with the French Minister, H. M.'s Gunboat *Elk* with the British Minister, the U. S. Corvette *Alaska* with the American Minister; and all with a number of friends, whom the courtesy of the Ministers or the Commanders had invited.

The *Nipon*, belong to Messrs. Wilkie & Laufenberg, left the English Hatoba at the same time, with a goodly number of residents, Messrs. Kirby's steamer *Lizzie*, the P. M. S. S. Co.'s and the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam tenders, also each conveying large parties; and finally the Japanese government Steamer *Thabor* with several of the Consuls and a few invited guests. And so they sped. It was a pretty sight to see all these vessels get underweigh and start off on their holiday trip; and none the less so, that it was an uncommon one for Yokohama.

The *Thabor* arrived first, closely followed by the *Lizzie*, the *Osaka*, the *Joshu Maru*, the *Elk*, the *Alma*, the small steamers,

and the *Alaska*; and all but the last anchored within the natural break-water. On landing, the want of any definite plan by which the guests could understand what was to be done, and whether anything in particular was to be seen besides the opening of the great basin or dry dock, was observable. It was said that the tide was then about its highest, and that the ceremony of opening the dock must proceed at once. A fine steamer was in the basin, and it was known that the water was to be let in, the gate or *caisson* opened, and the steamer floated out; but unless advantage was taken of the high water it would be impossible to ef-

fect this. Had the Japanese officials been punctual, all would have been well; but they were just an hour late, and the consequence was, the sluices being opened and the dock filled, the *caisson* would not rise sufficiently to open, and the ship remained afloat within the dock. It took just half an hour to fill the dock from the opening of the sluice doors. A launch then took place from the Patent Slip,



UNFINISHED LIGHTHOUSE, SIWO-MISAKI.

which was quite successful; and this was all that was to be seen as part of the ceremony. There was no particular observance by which the effect was heightened. No speech, or anything but what would ordinarily occur at the letting a repaired ship out of dock or off the slip; the only unusual circumstances being the presence of the high officials.

The workshops were all open for inspection, and well worthy of a visit they are, but we will not pause to describe them now. Suffice it that in each there was just sufficient work going on to shew the uses of the principal machinery, and the appliances now possessed by the nation. Certainly, if after this, the

Japanese Government send their ships anywhere else to be repaired than to their fine Dockyard, they will be very shortsighted. Yesterday a large shaft was forged by the means of one of the steam hammers; one extensive casting was made in the foundry, and block-making, moulding, sawing, planing, boring, turning, &c., &c., all could be seen in operation.

About noon, all the invited guests began to wend their

way towards the building in which the banquet was to take place. It was one end of the long rope walk, which is on the upper floor of a two-storied building. The necessary space had been partitioned off, and the sides of the room thus made, were tastefully decorated in all sorts of devices formed with the implements used in the workshops. The tables were spread for nearly one hundred persons, and about a dozen chairs half way down the table were appropriated to the notables. H. I. H. Arisugawa no Mia, the uncle of the Mikado, occupied the post of honour. At his right sat H. E. Sir Harry Parkes K. C. B., on his left H. E. Monsieur Outrey. Besides the Mia there were present, Their Excellencies Tokudaji Dainagon, a Senior member of the Grand Council; Daté, Minister of Finance; Okuma, Acting-President of Board of Public Works; Terashima, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; also Tokuoka, of the department of Religion; Shi Shido, Acting Minister of Justice; Sasaki and other junior members of Council. We did not miss any of the Foreign Ministers, and with one or two exceptions the Consuls were there.

The table was supplied by the proprietors of "Sweetmeat Castle", and with the fare provided, solids and fluids, the most fastidious could find no fault. The good things having been done full justice to, the Mia through a Japanese interpreter, who read the speech in French, proposed the health of the Sovereigns of Treaty Powers and the President of the United States. Sir Harry Parkes responded, and proposed the Tenno of Japan. M. Outrey followed, and in a few well chosen remarks, proposed "Success to the Yokoska Arsenal," to which Mons. Verny replied. The last toast was given by the Belgian Minister—"The Empress of Japan;" and this having been duly honored, the company rose, and a move began to be made to the ships. The weather clouded over about 1 o'clock, and a heavy shower of rain fell which marred the pleasure of some. But on the whole, the trip was a most enjoyable one, and the proceedings sufficiently interesting. One grand mistake, however, had been made. We know not by whom. The invitations had been so few, that hardly any of the civil community were represented at the banquet, and very few comparatively, went down. Yet there was room for every one in the settlement to have been present and the government would have done wisely to have issued a notification to the effect that all would have been welcome to the yard, as spectators. Many would have found means of going, and the proceedings would have been doubly pleasant from the fact of their being more generally participated in.

WE HAVE received a note from Mr. Verny of the Yokoska Arsenal, of which the following is a translation; and we have much pleasure in publishing it as requested, at the instance of Okuma Sanjin, Acting Minister for Public Works.

NOTE.

ON THE EXPENSES OF THE YOKOSKA ARSENAL.

The programme adopted by the Japanese Government in 1865, included the provision of Dockyard, workshops and basins, sufficient for all requirements of naval construction. The expense was estimated at \$600,000 *per annum* during four years, making a total of \$2,400,000.

The works were commenced in March, 1866, and the expenses to the 19th February, 1871, reached the total of \$1,769,026

As follows:—

1.—Materials, wrought and unwrought.....	\$509,897
2.—Machines and tools.....	215,816
3.—Transport, freight, and other expenses.....	140,793
5.—Pay of employes paid monthly.....	333,039
4.—Salaries of workmen by the day.....	188,263
6.—Works at the Establishment.....	321,891
7.—Expenses of workshops at Yokohama, forming a separate head, for 1869 and 1870.....	59,827

Total.....\$1,769,026

From this sum, deduct

1.—Work done for foreigners of other services....	190,848
2.—Value of Workshops and Machinery at Yokohama.....	63,800
3.—Price of construction and support of four Lighthouses.....	45,447
Total.....	\$299,595

The remaining sum of \$1,470,481, which represents the actual value of the establishment at Yokoska, is detailed thus:—

1.—Existing supplies and works in course of construction to the 19th Feb., 1871.....	187,308
2.—Earthworks, dwellings, and divers buildings.....	211,534
3.—Machine shops, &c.,.....	306,217
4.—Dry Dock.....	164,836
5.—Floating material.....	107,555
6.—General expenses, and others which have not been included in the preceding.....	492,996
Total.....	\$1,470,481

The space occupied by the arsenal is 16½ hectares;* that for dwellings, stores &c. is 9½ hectares. In all 26 hectares.

To the 19th February 1871, there remained to be executed, various arrangements for the offices and stores, for the quays and the slips; and finally there is to be made another dock, in accordance with the programme agreed upon in 1865.

The number of workmen employed in the work-shops, &c., is about 800. The arrangements allow for 1800 men.

The Hydraulic and civil works have employed a *personnel* varying from 5 to 600 men. They are employed at the same wages as in Europe.

A harbour of 11 hectares, superficial, has been dredged to the depth of 9 metres † by means of a dredging machine, that can take up 80 cubic metres an hour, and it will be entirely protected against the North East swell, by a breakwater of 180 metres.

The plan "*au millimetre*" which is annexed to this note, will enable the dispositions in their entirety to be understood.

(Signed)

L. VERNY.

Yokoska, 29th March, 1871.

* A hectare is nearly 2½ acres. † A metre is nearly 39½ inches.

THE NORTH German hongs, the North German ships and several of the other ships in harbour, were on the 22d ult., gaily decorated in honour of the Emperor William's birthday. The North German hongs and the North German Marine had a great deal more to rejoice at, in the termination of the biggest campaign of modern times, successfully for their arms. The 22nd March 1870 will be remembered by North Germans in Yokohama, as a thorough red letter day. The festival commenced at daybreak, when they commenced decorating their houses with the National flag and evergreens, and ended only when nature, exhausted after the fatigues of an exciting day, demanded repose. They met each other with congratulations throughout the day. Many of them enjoyed a banquet together at the German Club in the evening. Loyal and patriotic toasts, were loyally and patriotically drunk; while others exercised the virtue of hospitality in their own houses, and enthusiasm ran high. Several of the more prominent houses were brilliantly illuminated; and at 10 o'clock P.M. there was a display of fireworks on the swamp, before and after which the Hertha's Band discoursed eloquent music, and the assembled multitude, foreign and native, saw and heard with admiration.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XXII.]

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



ERXES is said to have invaded Greece with three millions of men; but he was forced to leave ignominiously before an opposing host that never rose to one twentieth of such numbers. Xenophon conducted the most remarkable military feat of ancient times, the successful retreat of the ten thousand Greeks—the remnant of those who had fought under the younger Cyrus—in face of the myriads who, flushed with victory, sought to overwhelm them. The battle therefore is not always to the strong.

History frequently repeats itself; and the confidence of the Persian princes in their legions, the arrogance they assumed in their midst, finds a parallel in what has been witnessed in the Far East during the last thirty years.

At Thermopylæ, the proud master of the countless host, contemptuously ordered his troops to take the Spartan band alive,

and bring them before him; but this could not be done. And in like manner did the Emperor of China give repeated orders to his generals, to sweep the foreign barbarians into the sea; and the Mikado of Japan commanded the Tycoon, with all the troops of the Empire at his back, to eject the few hundred peaceable merchants who had settled in Yokohama; but both found that although they could issue orders they could not command success. In each case a mere handful of troops sufficed to checkmate the whole of the warlike resources that could be brought to bear against them.

Neither China or Japan, however, can justly complain of having been overrun by foreign armies, or that the advent of foreigners has been prejudicial to them. Both countries have great resources; China surpassing, perhaps, in this respect almost any nation in the world; and everything that foreigners have done, tends to encourage the development of



THE BUND, KOBE.



KOSHI-MOTO, OOSIMA.

those resources, to an extent never dreamed of by the wildest dreamers in either nation. Peculiarly the growth of peace are all these developments. Indeed without peace they cannot flourish. We come to the east, bringing as it were peace in our hands ; but strangely enough both of the sovereigns to whose territories we thus come immediately make themselves ready to battle. In China, to this day they will have none of the western appliances which of all others are most calculated to benefit them and strengthen the government. They will not have telegraphs or railways, by which rapid intelligence could always be received by, and orders be transmitted from, the government ; but they go on drilling their soldiers and making or purchasing arms ; all of which is calculated to impart to them a false confidence, and lead them on to their ruin. They will, trusting in their military strength, again commit some such act as that they have so easily got over at Tientsin, and then they will have to be once more dealt with by fire and sword.

In Japan they are wiser. They do not neglect their drilling. They continue to train their army in the best manner they can, under the superintendence and the tuition of European officers. But they are paying attention, at the same time, to the arts of peace. In the public works of which all newspapers in this country have spoken so much of late, we have a most excellent guarantee of peace. The government would not spend all the money they are laying out in Yokohama and its neighbourhood, if they had the faintest idea of foreigners being made objects of attack there. They would not push forward the railway works, if they were apprehen-

sive of civil commotion, during which these would be certain of destruction. Nor would they make the first lines from the two foreign settlements of Hiogo and Yokohama to the cities of Osaka and Yedo, respectively, if they were not fully satisfied that the traffic on these two lines would be large and permanent. Farther they would not allow such an establishment as the Mint to be under foreign superintendence, were they not well assured that there is no probability of its treasure acting too strongly on the cupidity of their armed men. In fact, all that has been done lately in Japan tends to impart confidence. It is only in Commercial matters now that any cause for discontent prevails.

In China there is at least this advantage, that the people are essentially traders. There is plenty of combination among them, no doubt ; and such as to act very prejudicially on certain articles from time to time ; but the field is so much larger in China than in Japan, that there is always a market more or less, for all kinds of goods. It is not so in Japan. The monopolies fostered by the government, and private associations of merchants and shopkeepers, are a heavy incubus on trade ; and one that can hardly be overcome until the railway and telegraph are complete. Then we may hope to see competition increase sufficiently to enable foreign merchants to sell their goods to better advantage, and, not being confined to one narrow circle, to buy on a better system than at present.

In other columns, we give a short account of the opening of the Mint at Osaka. It must be a work of time before the new coinage becomes circulated throughout all the provinces of

Japan; but one of the good effects the circulation will have, must be, the exhibition to the people of the handiwork of foreigners for their benefit. They will thus be familiarized with the idea that we are not here as barbarians to overrun the country and swallow them up, but that our conquests are to be only over prejudice, ignorance and poverty.

When China sees that the public works inaugurated in Japan prosper, and that the government and people are benefited by them, there will be a desire to avail of similar appliances. It will be a grand thing to see the arts of peace with all their attendant blessings spreading over both Empires; subduing and eradicating the old hallucinations; and proving that the potency of commerce—the friendly interchange between nation and nation—is greater than that of armed hosts, or the most powerful implements of destruction.

The Illustrations.

THE BUND, KOBE.

THE seaport of Osaka is Hiogo, and the foreign settlement of Hiogo is Kobé. It is the most spirited of all the open ports in Japan, and, although only three years old, already presents an appearance of enterprise and general well-doing which speaks highly for its citizens. It had, however, certain advantages in the outset which Yokohama had not. It was not planned arbitrarily by the Japanese themselves, but an European Civil Engineer and Surveyor was consulted, and consequently, good wide and regular streets were laid out; and instead of the first lots being given away to foreigners, as was the case here, those who wanted them had to buy them at public Auction, and a certain proportion of the purchase money was appropriated as a Municipal fund, which is year by year supplemented by a contribution from the rentals. The municipal affairs, also are not, as with us, conducted by Japanese with the assistance of one foreigner, but by a Council composed of foreigners and Japanese jointly, of whom practically, the former have by far the most to say. The settlement therefore will be the handsomest in Japan. Our contemporary, the *Japan Mail*, in its last number, says "Kobé is surely the prettiest and best laid out settlement in the East, at all events there is nothing like it in China or Japan. I do not say that it possesses the beauty of Nagasaki, or the evidence of the wealth of Shanghai. But its broad clean streets, ample footpaths, its pretty background of hills, the bright rippling waters of its bay, its neat and pleasing architecture are all novel and attractive."

HIOGO.

HIOGO is one of the ports which was arranged to be opened, in the original treaty made by Lord Elgin with the Ministers of the Tycoon. Osaka was always declared to be the principal mercantile city in the Empire, but it is situate on a river—the Yodo, which, itself shallow and only navigable by flat-bottomed boats, falls into the Inland sea over a most dangerous bar, to which we made allusion, and of the locality of which we gave an illustration, in our last. It was necessary therefore in opening Osaka as a trading emporium for foreigners, that Hiogo should also be free to

them. Here is deep water almost up to the very wharves, and good sized craft can be moored sufficiently near, "to throw a biscuit abroad."

KOSHIMOTO.

IN our last we gave a photograph of a curious reef of rocks which forms a natural breakwater, called the Ishi-hashî, or bridge of stones at Oosima. To-day, on page 2, we give the bay in which it is placed, and the pretty village of Koshimoto for which it makes a harbour.

SIMONOSEKI.

NO place in Japan, except the open ports, is better known by name to foreigners, than the port of Simonoséki. It is at the western entrance of the Inland Sea on the Nippon side of the strait which is called after it. The distant hills on the opposite side of the strait, in the picture, are on the Island of Kiusiu, in which are the dominions of the daimios of Satsuma, Hizen, Bungo, Higo, Buzen, and several others, who were amongst the most enthusiastic friends of the Christians, when the Portuguese first landed in Japan in the sixteenth century. Simonoséki is in the province of Nagato, and belongs to the great prince Chosiu. It has always been taken in the route from Nagasaki to the northern or eastern ports and is mentioned by Kämpfer as the place where, having travelled across the island of Kiusiu from Nagasaki, the Dutch officials took ship for Osaka. It was, on 5th September 1864, the scene of warlike operations; when in consequence of several foreign ships having been fired upon as they steamed through the straits, a squadron of American, Dutch, French and English men-of-war attacked it, destroyed the forts, and obtained from Chosiu such terms of peace as ever after prevented the like outrages. We shall on a future occasion have to refer to those transactions. To-day, therefore, we content ourselves with quoting an amusing page from Sir Rutherford Alcock's "Three years in Japan." The scene of the incident was the temple with the "ku-rin" portrayed in the picture. His Excellency writes:

There were other things to be seen at Simonoséki, according to the immemorial custom of the Dutch factory, whose chiefs always took boat here on their way to the capital, in their triennial visits as bearers of presents to the Tycoon. My colleague, Mr. de Wit, had the journal of the 1st Commissioner who had passed through, and with that sense of obligation so well known to all travellers, by which they are driven to see everything written down for them, often in utter ignorance whether the objects will repay the trouble, we proceeded as a matter of duty to exhaust the catalogue and test our sight-seeing capabilities. There was a certain ancient temple, where a cartoon, some three centuries old, of a great sea-fight illustrious in Japanese history was to be seen; and also two swords, and other relics of the great soldier *Taiko-Sama*, who about the year 1582 founded a short-lived dynasty of Tycoons. Thither we proceeded at once, and without difficulty saw the cartoon, that is, as much as time and dirt had spared of it. A very wonderful fight it appeared to have been, in which the most remarkable feature was the utter inadequacy of the vessels to carry a tithe of the warriors represented as most valiantly fighting on their decks.

But the swords and other relics were not so easily to be seen, and as an instance of *yaconinerie*, and to all human comprehension unmeaning and motiveless lying, with an exercise of obstructing, I have seldom seen a happier example. Having exhausted the attractions of the cartoon, the temple, and the view of the bay—the last by far the best thing to be seen—my Dutch colleague recollected that his predecessor, Mr. Donker Curtius, spoke in his journal of the swords. 'Where are the swords? We must of course see the illustrious hero's weapons.' To which head *yaconin* replies: 'Oh, the swords! what swords?' gravely adding, 'There are no swords; this is a temple.'

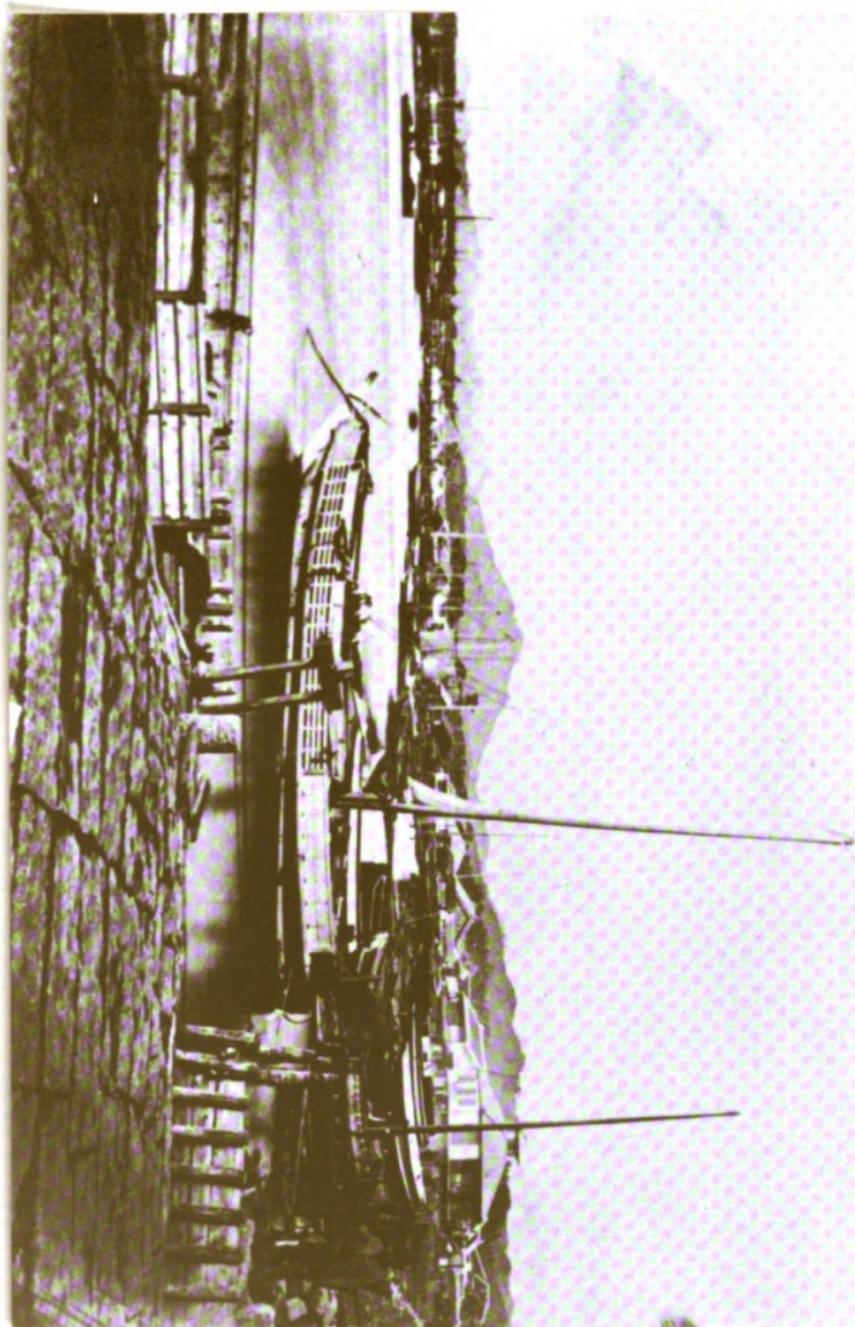
'True,' observed Mr. de Wit, 'but here nevertheless are kept the swords and other relics of *Taiko-Sama*.' *Yaconin* must inquire; and never heard of such things. After a few minutes he returns, and we are informed

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SHIMONOSEKI.

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HIOOGO, FROM THE HATOEI.

there were no swords to be seen. 'What had become of them then?' 'There never were any!' This was refuted by a reference to the journal in question, with a full and particular description. 'But there is no priest to show them. Where is the priest then? let him be sent for, we intend to see the swords.' 'The priest? the priest was dead!' 'His successor then.' 'Oh! he had gone over to Kokura.' We seemed fast coming to a dead lock. In such circumstances experience has shown that a determination not to be foiled is often the best policy; and when our *yacons* slowly gained the conviction, that in no other way would their tour of duty for the day be ended, the priest appeared; and without any farther ceremony or hesitation, some dusty cases were produced, and a couple of old rusty swords exhibited, with less reverence than could have been conceived. We were allowed to inspect and handle them, and I verily believe might have carried them away with us—for a consideration, to be in part expended no doubt in purchasing substitutes. I felt some curiosity to discover, if possible, a rational motive for all the difficulty made by our *yacons*, but in this, as in a thousand other similar cases, I wholly failed. When pressed into a corner and some explanation was insisted upon, the chief offender declared it was a mistake, he *thought* there were no swords. 'Then why affirm there were none without inquiry, when you knew nothing about it?' 'I do not belong to the place; I knew nothing about it.' 'And the priest that first you killed, and then sent to Kokura?' 'Somebody told me he was gone,' and so on to the end of the chapter! To attempt to convict a Japanese of prevarication in a way to touch his conscience, is to endeavour to seize an eel by the tail in his own slime; he is sure to wriggle himself out of your hand, and swim at large again, in a very sea of falsehood as his natural element; and your attempt to land him on the dry shore of Truth, no doubt is to him, as to his prototype, a most unnatural and monstrous proceeding.

JAPANESE APHORISMS.

Life long regret may follow a moment's anger.
A tree has many branches; the bird requires but one.
Good deeds need no secrecy. That which it is necessary to hide had better not be done.
Hold thy tongue from quarrelling; the fire that lacks fuel will soon burn out.

THE LATE U. S. CONSUL.

IT is our sad duty to report the death of Mr. LEMUEL LYON, late United Consul at Yokohama. The cause of death was softening of the brain. He expired on Tuesday the 6th April, at 2 A.M. Mr. Lyon had been only two years resident in this port, and in that time had no particular opportunities of distinguishing himself. But in certain respects he did stand out from the general body of Consuls by the original and independent action he took, first in putting a decided stop to the proceedings of some of his countrymen who, professing to keep a Sailor's Home, were in the habit of inducing seamen to run away from their ships; and secondly, in shipping off a number of men who had become mere "loafers" about the settlement and Japanese town. No Consul of any nationality officiating in Yokohama, ever did so much as he in these two respects; and the community appreciated him accordingly. Within twelve months he sent away upwards of one hundred of the loafing tribe; and our distant readers can hardly estimate the great boon this conferred upon both Japanese and foreigners. He was a Mason of forty four years standing; and more enthusiastic in his love of the fraternity than is commonly seen. He had been the W. M. of several Lodges in America, and was the founder of more than one—the "Lyon Lodge" in Oregon being called after him. He had often expressed a desire that when he died, he might be buried with Masonic ceremonies, and it was almost the latest wish he gave utterance to. Accordingly the brethren of the two local Lodges, the Yokohama Lodge 1092 E.C. and the Otentosama Lodge 1263 E.C. united in carrying out his wish. It being the intention of his friends that his remains shall find final sepulture in America, it was arranged that the brethren should receive them into the Masonic Hall for safe custody until the opportunity for shipping them arrived; and as the Masonic Hall is only just across the street, and opposite to the Consular residence, it offered but scant opportunity for the numbers who attended the funeral, to join in the procession. The Masonic brethren having opened Lodge in the Hall, proceeded to the house, in the large drawing room on the ground floor of which, the coffin had been placed, and where a preliminary service had been conducted by the Revd. Dr. Brown, in presence of the friends of the deceased,

several members of the Consular board, and a large concourse of his countrymen and others who wished to pay their last tribute of respect. On the Masonic procession arriving; Brother Rains, W. M. of the Yokohama Lodge, and Brother Mitchell, W. M. of the Otentosama Lodge, took their places at the head of the coffin, the various officers and brethren ranging themselves in order on each side of the coffin and round the room. The ceremonies usual at the house having been performed, the procession was again formed, and the body was conveyed to the Hall, where the impressive services and ceremonies were concluded, and the Lodge closed. At the conclusion, Mrs. Lyon, accompanied by some of the most intimate friends of the deceased paid a visit to the building; and all had been done that the Masons could do for their deceased Brother. Mr. Lyon was about to leave Yokohama, for Singapore, to which port he had recently been appointed. Colonel Shepard, his successor was in Yedo, too ill to be present at the funeral obsequies, and Mr. De Long the American Minister and most of the other foreign representatives were absent at Osaka, whither they had gone to be present at the opening of the Mint. Mr. Lyon was only 65 years of age, and from his usual hale and hearty appearance, might have been expected to live to fulfil the years of man at least to three score and ten, if not to four score years; but we fancy that the cares and anxieties of his office told upon him, and injured a constitution naturally strong. Privately he was a staunch friend; and officially we believe him to have been a good man and true, thoroughly conscientious, and anxious for one thing above all, to do justice and judge righteously. He is regretted by very many here, and the intelligence of his death will be received in his own state with general and genuine sorrow.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL MINT, OSAKA.

THIS event, so long looked forward to, has become an accomplished fact. In Japan it is the fate of all things in which the great men of the government take part, to be enveloped in uncertainty; and thus several days were named for the ceremonial opening of the Mint, before the one on which it actually occurred; but this was not of much consequence, and the affair went off with the most perfect success. Sanjio Daijin, the Prime Minister, the Prince of Oosajima, Finance Minister, Okuma, Minister for Public works, and other Japanese officials went down in the Government steamer *Thabor*, in which Sir Harry and Lady Parkes, and several ladies and gentlemen who had been specially invited, accompanied them. The French, American, Dutch, Spanish and North German Ministers had gone to Osaka in various men of war, and Admiral Kellelt had arrived in the *Salamis*.

On Tuesday the 4th April, everything looked bright for the ceremonies of the day. It was a lovely morning, and from Kobé came many foreigners, and from all around, a crowd of natives, to see all that could be seen. A little after midday, the Prime Minister, followed by the Japanese and foreign officials, after having stood that a photograph of the scene might be taken, set forward in procession, and entering the building, an interpreter, by order of the Prime Minister, read as follows:—

"The Japanese Government in order to meet the gradual increase of the national requirements, and desiring to further the development of foreign commerce, undertook the year before last, the construction of a Mint, with the purpose of putting forth a new and pure coinage, in conformity with the system of coinage existing in other countries. The work in question has now been completed, owing to the zealous co-operation of the Oriental Banking Corporation and of Messrs. Kinder and Waters.

"It is a great satisfaction to the Japanese Government that the ceremony of its opening has been celebrated in the presence of the Foreign Representatives and of other Gentlemen. It is a proof that the development of commerce will be assisted in the future, and we hope that the friendly feelings existing between our people and those of foreign countries will continue ever to increase.

"In conclusion, we beg to thank the Foreign Representatives and other Gentlemen present for their kind attendance on this occasion."

Major Kinder, the director of the Mint, now conducted the party to the engine room, where Sanjio Daijin, at his request, by moving the proper lever set the works in motion. They then proceeded from one department to another, examining the minting process from first to last, and having it explained to them and practically displayed from the assaying to the final outturn of coin. All were extremely interested, the foreigners quite as much so as the Japanese.

At 2 P.M. the movement was made to the banquet, where the Prime Minister presided. Justice being done to the viands, he rose and proposed the health of the Tenno of Japan. The toast was responded to



AT SIMONSESKI.

enthusiastically, and was followed by "All Sovereigns and Rulers of Powers in alliance with Japan." To this Sir Harry Parkes replied :—

Your Excellencies—In rising, in the name of my colleagues and the other national representatives present, to thank you for having drunk to the health of the Sovereigns and Rulers of our respective countries, I feel I should endeavour to acknowledge not only the courtesy which has prompted that toast, but also the generous and friendly feelings of which this entertainment affords a signal proof. I feel that my colleagues and the other gentlemen in whose names I speak will expect me to assure Your Excellencies that we fully appreciate the high motives which induced the Mikado's Government to undertake this important and most useful work, and that we heartily congratulate Your Excellencies on its accomplishment.

We do not omit to remember that this work was one of the earliest enterprises of the present administration; that it was undertaken in unsettled times, in the face of grave political difficulties, and that its execution has been impeded by various causes; some attributable doubtless to the position of the site and the distance from the seat of Government, while others were occasioned by accidents, such as fire on shore or disaster at sea, and were therefore unavoidable and beyond control.

But when we see that the results before us have been achieved in little more than two years of labour, we cannot but be impressed with the earnestness which Your Excellencies' Government must have devoted to the task, and with the fidelity and ability with which you have been served by those Foreigners (cheers) who have been entrusted with these services, and who I am proud to know as countrymen of my own.

We trust that this success will encourage Your Excellencies' Government to persevere steadily in that course of progress, and in that desire to work in cordial and common accord with Foreign Powers, which we cannot doubt you have adopted when we observe the attention Your Excellencies' Government is devoting to public works of the most useful and practical kind, and in which the assistance of Foreign skill is largely and willingly engaged. May we not see in the purity and excellent workmanship of this coin—(displaying a New Dollar)—the product of one of those works, a symbol of that honesty of resolve and thoroughness of action which we trust will ever characterize the Government of the Sovereign of this Realm? May we not hope that in obtaining a wide circulation, not only in Japan, but it may be in neighbouring countries also, the currency will ever carry with it the confident assurance that the Mikado's Emblems,—the use of which is now revived,—are an undoubted guarantee of the intrinsic worth, and that the policy of His Majesty's Government may ever be as distinguished by the ring of the true metal—(ringing the dollar)—as that which is so sterling a recommendation of the new coin!—(Loud applause.)

The President then proposed, "The Foreign Ministers," M. Outrey replied and proposed "Their Excellencies, the Ministers of the Mikado."

Major Kinder, the Director of the Imperial Mint, returned thanks.

H. E. Senor Rodriguez Munoz here made a most enthusiastic speech and proposed the health of the "Ladies," evidently performing his self-allotted duty *con amore*.

Mr. De Long, rising, called attention to the significant fact that they had met almost under the shadow of a building which symbolized, as it were, the era which was passing away. The cannon whose thunders they had heard reverberate from those old walls had seemed to him as if they were remonstrating against the innovations we are witnessing. Look at the change which had come over the ancient nobility of Japan, whose representatives we see around us. See them shaking hands with foreigners of every condition—nob-

nobbing, as I may say, with them. I care not by what foreign influence the work of improvement is done. I want to see this nation advance, and glory to him who leads it the farthest. I beg you will drink to the healths of the President of this Meeting, and of the other Japanese Ministers.

Okuma-san-ji, having delivered a few appropriate remarks through the medium of an interpreter, concluded by proposing "Success to commercial intercourse between Japan and Foreign Countries."

Mr. Gay being called upon to reply, said he had much pleasure in responding to the sentiment which had just been uttered.

The proceedings now over, an adjournment took place to the river front where an immense crowd had assembled, to witness a display of fireworks. It was a novel idea to foreigners to see these by day. But they were of a kind well worth seeing under proper circumstances. They were in devices, and some of the latter which were proved by the decline of daylight, were really good.

But the happy day was not to pass off without accident. Late in the evening a fire broke out in some houses opposite to the mint on the other side of the river, which were quickly destroyed.

The next day was a holiday in Osaka, and the people were admitted to see the building and the works. Crowds in Japan are not different from elsewhere. The immense pressure on the gates, burst them open before the time, and several persons fell as they gave way and were severely trampled upon and hurt. It is even feared that some were fatally injured.

In conclusion, we can but express the hope that this noble institution may be to the Japanese nation, all that is expected. In its establishment, they have shown an intelligence beyond that of any other people in the Far East, and their enterprise desires success.

The Period.

AN interesting letter has appeared in the *Japan Gazette* on the treatment of the Native Christians, banished from Kiusiu. It purports to have been written by a gentleman who recently had an opportunity of visiting the interior, and accidentally discovered that he was in the immediate neighbourhood of a number of these poor exiles. The following extracts will prove of interest :—

"On board the same steamer which bore me to the South, was a young man who had been in Japanese employ, on the West coast of Japan, where he saw the cruel treatment to which the Christians there are subjected. But as the substance of what he saw has already in some of

the Yokohama papers, I will not re-narrate it. I will only say that, on one occasion, immediately after I had learned from his lips how the Christians were poorly fed, unclothed and imprisoned among beggars I fell into conversation with a Japanese fellow-passenger of some rank, who assured me, very emphatically, that the Christians were all treated most kindly, were well fed, clothed, and furnished with employment by which they could support their undivided families. I could not disprove what this Japanese said, but preferred to believe the consistent story of my fellow foreigner who was an eye-witness of what he related. At length I reached my destination, and met officers of rank, one of whom informed me that he had control, under the Mikado's government, of the exiles. He praised their good conduct and constancy; saying that one man did the work of two men daily, and that but few could be prevailed on to recant. He gave their number as between five and six hundred:

At length the day for visiting the sea coast where the Christians were said to be confined came round, and late in the morning, surrounded by guards and officials whose dignified pace no efforts of mine could accelerate, we set out.

Next morning before the principal officials were awake perhaps, I left the house to shun the guards and see and learn all I could. I had not gone far, however, till two common soldiers came running and offering to accompany me. I told them to return, which they did; but soon came again with two household servants who seemed to be honest men with nothing to conceal; and when we asked them about the Christians, they told us that they were in the town through which we were then walking. They said nothing, and seemed to know nothing of others in the distant villages. Except that a few who had recanted were allowed to labour along with criminals, in the construction of salt works, with an iron ring round the neck. I asked to be led to the place where those in the town were confined, and the guards led the way to a large house situated in a low part of the town and surrounded by a number of small mean houses from the walls of which the mud had fallen off, leaving the bamboo and reed lathing bare and weather beaten. On the outside of these huts again was a ditch and a street. On walking, as far as I could go, around the compound, I saw that the huts were occupied by miserable looking people whom I found to be the poor of the place, beggars who were fed there at the public expense. The beggars' children collected in full view to gaze at a foreigner. I approached as near as possible to get a good view of the large building in the centre, in which the Christians were said to be confined. It had been a large stable for Daimio's horses, on state occasions, such as may be seen in some parts of Yedo. This building was one with two wings, and a central portion, I could not go all around the compound, hence only one wing of this stable was visible from the accessible side; but I have every reason to believe, that the other wing was the counterpart, in all respects, of the one I saw. I could see clearly both the front and rear of one wing and could see that all the doors were fast closed up and the long windows too were shut, half-inch boards were nailed on so as to shut out the light. By counting I found that the length of the one wing was about sixteen ken; so that the length of both wings and the central part would be about forty ken; or two hundred and forty feet. An ordinary Japanese Jail is commonly built with upright posts, having intervals between them, so as to admit abundance of light and air, but here both appear to be shut out. This closing up of the windows and doors would protect the inmates from the cold, but the Japanese accompanying me said that many had died of the cold during the last winter notwithstanding; their clothing being scanty, most probably what they brought with them when banished. Speaking of a number having died thus, led me to ask where they were buried, and I was told the name of the temple, and we set out forthwith to visit it, to learn approximately, at least, the extent of the mortality by counting the graves. But on the way to the temple the guards took the alarm or recollected themselves, and told me that I could not be admitted to the burial grounds. They added that the dead were buried temporarily (*kari iké*) i.e. without religious forms—that no memorial could be erected till the general government gave permission, that I could not ascertain the names of the dead, &c.

When I returned to my quarters, I found the official who had charge of the Christians awaiting my return. I told him that I had found the place where they were confined. He seemed annoyed; and when I asked to be admitted to see them he only answered by a wave of his hand before his face, as must as to say emphatically—no. I then asked if permission could be gained from the chief officer of the country. He answered in the same manner, and added that permission to enter could only be obtained from the general government. He then informed me that only a few were confined in the house described above. This statement of his may be true. No one could look through the walls or windows to see whether there were few or many. There may be only a few because the rest have died during the long and severe confinement and of cold. And as to those in other places their condition may be no better than that of those confined in the stable. This was about the last conversation held with the officials before returning to the place. The impression left on my mind is that the general government intends to exterminate them as their ancestors were exterminated more than two hundred years ago. If anything is to be done for them it should be done speedily.

A GENERAL meeting of gentlemen connected with the silk trade in Japan, was held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on Friday 14th inst., Mr. Van der Tak, Chairman of the Chamber, presiding. The object of the meeting was to consider the subject of the deterioration in quality of Japanese silk, which has of late been so carelessly, and so badly made up, that the demand for it in the European markets has almost stopped. It was resolved that an appeal should be made to the silk producers based on suggestions read to the meeting by Mr. Jaquemot, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the document. It will then be presented to another General Meeting, and if approved, the interest of the foreign representatives will be sought, to get the document properly circulated through the instrumentality of the Japanese Ministers. It is to be hoped the appeal from the foreign merchants to the producers may yield fruit, and that the carelessness and dishonesty of the past few years may cease.

THE Yokohama Rifle Association has held its annual meeting. It is in a healthy condition, and will commence the season with even more than the ordinary spirit.

THE Burlesque "Black Eyed Susan," is to be played at the Gaiety Theatre, on the 19th inst. It is the best thing the Amateurs have yet done, and is sure to command a good house.

A FIRE which led to the destruction of four houses, broke out on No. 71, Main Street, on Tuesday the 18th inst. The flames were first observed issuing from the premises of Mendleson Bros., but the origin of the outbreak is not known.

FROM Nagasaki we hear that the Japanese have for the first time, commenced the punishment of hanging in the case of criminals condemned to death. It is considered a more disgraceful death than decapitation.

THE steamer *Yangtze* has been totally lost, a short distance from Nagasaki. She struck on a reef at Ikisima, and all efforts to save her proved fruitless. Some of her cargo was removed, but only a small quantity—and it has been sold by auction at Nagasaki.

CAPTAIN McCrea, of the U. S. Navy, has undertaken to survey the northern Channel, from Bush Island to Shawsheishan, in the *Yangtze Kiang*. The distance is about 38 miles.

THE ship *Andromeda*, from Shanghai to Hongkong, was lost on Fisher's Island, Pescadores, on the 21st February, and it is expected has become a total wreck. A mate and 16 of the crew landed safely at Taiwar'oo, Formosa, but nothing has been heard of the captain and the rest of the hands, who when last seen were trying to land on one of the Pescadores.

IT IS rumoured that the 1st Batt. 10th Regiment will leave this in July next, but their destination is uncertain. They will be replaced by 1,200 of the Royal Marines.

THE Kobe papers report that Mr. T. Waters, late engineer at the Osaka Mint, has received an appointment as Consulting Engineer to the Government with a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

A PROPOSAL has been made to get up an association to encourage horticulture, floriculture, and agriculture in Japan, by holding periodical competition exhibitions, to which all—Japanese and foreigners—should be invited to contribute.

THE libel case *STRAUSS v. HOWELL*, has been tried this week, before Mr. Hannen, the Assistant Judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court, here, but the decision is not yet given.

JAPANESE MEMORANDA.

IT is said that Prince Satsuma has betrothed his sister to the young Tokugawa Prince Kamenoske, who was placed by the Mikado at the head of his house, on the deposition of the Tycoon in 1868.

SHIMADZU Saburo the father and principal retainer of Prince Satsuma is daily expected in Yedo, to take an active part in the government; the difference between Satsuma and the government having been made up, and the Mikado having called him to his counsels.

THE government is establishing a Postal Service, and a trial is to be commenced immediately on the Tokaido, the high road between Yedo, Osaka and Kioto.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XXIII.]

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]

YOUTH IS ever confiding; as a writer has written, and he may have been correct. D'Israeli says, "Youth is a blunder; manhood a struggle; old age a regret." He may have found the two first to be so, but we will trust that as he approaches the last, he may not find his description exact. Shakspeare sings "Crabbed age and youth cannot live together." Well, we shall see!

Without going closely into figures and dates all will admit that China and Japan are among the oldest empires in the world. If we said the very oldest we should not be far wrong; and yet nations, whose existence as compared to theirs is but as a day, look upon them as mere children with everything to learn and but little to teach. It really does look very strange to see a number of States—some of whom were not in existence as powers a few hundred years ago, and whose fathers were rough and ignorant barbarians at least a thousand years after these nations of the Far East had a

polity and a civilization only a little less advanced than they have to-day—speak and act as bumpuously as if the seniority were reversed. Think, for instance of the United States, the youngest of the family of Great Powers, becoming the foremost in bringing old Japan out of its long seclusion, and leading the way to introduce her to society—the society of the world which has been growing so vigorously in all the attainments of modern art and science, while she has retained all the innocence or ignorance of youth. Old England too! how the title sinks into a joke when mentioned in the same breath with the Celestial Empire, which it was principally instrumental in opening to foreign trade. And now America is about to make a trial upon the coyness of another ancient matron, who, if she enjoys not the beauty of juvenility will possess at least the interest of a debutante, should the persuasions of Admiral Rodgers and the power at his back succeed in bringing her out. Corea we cannot look upon as a very great attraction under any circumstances; China is a



AT NAGASAKI.

wary old female who fancies she knows a thing or two, and tells her new friends that they're "not a goin' to fool" her. But Japan is really a pleasant and captivating young damsel, with a few prejudices like all sweet home-bred lasses who have never moved in Society; but like them appreciating her new fields of conquest and importance, and eager to make herself agreeable.

She is confiding. And for the most part she has not found her confidence misplaced. A few of her first admirers or flatterers did not act quite so squarely by her as they ought to have done, but after a little flirtation, she managed to part company with them, still heart whole and uninjured. Others sought her favours, some as staunch friends on whom she may rely in weal or woe, and others with selfish ends. Looking at her position to-day, we believe we may say that she has rid herself of all her false and treacherous lovers, and rests upon the arm of none but those whose individual and united aim will be to aid and protect her; and she has arrived at that stage when the wise management of her household affairs is not her sole duty, but judicious social intercourse with her neighbours and friends is of equal importance. She has already shewn a disposition both to receive and bestow hospitality. Her nobles have been received with high distinction at the Courts of foreign Rulers, and she has, on a few occasions, conferred what honours she could on distinguished visitors from abroad. The latest home intelligence informs us that Higaski Fushimi no Mia, one of the uncles of the Mikado, who left this about six or eight months ago, for a lengthened sojourn in Europe, has been figuring at the Court of our good Queen; and that in a manner which must open his eyes, and, by his description, the eyes of his nephew and the Imperial Court to the exigencies of the Court of Japan with regard to the entertainment of strangers. It is to be supposed that he will visit all the European Sovereigns, and he will thereby become familiar with the true relations subsisting between them and their people, and between man and man.



A GROUP.

"Youth is a blunder." The youth of this Empire does seem to have been a blunder. "Manhood a struggle." Nothing can be truer than this as respects the middle age of Japan. The hot contests of parties to consolidate or to annihilate the power of the Mikado testify quite loudly enough to this. "Old age a regret." Considering the condition the isolation

of the last two hundred and fifty years has placed the country in, it may well be designated "a regret."

But now the change has come. There are still remaining in the country two opposing principles. There are the old obstructiveness and petulance of old age—looking fondly back to the days that are fled; and there are the life, hopefulness, activity and ambition of the newly emancipated youth. How can these exist together? It is impossible! One or other must give way. The weakest must go to the wall. And which that is, every day makes clearer. "Crabbed age and youth cannot live together." The Empire of Japan is, as it were, new born. The offspring of the gods, with his ancestral descent of two thousand five hundred years, is himself the father of a new system—a new Empire. He is young enough in years to live long in enjoyment of his Imperial honours. Far less time than must elapse to see him reach threescore and ten, will witness such changes in Japan, that nought but the mere traces of the past will be observable—a mere family likeness in some of the prominent external features; and it is our hope and belief that these changes may be brought about gradually and peacefully, and that the opening of the country will yet be a benefit to itself and to foreigners.

The Illustrations.

AT NAGASAKI.

IT would be difficult to find a town in any country in the world that abounds in beauty to a greater extent than Nagasaki. Its principal attraction is, of course its fine land-locked harbour, but the views from the harbour itself in all

directions are surpassingly fine. It is built at the foot and on the side of hills of very steep ascent; varied in their shapes, and rendered picturesque by the buildings, grave-yards, groves and mountain streams which are their conspicuous objects. Canals run through some of the wards of districts, bridged over with the ordinary wooden bridges common to the country, and covered with innumerable boats. The houses and warehouses are built to the waters' edge, some even overhanging the stream. The view on page 1 is taken from the foreign settlement, just opposite to Desima the site of the old Dutch Factory.

THE GROUP.

THE three figures on page 2 belong to the respectable tradesmen class in Yokohama. To the left is a little man whose features will be recognised by all old residents of Yokohama. He is Bunkichi, the well known Japanese tailor in Homura, whose shop used to be on the border of the Canal, nearly opposite the Yokohama Ironworks, formerly the lot adjoining the residence of the British Consul. The lad next to him is his son; and the old gentleman to the right is another tradesman his *okii tomodachi* (great friend.) They are all in their ordinary street costume. This *sh'tateya* (tailor) is one of the oldest attendants on foreigners; and is sent to by almost all ladies who require workmen to attend at their own houses to make up garments, or otherwise assist in the hundred and one different ways in which the personal adornment of either gender is aided by dress. The little man rarely works himself at the needle, but he must have feathered his nest comfortably by the long steady-going trade he has been doing. His old shop is now pulled down, and all the other edifices in the same row are either removed or in process of removal to allow of the widening of the Canal, which has already commenced there. All the householders of Homura within a certain distance of the Canal, have received orders to clear out by the end of July, as the land is to be sold to foreigners. There is plenty of new ground being made for their reception, and so Yokohama keeps increasing.

THE MINT, OSAKA.

AMONG the many good things that have been suggested to the Japanese by foreigners, and undertaken as reproductive public works, principally by means of foreign money, the Mint is one of the most important. It was talked of and promised years ago by the Tycoon's government, and we were led to expect its completion first in 1867 and then in 1868. We were informed that the machinery had been purchased in Prussia, and that it was very beautiful. But at the dates at which it was promised there were no signs either of the builders or of the machinery. Then came the civil war in 1868, the upsetting of the Tycoon's rule, the pernicious tampering with the coinage, and the enforced currency of paper money; the consequent disturbance of commerce, and finally the complaints of both Japanese and foreigners. The latter managed to make themselves heard. One meeting in particular led to a most extraordinary result. A majority of the Chamber of Commerce adopted certain resolutions, which were opposed by a very small minority. The latter, however,

included the manager of the Oriental Bank in Yokohama, and he was a man who had warned the government on more than one occasion of the impolicy of their monetary muddling. He stood out against any unjust demands being made by foreigners on the Japanese, and the views of the minority ultimately prevailed. But in order to set the currency of the country on an improved basis, the foreign ministers, and particularly the English Minister, urged the necessity of carrying out new mintal arrangements, and by the assistance of the Oriental Bank, the fine minting machinery which had proved quite profitless in Hongkong, was purchased and transferred to Osaka. The splendid building—by far the finest in Japan—which was built for its reception, was superintended by Mr. Waters, who had formerly erected some large and important workshops and machinery at Kagosima, for Prince Satsuma. The picture gives a better idea of the exterior than any description we could offer. It is alike creditable to Mr. Waters and to his employers, the Japanese government. A description of the opening was given by us in our last; but as yet no public issue has commenced. The machinery is calculated to turn out \$40,000 dollars and \$160,000 subsidiary coins a day.

THE IRON BRIDGE, OSAKA.

IN our issue of the 1st February, we gave an illustration of the first Iron Bridge erected in Japan—the Yoshida Bridge, Yokohama. The bridge at Osaka, which forms the subject of the picture on page 5 to-day was the second; and is a much lighter and more elegant structure. It was only opened for traffic some two or three months back.

Both of these Osaka pictures were taken by a Japanese artist.

YOKOSKA DOCK.

TUESDAY, the 28th March, was a gala day at Yokoska; an inlet about twelve miles from Yokohama which has been availed of to construct a noble Naval Dock and Arsenal. In our issue of the 1st April, we gave an account of the ceremonies at the opening of the Dry Dock, and a note on the cost of the Arsenal. We need not therefore repeat what has already been fully described by us so recently. A photograph of the Dock, as it appeared when the water was being let into it to float the steamer which had been repaired in it, and whose exit was to complete the ceremony of opening, may interest our readers. Our photographer went down with the intention of taking a series of views of the locality and the Dockyard; but first through a misunderstanding of instructions, and then through the hindrances of the weather, nothing could be done worthy of presenting to our readers. He will seize an early opportunity of revisiting the spot, when we hope to be able to obtain such a series, as will give a good idea of all the works, and the beauty of the inlet in which they have been erected.

JAPANESE MEMORANDA.

IT is contradicted that the daughter of Prince Satsuma has been betrothed to the Tokugawa Prince Kamenoski.

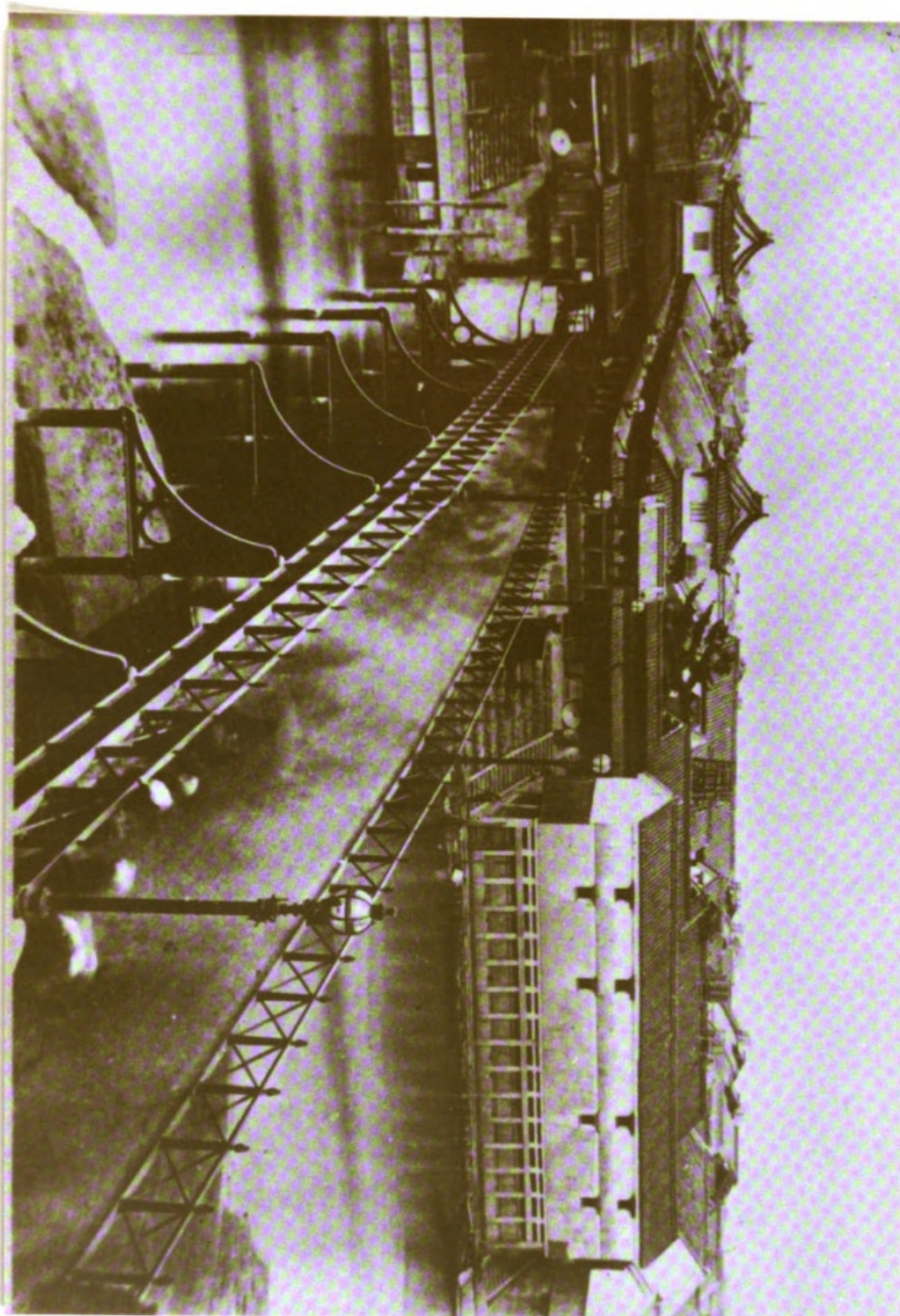
THE Government have commenced a Postal system, which is to spread all over the country, after the manner of other nations. At present

THE FAR EAST.



THE MOUNT, OMAHA.

THE FAR EAST.



THE IRON BRIDGE, OSAKA.

it is being tried on the Tokaido, the high road between Kioto, Osaka and Yedo. The rates of postage are not very dissimilar to those charged in England before the introduction of the uniform postage.

WE learn that 5 or 6,000 Satsuma troops are now under orders to proceed to Yedo, to increase the already large force that Prince has at the capital.

The reinforcement, which will embark at Kagosima during the next fourteen days, is sent in consequence of the chance of settling, without recourse to arms, the differences which exist between him and the Prince of Chosiu becoming very remote indeed. This feud which commenced at the time Satsuma withdrew his troops from Yedo, has been continued very bitterly ever since; and time only widens it. Our informant states that native officials, who have the means of ascertaining, are of the opinion that the dispute can only be terminated by a trial of strength, and that this will take place during the coming summer.

The strong feeling in favour of restoring the Tycoon which exists not only in Satsuma, but in other places; is much increased by the manner in which many of the officers of the late government have been treated by their successors—a circumstance which is much to be regretted although the general feeling is, that any demonstration made to support this feeling would only result in an ignominious defeat.—*Nagasaki Express*.

FIVE Satsuma men have recently been executed here for the crime of burglary. The sentence was carried out by decapitation in the usual manner, and not by the recently adopted method of hanging.—*Idem*.

THE Japanese government have requested Mr. Benson the Municipal Director, to obtain for them a census of the foreign residents in Yokohama.

The Period.

COLONEL Shepard, the U. S. Consul for Yedo, has entered on his duties as Acting Consul for Yokohama.

THE 1st Batt. H. M. 10th Regiment will leave this in a few weeks. Their destination is Hongkong and Singapore. They will be replaced by Royal Marines.

ON the evening of 20th April, the Amateur Dramatic Corps gave a performance at the Gaiety Theatre, consisting of the farce of "A Cup of Tea," and the burlesque "Black eyed Susan." The house was a bumper, and the performance tolerably successful.

IN the libel case, STRAUSS v. HOWELL, judgment was given against the defendant for \$600 including costs. The plaintiff's counsel has handed over to the treasurer of the Yokohama General Hospital the sum of \$107, on behalf of Mr. Strauss, being the balance of the \$600 after paying Court fees and plaintiff's law expenses.

A GENERAL meeting of the subscribers and shareholders of the Bluff Public garden was held on Tuesday last, in the Chamber of Commerce room, Mr. E. S. Benson presiding, and Mr. Arnold acting as secretary. The garden was reported to be about \$350 in debt; and a letter from Mr. W. H. Smith was read, offering to guarantee the expenses of the gardens for the season to the extent of \$100 a month; but refusing to take any part in the management, leaving that entirely in the hands of the Committee. After a lengthy discussion Mr. Smith's offer was neither accepted or rejected, but a resolution was passed that the Committee in connection with Mr. Smith, should carry on the garden for another six months, if they can do so without increasing the debt; failing which, another general meeting to be called. It is sincerely to be desired that the gardens shall be made self supporting, and we do not at all see why they should not.

A flower show in connection with the garden is to take place on the 16th inst., at which Japanese are to be encouraged by prizes to exhibit.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *China* arrived on the 24th ult; with telegrams to the 31st March.

The news from France of the civil disturbances is very sad; and there is little in the way of commercial intelligence that is cheering. But the details of the wedding of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are interesting; and their countrymen in the *Far East* are not behind their friends at home, in wishing them health, happiness and long life.

The English Mail of the 12th March is since to hand, with telegrams to 10th April.

BY the *China* a small troupe of Actors and Singers travelling under the title of "The Eureka Variety Troupe" arrived in Yokohama. They gave their first performance at the Gaiety Theatre on the evening of the 26th inst., to a good audience who by their constant applause shewed their satisfaction with the entertainment.

THE U. S. men-of-war *Alaska* and *Benicia* left on the 24th April for Nagasaki to join the expedition that is about to proceed under Admiral Rodgers to the Corea. The object of the expedition is to make a treaty if possible, and at any rate to obtain some explanation or satisfaction for the murder of some American seamen.

THE British Legation will most probably be removed to Yedo, on the departure of His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, who is about visiting England on leave. By the time of his return, the requisite buildings will be completed in Yedo. Mr. Adams, H. M. secretary of Legation, who will act as Chargé d'affaires during the absence of Sir Harry, always resides in Yedo. So that we may look on the glory of the British Legation buildings Yokohama, as departed.

THE Lightship for Hakodati, was launched on Saturday the 22nd April, after two unsuccessful attempts on the preceding days. She is to hold her own under the title of the *Kaisho Maru*. She was built at the yard of the Lighthouse department at Benta at a cost of about \$15,000. She measures about 130 tons. She is to be moored off the harbour of Hakodate, and will shew a white light, visible some ten miles. The *Thabor* will probably tow her up to her destination in the course of a couple of months or thereabouts.

AN accident that might have been attended with very serious consequences occurred on the 23rd April to Mr. Brennwald, the Swiss Consul General. He was discharging a breech-loading rifle, when the breech flew open, and the charge exploded, injuring him severely in the face. The sight of one of his eyes was thought to be endangered, but that misfortune is not now apprehended. It is not even feared that there will be any permanent disfigurement.

FROM Nagasaki we learn that the Mikado's government, desirous that all open ports shall be under the charge of a native Prince responsible for the safety of the foreign residents, has placed Nagasaki under the protection of the Prince of Higo. A new governor has been installed, who is one of Higo's high officers, and by this time, in all probability, the soldiers of that clan, 500 of whom had already arrived, are in full occupation of the guard houses throughout the district. The *Nagasaki Gazette* is of opinion that, although some apprehend trouble in consequence of the jealousy of another clan, there is no real reason for anticipating any outbreak.

THE *Nagasaki Express* reports that the Patent Slip and Engineering Factory at Akanora, have both been closed; and the construction of the Dock on the other side of the harbour, which has been going on for some two years is stopped. It appears that some irregularities have been discovered among the native officials, against which an investigation is now taking place in Yedo; and that in consequence of these peculations the Patent Slip and Factory have been found to be non-paying. The *Express* says:—

"We should think the high scale of charges fixed for the use of the Patent Slip contributes as much as anything to prevent its being worked successfully; these charges some time ago were the means of causing several vessels, both foreign and native owned, to proceed to Hongkong, &c., for repairs, which could be effected at about half what they

would cost to do at this place. Had the charges been moderate, and on a par with the dry docks at Whampoa and Amoy, these vessels never would have gone a thousand miles distant, which plainly shews that the Japanese only stand in their own way by the short-sighted policy they adopt.

These establishments have been pronounced by experienced and practical men, who have visited them to be capable of doing immense quantities of work if properly managed, and had they been in the hands of private individuals they would, in all probability, have proved most successful investments; especially the Factory which is fitted with efficient and expensive machinery—capable of performing every branch of Engineering work, and it only requires development, and to be conducted in a liberal manner to meet the requirements of the times, in order to be a success. Instead of its being managed as a commercial undertaking, it is made a government monopoly, and not only vainly endeavours in these days of free trade to compete with similar undertakings in China, but while under the charge of Europeans it also laboured under the disadvantage of having to stem the tide of official obstructiveness."

FROM the *Express* we also cull the following :—

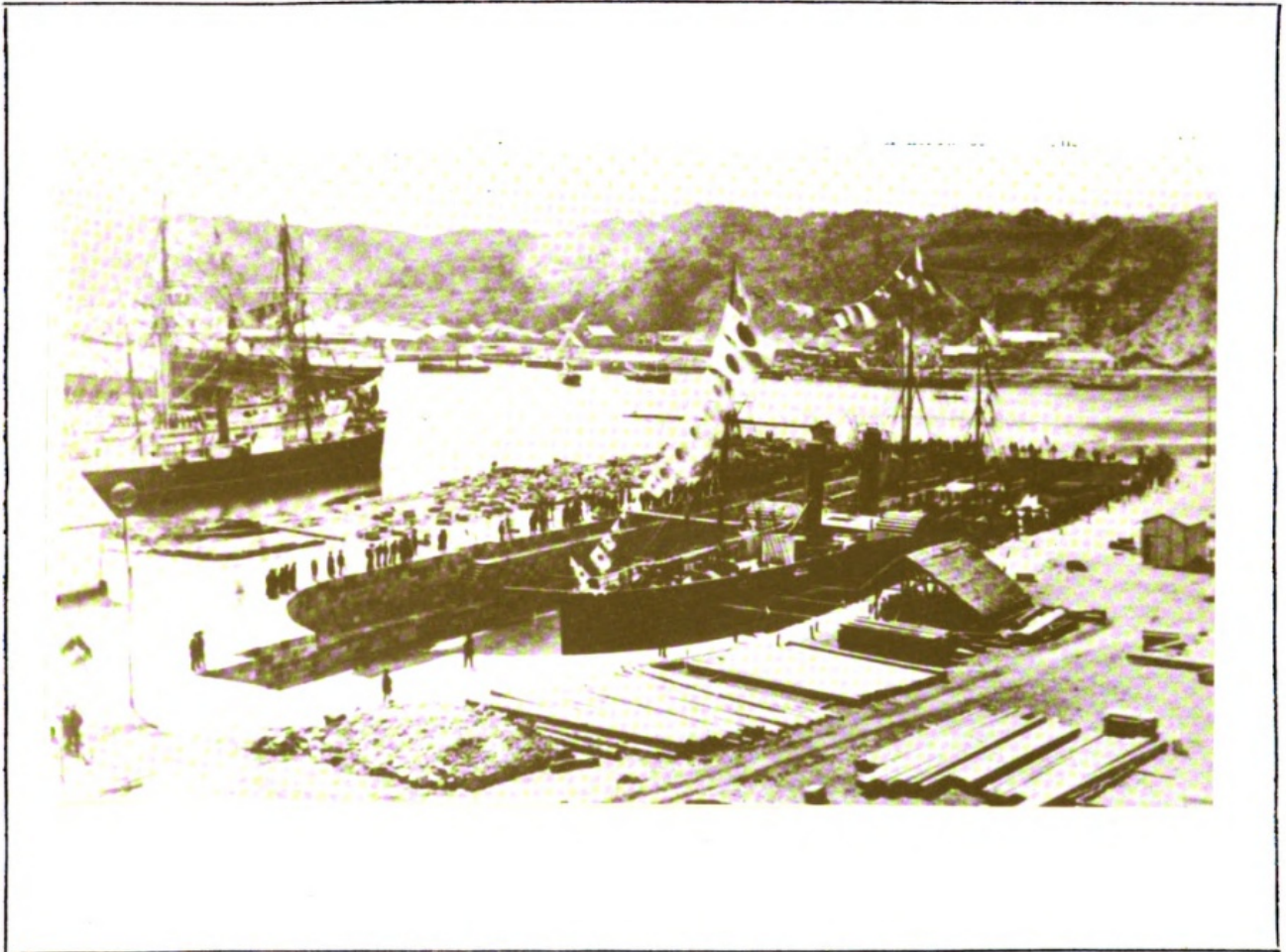
"We have to report the sinking in this harbour, of the Japanese schooner *Kiasiu*, which

crews of the numerous North German vessels, which have left here recently lest any of them should meet with bad weather on their voyages and suffer in the same manner.

OUR spirited contemporary the *Shanghai Evening Courier* supplies us with very important intelligence from the north of China :—

"We have received from Peking and Tientsin advice of such importance that we shall give them almost without comment hoping to return to the subject soon. We shall merely premise that our sources of information are so varied, and so reliable, and they agree so well in their main statement that the result of their communications which we have run together into an epistolary, may be received as quite authentic :

At the date of my last note the Peking cabinet were said to be busily occupied in the consideration of certain propositions relative to the operations of missionaries etc. which, if adopted, might prevent all Yangchow riots and Tientsin massacres for the future. The result of these deliberations has been the presentation, it is said, of two memoranda, viz. to the French (Romish) and to the ministers severally. Of the despatch of the Tsungli yamen relating to Romish missions, I only know that it forbids orphanages and founding hospitals, demands the deportation of the *Sœurs de Charité* and the cessation of the special



THE YOKOSKA NAVAL DOCK.

took place about 6 o'clock in the evening of the 1 April. She is the property of a native merchant, and has been lying up here for some time, which has caused a seam in her side to open amidships just above the metal, which appears to have been undiscovered, until the coals which she was taking in at the time the accident occurred, depressed her in the water. Whether the crew neglected to pump the vessel, we have been unable to ascertain; but they report that the water rushed in so suddenly that they had only just time to run her on the bank near to Desima. She was bound for Shanghai, and an English Captain and Chief Officer had only very recently joined her—fortunately for them she went down in port; as the rapidity with which she filled would have left them but little chance of escape had the leak been higher, and only discovered at sea during bad weather. For several days the deck of the vessel has been covered at low water which greatly interfered with the endeavours made to lighten her; but, notwithstanding these difficulties about 100 tons of coals were discharged. By the aid of a couple of pumps lent by H. I. R. M. gun-boat *Saba* and other appliances, she was successfully raised on Thursday afternoon.

A similar circumstance, but, in a lesser degree is reported to have occurred to a North German vessel, but in the case of the latter vessel the crew kept the vessel clear of water. The accident to these two vessels have caused considerable anxiety to be felt here for the

official powers assumed by the priests; but doubtless its character as a whole may be fairly judged by the companion document which deals with the work of Protestant organizations. I must premise by cautioning you that I do not pretend to give you a full and accurate, much less ORDERLY or verbatim, statement. My authority is unquestionable, but I have neither seen a copy of the despatch, nor do we know the exact form it assumes. I hear, however, that it has been replied to already by the U. S. Minister, Mr. Low, and presumably by others. It is also reported that the whole was forwarded by the various legations to their respective governments three weeks ago. It seems, however, to have only just become generally known.

These are the points.

"That in future no communities shall be mulcted for injuries to Missions, only the villains who strike the blow shall be punished. That there shall be no compensation for confiscated property, or for destroyed buildings, lost furniture, &c.

"That all foreign ladies shall be sent home, such teachers being injurious to the peace and retirement of Chinese female society; and no native women shall be allowed to attend meetings for worship.

"That missionaries in the interior, or elsewhere, shall have no ex-territorial privileges, but when summoned to the yamens, or having occasion to seek official aid, shall present themselves as a native would have to do (prostrate &c.), and shall in all respects conform to native custom.

"That if a missionary take up the cause of a Christian convert who is proceeded against at law, the Christian shall be at once punished as guilty on account of such interference.

"That all mission establishments shall be under supervision by officers appointed for the purpose, and that no founding hospitals or girls school shall be allowed.

"That no heathen children shall attend mission schools.

"That a public registration office shall be established, in which all baptisms shall be noted, and the history, residence and condition of the applicants recorded. And that no missionary shall receive more than 45 converts!

"That Confucius shall not be reviled, nor the feelings of Confucianists insulted."

The much-lauded *Wen-sung* is said to have had a main hand in this precious document. I need say no more. It strikes me, the deluge is not far away now. But what are we to think of the diplomacy which could make the presentation of such a despatch possible?

IN the *North China Herald* we read, that

"The Danish steamers *Cella* and *Tordenahjold* arrived at Woosung, on the 30th ult. having completed the laying of the cable hence to Hongkong, and successfully united the two portions at a position off the Island of Video. Tests applied to the cable at the point where it was joined, proved it in perfect order throughout. We regret very much, however, to hear that it has since been broken near Hongkong, probably by a junk's anchor. The *Cella* will be immediately dispatched to repair it. In anticipation of it being soon opened to the public, Messrs. Reuter & Co.'s Agent, we hear, is inviting subscriptions for a Commercial telegram and Share List, to be supplied daily. One effect of this will probably be to lessen Share speculation, as no large margin can then exist between Hongkong and Shanghai quotations.

THE *Higo News* gives an account of the launch of another steamer at Kobé:

"The *Woodji Maru* was launched from the yard of Messrs. Fitzgerald and Strome on Thursday afternoon last, in the presence of a considerable number of visitors and residents. Flags of various nationalities were brought into requisition in the usual way and a cold Tiffin was provided for those who had neglected that indispensable ceremony. The time appointed for the launch was 1 o'clock, and a few minutes after, Mrs. Korthals (who was to christen the vessel) arrived. The customary bottle of Champagne having been duly broken over the bows, and the shores knocked away, the vessel should have glided more or less gracefully into the sea. Some mismanagement of the Japanese, in imperfectly greasing the ways, delayed the vessel for a few minutes; a pull, however, was all that was required to start her, when she quickly glided into the water, amidst the cheers of those present. The *Woodji Maru* has been built to the order of Mr. Kim of Osaka. She is constructed of the best wood this country produces, is copper fastened, and is very strongly built. We may safely call her one of the best built vessels yet launched in Japan.

EARLY on Wednesday morning, Nagasaki was visited by a thunderstorm accompanied by a very heavy gale of wind, which blew with great violence during the day, but not to do any harm. Communication with the shipping was made with great difficulty, and the Pacific Mail steamer *Golden Age*, which should have left for Shanghai had to be postponed for 24 hours, and consequently she cannot reach there in time to catch the English Mail steamer which leaves that port on the 22nd instant.

The rain and the few sunny days which have intervened since, have greatly benefited the vegetation; which after the long duration of dry weather looked very much parched for the want of moisture.—*Nagasaki Express*.

THE Pacific Mail Steamer *Ariel* came in from Shanghai at 7.30 A. M. to-day, having been delayed by the fracture of her air-pump rod, the repair of which will, we understand, detain her in Nagasaki a day or two.—*Idem*.

THE Shanghai and Hongkong telegraph is now in order, but as in a few days the communication, owing to an alteration in the position of the cable, will be interrupted for a short time, only messages addressed to Hongkong will be received here until further notice. As soon as possible arrangements will be made to forward messages by mail to Singapore, thence to be forwarded by cable.

The flaw caused by the recent accident has been completely got over and the communications with Hongkong are perfectly satisfactory. It is indicative of the absolute precision to which the art of submarine telegraph laying has now attained that the officials here were notified to be on the look out at Woosung for a message on the 15th. And on that day the message came from the *Cella*. "We have found the flaw: the Cable has been broken by an anchor." Soon after, another message followed, "The Cable is spliced" and communication with Hongkong was at once established.—*Shanghai Evening Courier*.

The first edition of Mr. Medhurst's Lecture on the "Curiosities of Street Literature in China" is said to be nearly all sold, though it has been published only a week. It is also stated that the sale of the first number of "Puck" has reached 500 which at a dollar per copy, should afford very encouraging remuneration.—*Idem*.

A CURIOUS and, if true, most important rumour has just reached us from Yedo. It is to effect—neither more nor less—than that Stotobashi, the ex-Shogun, has returned to his late capital, and that thereupon the Mikado left privately for Kioto. Of course we only give the rumour for what it is worth. Our informant, however, states that he saw a number of retainers, who bore Stotobashi's cognisance, entering the city, guarding a similarly emblazoned norimon, and that he had afterwards heard, on what he deemed good authority, that the ex-Shogun had taken up his residence in the Satsuma *yashiki*. It is also stated that, at a meeting of the Mikado's Council of State, Satsuma had urged with great pertinacity the advisability of appointing his ancient enemy to some important post in the Government, and that, on the question being put to the vote, it was carried, notwithstanding the personal opposition of the Mikado—all of which, however, should be taken *cum grano salis*.

Another, and perhaps more likely rumour, is to the effect that Satsuma has ordered 30,000 men up from his territory. It is known that Higo has been sending up men to Yedo, by each successive steamer for some time past.—*Higo News*.

IT would appear that no necessity exists for our urging the Railway staff to push on their works with the utmost expedition; no time is being lost, we are informed. The tunnel under the bed of the Ishiya-gawa is being constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Diack, who fully expects to get the main portion completed before the rainy season comes on, relays of men being employed thereon night and day. The brick-work in a structure of this nature requires to be exceptionally good, and when we bear in mind the fact that most of the bricklayers are but prentice hands, it will be found that no little credit is due to their painstaking instructor.

By the way, we heard the other day that the Railway men contemplate taking possession of our Race Course as soon as ever the next Meeting is over. We presume, however, that the Race Committee will hardly agree to this being done until we have a new Course laid out; if they do, we may have to whistle for one, or at best submit to whatever terms the authorities choose to offer. It would be well next time to erect the Grand Stand in such a position as to relieve its occupants from the glare of the direct rays of the sun in the middle of the day.—*Idem*.

THE flogging of naked coolies in one of the chief thoroughfares of the Foreign Settlement was so rude a proceeding as to merit, perhaps equally rough treatment, and in the fine of 10,000 rios which the Municipal Council threaten to levy, not only caustic has—figuratively speaking—been applied, but the actual caustery itself. There is nothing like the application of hot iron when there is too much "proud flesh" about, and the present heads of the Custom House will be none the worse for a little wholesome surgery.—*Idem*.

JAPANESE APHORISMS.

HOUR to hour makes a day*—and day to-day fills a year.
The pipe so full of sweetness, is silent until blown. (No success without effort).

The easiest job, left untouched, remains undone; the best disposed child, uninstructed, is still an ignoramus.

He who wears a straw coat at a fire is in danger of being burnt.

The night will give place to-day though you kill the cock to prevent his crowing.

Happiness and Misery are common to all times and places.

* Like the old South of Scotland saying: "Twae hours an' twae hours 'll sune mak' a day."

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. XXIV.

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, MAY 16TH, 1871.

[SINGLE COPY \$1.00]



EAL for the public good, says Sir Richard Steele, "is the characteristic of a man of honour and a gentleman," and must take place of pleasures, profits, and all other private gratifications.

At the close of the first volume of the *Far East*, it seems hard to believe that a whole year has elapsed since we took it in hand; and harder still to realize all the difficulties that beset us at the outset; and which we are "thankful to feel have been successfully surmounted. It were ridiculous to relate to our readers what the difficulties were, and tell of the repeated annoyances and disappointments as they occurred. We would rather speak the language of thanks, in that their support has been most liberal, and their complaints of our shortcomings very few and far between.

We shall, then, take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the Public, for their aid—not so much by their

subscriptions, though these claim all due acknowledgment, but for their forbearance.

Commencing very hurriedly, we were under the impression that we could observe the same punctuality in the delivery of our little picture paper, as we do in the daily paper under the same editorship. But we soon discovered that the sun could be as great an enemy to our photography, however great were the care taken, as a friend under all favourable circumstances. The weather, too, would oftentimes most obstinately refuse to suit itself to our requirements; and the chemicals, on which so much of our success depends, were sometimes unobtainable, sometimes inferior, and occasionally rendered useless by damage of one kind or another. Thus we found ourselves almost always behind time. And yet on this head we have not had one single unkind remark made to us, although we have often felt how much we deserved it. But



THE COURT YARD, FUJISAWA DERA.

we need not dwell on the faults which our friends have so kindly passed over, but will proceed to speak of the future.

In a short time we expect a very superior quality of paper to arrive for our journal; and we shall be disappointed if it do not come to hand in time for the first number of our second volume. We have also received a large number of very fine negatives of Yedo, Osaka, Kioto, Kobé, Nagasaki, besides several other less known localities in Japan. Our Photographer is also engaged in getting a series of "character pictures"—that is of portraits of the people—at least one of which will appear in each number. The arrangements entered into between the proprietor and artists in China have been unproductive; because, first, it seems impossible to impart to native artists the slightest interest in such an undertaking, and they absolutely will not see the necessity of sending more than a single negative of each picture—which is quite useless for the large number of prints required for each issue of the paper. European artists in China cannot supply us, their time is too valuable. But at the conclusion of the hot weather, that is, about September next—we intend to dispatch our special artist on a tour through the open Ports of China, in hopes of securing a large and valuable series of views.

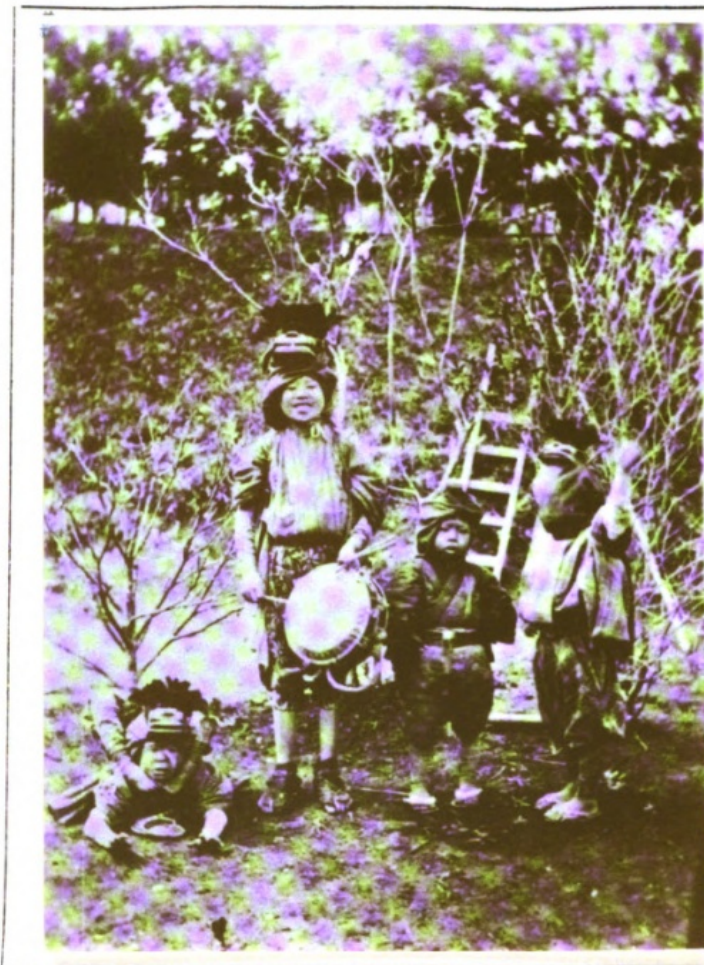
With the first number of the second volume also, it is our intention to give an additional interest to our periodical, by furnishing tales, historical or otherwise, translations or original according to circumstances, illustrative of native life in the Far East. This will be the more acceptable, inasmuch as many of our local readers, have known only the Japan of the past three years—very different from what it was for many centuries up to three years ago. In many cases we shall get the natives to speak for themselves; and whenever it is practicable we shall illustrate the subjects they write upon.

Besides these new features we have others in view, which, however, require time to develop. But our readers may be sure that whatever else is wanting, there shall be no lack of zeal in their service. It is our belief, that the *Far East* may be made extremely useful to those who feel an interest in Japan and the neighbouring countries; and neither expense or trouble shall be spared on our part to make it so.

The Illustrations.

THE COURT YARD, FUJISAWA-DERA.

FUJISAWA is situate on the Tokaido, about twelve or thirteen miles from Yokohama, and is well known to



O SHISHI, STREET TUMBLERS,

Yedo, he took the Temple under his protection, and ever since then it has been maintained by the Yedo government. There are some fifty or sixty priests connected with it, the chief of whom is looked upon as a person of much consideration.

SHISHI, JUVENILE STREET TUMBLERS.

THE four boys depicted on page 2 are well known to all who visit Yokohama; and they are but specimens of street Arabs who are to Yedo and other populous towns in Japan, what the little fellows who make wheels of themselves, and roll along the kerbstones on their extended arms and legs as spokes, to excite the sympathy of the passers-by, are to London. The only difference is, that generally the London boys teach themselves by emulating one another; and when they attain a little proficiency set up trade on their own account, risking their limbs and their lives rolling among crowds of vehicles, and often pacing it with one going along at an easy rate, keeping from under the wheels of other vehicles or avoiding being knocked down by the horses only by miracle. Their Japanese prototypes are not so independent, nor do they confine themselves to the wheel business. They are bought from their parents, or taken as orphans, or otherwise obtained when they are very young, and they are taught their business, with a single view to profit by their earnings. In the picture the youngest is six years of age, but he looks no more than four. He has had no kind of mental education, which, at his age, is perhaps natural enough. But he seems to be perfectly blighted—unable to use his wee

foreigners as forming a good resting place in their country excursions. The Temple there is a remarkably fine one, and owes its importance to a Japanese noble, Iyetsuna, who about three centuries ago, having been beaten in battle by the Odawara chief, Hojo, sought refuge at the small temple then existing, and remained with the priest for a considerable time. From the good man he learnt many things. Amongst others, that bravery was useless without skill; and that neither were of any lasting good without virtue. He studied the arts of war and of peace; and learnt the value of securing men's hearts. The priest managed to get him many good and useful retainers, with whom he once more tried his fortune, and now with success. On attaining both high position and great wealth, he thought of the temple where he had found shelter, and the good priest to whose instructions he was so much indebted. He rebuilt the temple on a much more liberal scale and endowed it with 300 kokus of rice annually. On his grandson Iyeyas coming into power in

limbs any better than his intellect. The other three boys are bright enough, and whilst the one who has the drum contents himself with beating it and chanting everything that the others are to do. They go through their performance as he directs them. The only reason for their being called "Shishi," so far as we can see, is, that one meaning of the word is "a lion," and they always wear on their heads a red cloth to which is tacked a wooden mask in form of a lion's head. When they perform in dusty weather, or when they do certain exercises, they let the cloth fall over their faces. There is a class of beggars, grown up men, who go about from house to house with their heads encased in an immense wooden lion's head. They are called Daikagura, and pretend to drive evil spirits away from the houses before which they present themselves. They sometimes are accompanied by a man with a drum, but often are content to carry a small metal disc, which they strike with a short piece of iron, about four or five inches long, and thus call attention of the inmates of a house to their presence. The movement they occasionally make, which some would call a dance, goes by the name of Shishimai—the lion dance. They and the children however, are in no way connected. The latter run before pedestrians in the street, with their "haiken, dana san, haiken." (look, sir, look;) and then they begin wheeling away in front. If they can succeed in getting any one to stop and witness their performance, or if any one tells them to play for the amusement of children in front of a house, the lad with the drum comes up and they go through a variety of acrobatic feats principally shewing the suppleness of their bodies. It may be well supposed that their avocation does not permit of their being very clean in their appearance; but they seem to be taken care of, as every now and then, they come out with their clothes nice and clean, showing recent intimacy with the wash tub. They like Yokohama better than other places; because oftentimes a foreigner, taking pity on the little creatures, will pull out a quarter ichibu, equal to 6d. or 7d., or at least a tempo—about 1d, whilst a Japanese will give a copper cash of which about 4 or 6 go to a tempo. It is really hard to tell how they could earn their sustenance among their own people, but that it seems customary for all beggars to receive something, however small the amount, at every house they call. It is a very rare thing to see one sent away without any contribution, and at many houses, boards are kept hung up on the doorpost, with a number of pegs stuck in them, on each of which is placed a cash—a coin which, our readers are probably aware, has a square hole in the centre. The beggar then in passing, instead of stopping to beg can go and take one of these; and although we have often seen them thus helping themselves when none of the people of the house have been looking, we have never seen them take more than one; which, however, they have appropriated quite as a matter of course and in the most business like way, and then passed on to the next house. The Shishi do not generally go in for these contributions. They depend on the chance patronage of passers-by, and we can only suppose they find it pay.

AT NAGASAKI.

IT is not yet thirteen years since Japan was still closed against foreigners, with the exception of the solitary port of Nagasaki. The treaty with the United States made by Commodore Perry had led to the residence of a representative of the Great Republic at the out of the way town of Simoda; but except at Nagasaki, there was not a foreign-built house in all Japan; and even there, were only a few of the ugliest structures that could be called by the name of houses, to represent the architectural talent of Europe. The natural position of Nagasaki, and everything that was connected with the aborigines, was as beautiful as it is to-day, as it has been for ages past, and will continue to be for ages to come; but this lovely spot although the one to which all of the very few foreign ships that visited Japan first resorted,

only gave residence to a small number of *employés* of the Dutch Trading Company, on the artificially formed island of Desima; and the prim squareness and stiffness of their buildings only served to heighten by contrast the rest of the scenery.

But now how different. There is a foreign town to-day, which, lying side by side with the old native town, and creeping up the hill sides, (on which beautiful gardens on a scale unattempted by the Japanese, have been laid out, with handsome villas dotting the undulating expanse,) presents a most agreeable aspect from the water; whilst the English Church, with its spire pointing to the skies, becomes the most suggestive object as it is one of the most striking in the scene. It was in Nagasaki that religious persecution found its centre. Papenberg is at the mouth of the harbour; and Shimabarra but a short distance off. And it was in Nagasaki, that last year and the year before last, men, women and children, having been torn from their homes in the district, were dispersed to live a life of slavery in divers territories, or to be sunk beneath the waves from the deck of a steamer. At this moment the fate of these poor creatures—whose only crime is (let the government say what it will) that they bear the name of Christians and refuse to bow down in the Sintoo and Buddhist temples—is occupying the attention of many foreigners in Japan. But the Church on the hill side, under the protection of the British Flag, offers a standing and permanent protest to the deeds of cruelty that are done in Japan in the name of religion.

With our next number which will be the first of the second volume, we shall commence a short history of Shimabarra, from a very old native manuscript, which has never before been translated and published; and we have a series of pictures taken in the island of Kiusiu, which we are sure will prove attractive to our subscribers.

SHI-TENWOJI, OSAKA.

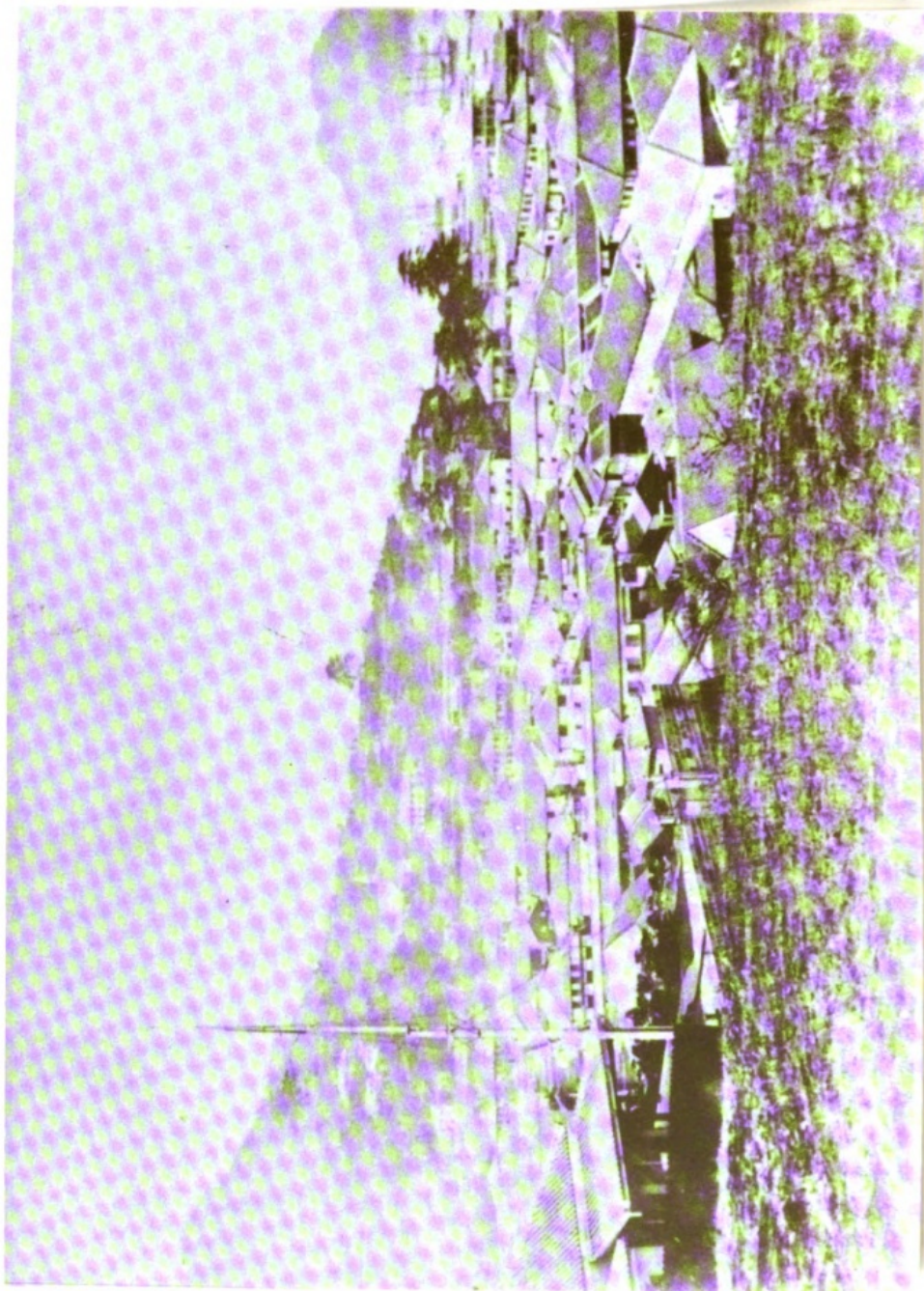
ONE of the lions of Osaka is the Temple of Shi-Tenwoji, with its fine Pagoda. Few visitors to this great commercial city fail to pay it a visit: and as the best route from the foreign settlement takes a direct line by the castle "two birds can be killed with one stone," or two of the most interesting historical structures in Japan can be visited in one walk. The large area of buildings connected with Tenwoji occupy quite an important space in this great city. The distance from the foreign settlement to the castle is about two and a half miles, and it may be as much more to Tenwoji; but the walk is the more interesting from the fact that the most reliable native chronicles give to the portion of the city traversed, an antiquity dating as far back as A. D. 593; a period at which the national history of some modern nations had hardly commenced. The road for over a mile before the Pagoda is reached, is one mass of Temples and grave-yards. In an early number we shall give a panoramic view of the whole place, and therewith a more detailed history of it, which will add materially to its interest. The meaning of the name is "The temple of the four Kings of Heaven."

The view on Page 5 is taken from the southern entrance.

THE ENGINEERING FACTORY AT AKENOURA, NAGASAKI.

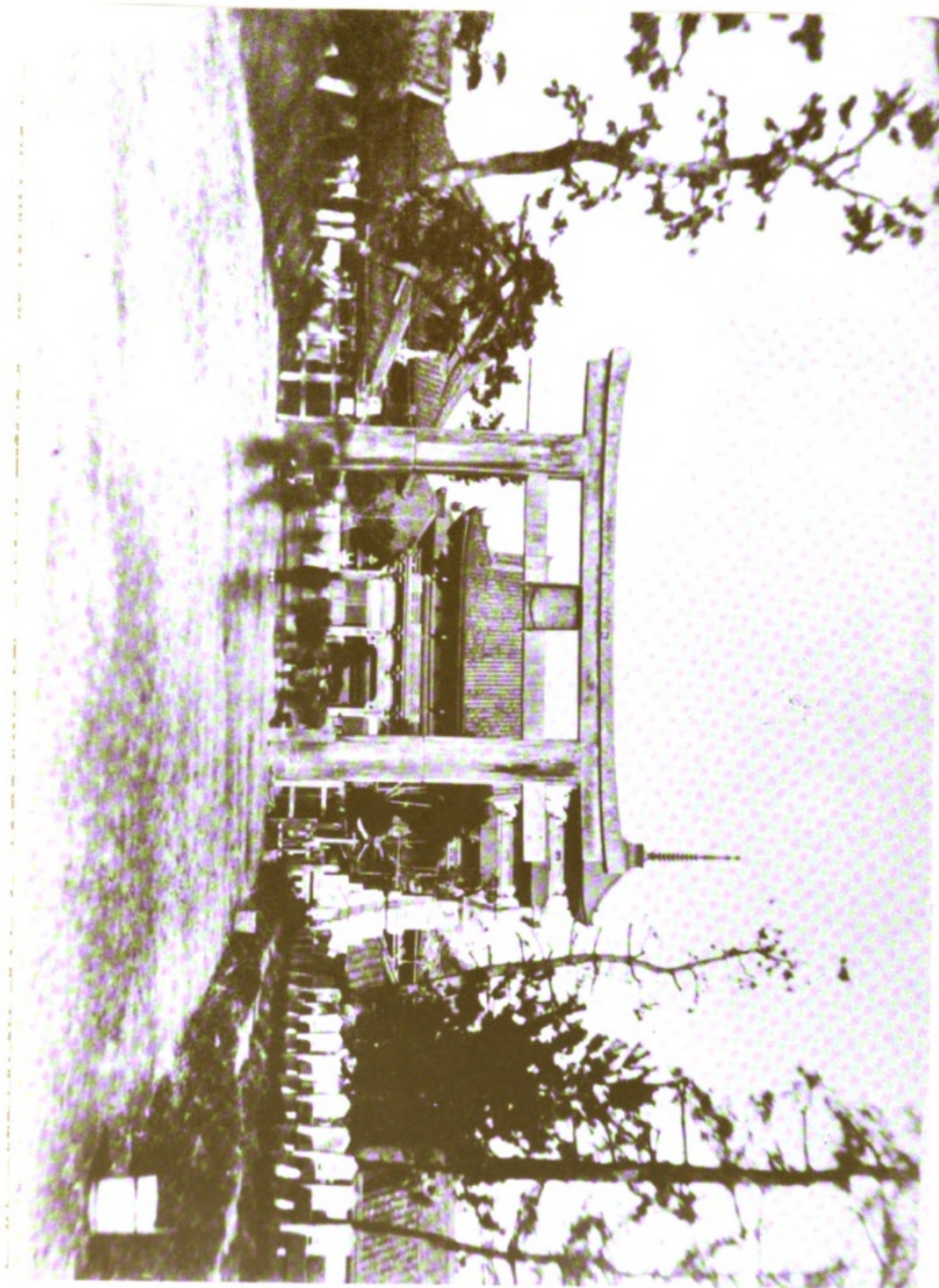
THIS establishment, which has been long at work under the Superintendence of Dutch Engineers, is at this moment closed under circumstances related in our last. It is a pity, for it was calculated to be one of the most useful reproductive works in the country; but it has been conducted in a foolish monopolizing spirit, and of course cannot stand its ground against the competition of the Hongkong, Shanghai and other private yards. The immediate cause of its stoppage, however, is the speculation of its native employés, which is now the subject of a government enquiry.

THE FAR EAST.



AT NAGASAKI.

THE FAR EAST.



THE PAGODA AT SHI TENWOJI, OSAKA.

The Period.

IT has been arranged to hold monthly Flower and Botanical shows at the Bluff Public Garden, the first of which is to take place on the 20th inst. The Japanese are invited to send in plants for competition, and some of their gardeners are likely to make a very good appearance. Indeed for certain descriptions of plants, they will, in all probability, carry everything before them. The season at the Public garden is opening quite spiritedly; and considering that it is only just twelve months since the wild land was handed over to the committee, it is remarkable how garden-like and attractive they have made it. The band of H. M. 1st Batt. 10th Regiment is to play in the bandstand every Tuesday afternoon, and to the ordinary attractions of a garden, are added two croquet lawns and a bowling green. As the garden is entirely dependent on the public for support, we are well pleased to see the interest the public is taking in it.

A CRICKET match between the officers of the 1st-10th Regiment and the Yokohama Cricket Club came off on the 2nd and 3rd instant on the Cricket ground on the Mumtchi. Neither team had the slightest practice before the match, and thus the wildness of the play took off much of the interest. The civilians were the winners, the scores being 156 against 117.

A REGATTA is to come off on the 24th May, Her Britannic Majesty's birthday. A meeting was held on the 9th instant, at which a committee was nominated, but as some of them were not present, their consent to serve has to be obtained. The discussion was of a very practical character, and in all probability the committee to whom the details of the arrangements are left, will succeed this year in bringing the sports off with greater satisfaction to all concerned than has hitherto been the case.

THE rapid extension of the town and suburbs of Yokohama has been strikingly forced upon the consciousness of foreigners by the Japanese authorities, who have within the past fortnight, erected, after their fashion, gates at the divisions of the several wards or districts, which, having sprung up almost like magic, have hitherto been unmarked by any such boundaries. At first some thought the gates were for the purpose of confining foreigners with greater facility within their limits; others thought they were for the protection of foreigners from the assaults of ronins who were reported to be very numerous in the neighbourhood. In reality it is simply the old mode of placing boundaries; and has nothing to do with foreigners, either one way or another. Guard houses, however, have been planted at the extremities of the approaches to the settlement, in which a number of the retainers of the Prince of Kanga are located; and probably these are to prevent the ingress of the suspicious characters.

MR. F. J. Barnard, the barrister has taken his final departure from Yokohama.

MR. A. C. Dunn the United States Consul at Hakodate, has been removed from the office, and Mr. Rice, his predecessor, has been re-appointed.

A FIRE broke out in a bath house, near the Iron bridge (Yoshida Bashi) on the 9th inst., and consumed a great number of houses and shops. The foreign fire engines, especially the American and the "Victoria" steam fire engine did most valuable service and the Fire Brigades have received the thanks of the governor for their exertions.

THE British Consular Trade Report for the year 1870 has been published, by permission of Her Majesty's Minister. It is very long and elaborate, and it is impossible even to touch on all the heads of it in this journal. Our distant readers however will be satisfied with this single extract:—

"The Import trade of the past year shews on a comparison with the Custom house statistics of 1869, the large increase of \$10,811,791, which is accounted for principally by the increased business in Rice and Cotton Yarn.

"The following return will furnish a comparison of the direct Import and Export Trade for years 1869 1870:

	1870.	1869.
Imports	23,428,965	12,617,174
Exports	11,331,482	9,083,302
TOTAL	34,760,447	21,700,476

"This shews an increase in Imports of \$10,811,791, and in Exports of \$2,248,180, or a total increase of \$13,059,971, as compared with that of the preceding year."

THE Spring Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club, which came off on the 10th, 11th and 12th of this month, was one of the most success-

ful we have ever had. Not only was the weather absolutely perfect, but all the arrangements of the Committee were such as to leave nothing to be desired. There was a great amount of new blood, both among horses and owners, and the prizes were so pluckily contested and so well distributed, that, for a wonder, there is not a grumble to be heard. Among the prizes, besides the Ladies' Purse, there were no less than six presentation Cups, the Tien Chang Cup by W. G. Pemberton Esquire, the Crawford Cup by W. Marshall Esquire, the Emerald Cup by Thomas Jackson Esquire, and the Ito Cup, the German Cup, and the Visitors' Cup by gentlemen whose names were not published. The list of the races, with the winners we append:

YOKOHAMA SPRING MEETING,

1871.

First Day, Wednesday, 10th May.

1.—NEWCOMERS' CUP.

For all China Ponies. Winners at last Meeting excluded. Weight as per Scale. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

<i>Will o' the Wisp</i>	1
<i>Uhlan</i>	2
<i>Atabal</i>	3

2.—GRIFFIN'S PLATE.

For Japan Ponies that have never run at any Meeting. Weight 11st. Entrance \$5. Half a mile. 5 Ponies to enter or no race.

<i>Gouroom'mahob</i>	1
<i>Landwehrman</i>	2
<i>Uji</i>	3

3.—CHALLENGE CUP.

Value \$150.

For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$10. Two miles.

<i>Shylock</i>	1
<i>Southern Cross</i>	2
<i>Ereter</i>	3

4.—NIPPON CHAMPION PLATE.

Value \$150.

For Japan Ponies. Weight 11st. Entrance \$10. One mile.

<i>Mocozuma</i>	1
<i>Samurai</i>	2
<i>Owen Glendower</i>	3

5.—TIEN CHANG CUP.

Presented by H. G. PEMBERTON, Esq

For China Ponies: Winners at the Meeting excluded. Weight 11st. Entrance \$4. Three quarters of a mile.

<i>Southern Cross</i>	1
<i>Garry Owen</i>	2
<i>Uhlan</i>	3

6.—FAREWELL CUP.

Presented.

For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Nippon Champion Plate excluded. Weight 11st. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

<i>Samurai</i>	1
<i>Paddy Whack</i>	2

7.—THE ROADSTER'S PLATE.

For all Ponies that have run previously in Yokohama and not entered for any flat races at the Meeting except the 'Emerald Cup' and 'Consolation Plate.' Weight —. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

<i>St. Swithin</i>	1
<i>Blue Dick</i>	2
<i>Cobham</i>	3

8.—STEEPLE CHASE.

(If Practicable.)

For all Ponies. Over a course selected by the Stewards. Weight 11st. 7lbs.

<i>Uji</i>	1
<i>Antelope</i>	2

9.—ITO CUP.

Presented.

For China Ponies. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Weight as per Scale. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

<i>Alarie</i>	1
<i>Hard Lines</i>	2
<i>Atabal</i>	3



THE JAPANESE ENGINEERING FACTORY, AKENOURA, NAGASAKI.

Second Day, Thursday, 11th May.

1.—CRAWFURD CUP.

Presented by WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq.

For China Ponies. Winner of the Challenge Cup excluded. Other winners at the Meeting 7-lbs. extra. Weight as per Scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

<i>Garry Owen</i>	1
<i>Southern Cross</i>	2
<i>Alaric</i>	3

2.—THE GERMAN CUP.

Presented.

For Japan Ponies. Winner of Nippon Champion Plate excluded, and winner of Farewell Cup 14-lbs. extra. Weight 10st. 7-lbs. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

<i>Samourai</i>	1
<i>Paddy Whack</i>	2
<i>Gouroom'makob</i>	3

3.—VISITORS' CUP.

Presented.

For China Ponies. Winners at the Meeting, 7-lbs. extra; if of two races, 10-lbs. extra. Weight as per Scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and a half.

<i>Southern Cross</i>	1
<i>Shylock</i>	2
<i>Will o' the Wisp</i>	3

4.—LADIES' PURSE.

Presented.

For Japan Ponies ridden by Yokohama residents. Weight 11st. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

<i>Moctezuma</i>	1
<i>Samourai</i>	2
<i>Podasokus</i>	3

5.—EMERALD CUP.

Presented by THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

For China Ponies. Winners at the Meeting excluded Weight as per Scale. Entrance \$5. One mile.

<i>Hardlines</i>	1
<i>Atabal</i>	2
<i>Firebrand</i>	3

6.—THE WARRIOR'S CUP.

Presented by the RACE CLUB.

For Japan Ponies ridden by officers in the service of the Japanese Government. Catch weights. Three quarters of a mile.

NO RACE.

7.—STAND CUP

For Japan Ponies. Winner of two races excluded; winner of one race at the Meeting 10-lbs. extra. Weight 10st. 7-lbs. Entrance \$5. Two miles.

<i>Uji</i>	1
<i>Paddy Whack</i>	2

8.—HANDICAP PLATE.

For all Ponies. To be handicapped after race No. 7 has been run. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

<i>Southern Cross</i>	1
<i>Garry Owen</i>	2
<i>Exeter</i>	3

9.—CONSOLATION PLATE.

For all beaten Ponies at the Meeting. China Ponies weight weight as per Scale. Japan Ponies 10st. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

<i>Flatcatcher</i>	1
<i>Atabal</i>	2
<i>Blue Dick</i>	3

Third Day, Friday, 12th May.

1.—HURDLE RACE.

For all Ponies. Over six hurdles. Weight 11st. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

<i>Garry Owen</i>	1
<i>Antelope</i>	2
<i>Paddy Whack</i>	3

2.—TROTTING RACE.

For all Ponies. Weight 11st. 7-lbs. Entrance \$5. Three miles.
No Race

3.—CHAMPION STAKES.

For all Winners at the Meeting; optional also to beaten Ponies. To be handicapped at the close of the 2nd day. Entrance \$10 for each race won; (compulsory.) Non-starters to pay a fine of \$5. One mile and a quarter.

<i>Will o' the Wisp</i>	1
<i>Moctezuma</i>	2
<i>Southern Cross</i>	3

4.—SCURRY SWEEPSTAKES.

Of \$5 each with \$25 from the Fund. For all ponies. China Ponies 11st. Japan Ponies 10st. Quarter of a mile.

<i>Southern Cross</i>	1
<i>Hard Lines</i>	2
<i>Exeter</i>	3

5.—THE HUNT CUP.

(If Practicable.)

Presented.

For all Ponies. Over a course selected by the Stewards. Winner of first day's Stoeple Chase excluded. Weight 11st. 7-lbs.

<i>Antelope</i>	1
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A FAREWELL Ball to Sir Harry and Lady Parkes is to be given by the community, at the British Consulate, on the 19th instant.

THE long expected Organ for the English Episcopal Church at Yokohama, has arrived from Hongkong in the P. & O. steamer *Madras*. We suppose in about 6 weeks it will be put up and in complete working order in the Church.

Japanese Memoranda.

DURING the past fortnight, rumour has been more than ordinarily busy, for there has certainly been a good deal of movement among troops in Yedo, or destined for the city. At one time it was said that fighting has actually commenced between the troops of the leading daimois, but we don't believe it.

THE Prince of Arima, one of the Southern nobles has got into disgrace, through a number of men from other clans, said to be ronins, having found an asylum in his yashiki.

THE body of the Hirozawa Sanji, the member of the Mikado's Council, who was ~~basely~~ assassinated some two months ago, has received honourable sepulture in the Tycoon's burial ground at Shiba, Yedo, and a handsome stone has been raised to his memory. It is said that the government dare not carry out the law on his murderer.

FOOLISH reports are constantly reaching us to the effect that the Mikado has left Yedo. It is not so. One of the foreign Ministers had an audience of him only a few days ago; and we are informed that he frequently moves about the city with only a few followers.

THE Mint at Osaka has received a large quantity of bullion to convert into coin; but as yet no issue has taken place.

THE betrothal of the daughter of Prince Satsuma and Kamenoski the young Tokugawa chief, was to have taken place on the 9th instant, at Simpo in Tsuruga; we have not heard whether it came off, or whether there were to be any special ceremonies in consequence.

THE *Nagasaki Express* has the following most unpalatable piece of intelligence:—

"The barbarous custom the Japanese have of trampling on the cross has been very recently observed in Higo, in which province we learn that an edict has been posted, informing the peasantry and certain other classes that they will, in future, be periodically required to perform this ceremony, or in default of doing so incur severe punishment.

There can be little doubt that these demonstrations are intended solely to render foreigners, irrespective of creed, or nationality, contemptible in the eyes of even the meanest native; and as many of the persons who are compelled to take part in this act are exceedingly ignorant, nothing is more likely to raise a fanatical spirit among them. This appears to be the chief aim of the priests, who since the deportation of the native Christians from Urakami, have spared no efforts to attain their desired ends. As the priests and officials by working on the credulity of the people caused the outrages at Tientsin, we think, we have good reason to complain of such proceedings, which to say the least, is fraught with danger, as some of the people who are now appointed to guard this port are our protectors at the present time; but will have to go through the course of insulting our religion at another time.

It is surprising that the Japanese should take up a position so inimical to foreigners, especially as the Treaty Powers have made provisions for

punishing any of their subjects who may be convicted of wantonly damaging Eastern temples, or behaving in an unbecoming manner towards natives while engaged in their devotions.

If the Japanese persist in continuing to act in the manner they have done during the past eighteen months, it is the duty of the Foreign Representatives at Yedo to enter a protest against it, which they could easily enforce by suspending the working of the powers given to them by their governments; as they are a great injustice to Europeans and Americans, if the native authorities are permitted to insult them with impunity."

SHANGHAI.

THE U. S. Minister to the Court of Peking is to proceed to Corea, escorted by a strong squadron, under the command of Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N., to negotiate a treaty, and to obtain information about some missing American seamen, wrecked on the coast of the Peninsula.

THE Chinese authorities in Shanghai, have issued stringent proclamations forbidding their countrymen taking tickets in foreign lotteries.

A PROCLAMATION has also been issued by the Taotai, forbidding women visiting temples to burn incense. The *North China Herald* says:

"We print, elsewhere, a translation of a proclamation by the Taotai, forbidding women going to the temples to burn incense &c., and having especial reference to the festival at the Lung-hwa pagoda during the third moon. The proclamation is a mere farce. It is neither expected nor intended to have any effect. Women will go to the pagoda just as if the prohibition had not been issued, and probably the Taotai's wife and daughters (if he has any) will go also—so will the wives of all the Shanghai officials. Our readers will remember that, about two years ago, Ting Footai issued a proclamation prohibiting idol processions. That proclamation was still hanging on the city walls when a monster procession took place. The fact is that, such things being forbidden by law, the officials are compelled now and then to go through the form of issuing a proclamation on the subject. Chinese generally disapprove of women going to the temples, considering it immodest and dangerous. Reports are frequently got up about the priests having criminal intercourse with their female devotees. Last year, after the pagoda festival, reports of this kind were in everybody's mouth, and assumed such a positive shape that it was said the Taotai had instituted formal inquiries, which proved that they were false. They were probably spread by some opponent of Buddhism, or by some one who wished to restrain his own women from going."

THE following is also from the *N. C. Herald*:—

"Some excitement was caused yesterday by a report that a member of the Portuguese community had shot another, in a dispute arising out of some personal differences. It appears that Mr. L. A. Xavier, finding some scurrilous verses in circulation which contained matter of a libellous and offensive character affecting himself and friends, endeavoured to trace the authorship, and from evidence he was able to obtain, felt justified in concluding that Mr. A. A. E. da Silva was concerned with the publication. The proof, however, was insufficient to fix the charge at law, but Mr. Xavier was so satisfied of the correctness of his suspicion that he determined to take the law into his own hands, and inflict what he deemed merited punishment. Meeting Mr. da Silva in the Peking Road, on Wednesday, he accordingly accused him of the authorship of the libel, and struck him a number of blows on the face with a horsewhip. Mr. V. P. Fonseca, who was also an aggrieved party by the verses referred to, was with Mr. Xavier at the time, and both were summoned, at the instance of Mr. da Silva, before the Portuguese Consul, on the charge of assault. The charge was heard yesterday morning, when Mr. Xavier was fined \$1, and the case against Mr. Fonseca dismissed. The parties left the Court, and when they reached the Bund, close to the Club, Mr. Fonseca asked Mr. da Silva for an apology on his own account, and presented to him a written paper which he required him to sign. Mr. da Silva refused to do this, and Mr. Fonseca, saying he must take his satisfaction as Mr. Xavier had done, assaulted him with a horsewhip on the face. Mr. da Silva immediately drew a Deane and Adam's revolver, and fired five shots at his assailant at a couple of yards distance, hitting him with all except one, which missed fire. Fortunately the explosive material was weak, and though one of the bullets took effect in Mr. Fonseca's arm so severely that its extraction was difficult, and another entered the upper part of his left breast about a quarter of an inch, the majority only penetrated his clothes. Having exhausted the revolver, Mr. da Silva then threw it in Mr. Fonseca's face, inflicting a severe cut on the forehead. The wounded man returned to the Consulate, and was at once sent to Hospital, while his assailant was arrested and lodged in the British Consular gaol."

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